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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877 | Register No 33

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Stolen

Promissory Note No 01047, dated 1st May 1865 for Rs 500, standing in the name of Joy Monee Holder, by whom it was endorsed to Mr I C Sarkar Payment of the Note has been stopped, and application made to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate of the same

I C SARKAR,
Executive Engineer

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 027398, 024163, 028833, and 028834 of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 1,000 each, No 027398 originally standing in the name of Nowrojee Bizonjee Fakeerjee, No 024163 in the name of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy, and Nos 028833 and 028834 in the name of J W Chisholm, and last endorsed to Merwanjee Framjee Mody and Jerbai Jamsetjee Ratnagar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MODY
JERBAI JAMSETJEE RATNAGAR

BOMBAY, DHOBI TALAO
The 10th September 1877

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Biddyadhuree Dossee, the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay

A ST JOHN CARRUTHERS
Attorney, High Court

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1877

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September 1877

PARTICULARS	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1868-67	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1834-35	Of 1828-29	Of 1831-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1855	Of 1871	Of 1871	Of 1872			10 years Repayable June 1877	15 years Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 15th September 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 01 60 300	1 12 36 700	1 [illegible] 80	41 [illegible] 600	2 97 000	3 [illegible] 67 100	[illegible] 000	4,57 32 000	5 02,000	33,03 000	13 76 42 139
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September 1877						5 000	14 00	5o 000								74 700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September ...							1 000									1 000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September 1877						4 83 700	7 900	2 04 700	65 000		35 [illegible]		50 000			8,96 700
	55 600	33,173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 06 49 000	1 12 60 200	1 [illegible] 10 500	42,20 600	2 97 000	3 04 02 600	82,900	4,57 82,000	5 02 000	33 03 000	13 86,14,539
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Re[illegible]						1 [illegible] 600	24 [illegible] 00	6,100	2 500		30 000		58 800			2,97,700
Balance on 30th September 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 04,78 400	1 12 35 800	1 [illegible] 04 400	42,18 100	2 97 000	3 03 72 600	82 900	4 57 23 200	5 02 000	33 03 000	13 83 16 839

NOTE.—From 9th June 1876 to 31st July 1877 enfaced from India, 2 499 lakhs re transferred from London 9 51o 1 khs
" 1st August 1877 to 15th Augt " 18 " 2 "
" 16th " to 31st " 23 " 1 "
" 1st Sep " to 15th Sep " 17 " 1
" 16th " " to 30th " 9 " 2
2,589 lakhs 521 lakhs
2 521
Balance against India 68

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 3rd October 1877

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of Transactions of District Savings Banks for the quarter ending 30th September 1877

Province	Number of Banks open	Deposits: No	Deposits: Amount Rs A P	Withdrawals: No	Withdrawals: Amount Principal Rs A P	Withdrawals: Amount Interest Rs A P	Balance Rs A P
Bengal	15	2 032	1 40 527 12 7	853	1 21 239 15 5	160 4 6	10 01,668 6 9
Assam	10	287	21 089 11 3	94	15 338 11 8	37 10 1	1 16 300 4 0
N W Provinces	35	1 659	78 217 9 7	383	58,726 [illegible] 7	246 6 10	4 50 961 11 8
Punjab	23	449	40 195 5 10	177	37 281 13 0	192 6 3	3 22 767 12 [illegible]
Oudh	12	342	32 763 1 11	106	24 056 5 0	119 14 7	2 10 824 6 8
Central Provinces	19	302	38 532 [illegible]	74	[illegible] 994 5 7	18 15 3	2 31 198 5 0
British Burmah	13	286	21 414 8 2	100	17 [illegible] 12 6	117 2 0	1 16 560 7 1
Berar	2	121	9 320 0 6	33	7 456 12 8	10 [illegible] 0	66 514 13 9
India	5	417	21 775 8 6	87	12 898 8 6	46 15 2	1,32 635 0 9
Total interest for the year 1876 77			75 524 13 5				75 524 13 5
TOTAL	164	5 895	4,85 390 13 7	1 907	3 13 707 8 11	1 260 0 8	27 25 156 1 8

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd October 1877

W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd October 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs A P	Rs A P	ASSETS	Rs A P
Capital, paid up		2 00,00 000 0 0	Government Securities	86 17 592 13 1
Reserve Fund		18,99,375 0 0	Loans on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	48 41 485 5 1
Public Deposits at Head Office	51 56 199 6 8		Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c at Head Office and Branches	18 11 018 8 3
Public Deposits at Branches	1,29 84 750 14 3	1 81 40,950 4 11	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	2 07 21 571 10 1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		1,94,79 404 1 1	Balances with other Banks	2 95 265 2 2
Bank Post Bills, &c		3 56 872 1 10	Dead Stock	10,01 382 11 1
Sundries		9 54,816 1 7	Stamps	8 293 7 0
			Sundries	2,57 141 8 2
				1 05 86 951 1 2
			Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	8 07 28 13 6
			Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1 13 37,197 7 9
				2 02 14 526 5 3
RUPEES		6 08 31 477 9 5	RUPEES	6 08 31 477 9 5

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 4th Oct 1877

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Accte & Deputy Secretary

By order of the Directors
W D CRUICKSHANK
Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
63	E 12—33642	20	Baboo R C Bose Assistant Surgeon Delhi

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
104	F 10—79709	10	C Parkinson Esq, Kussowlie
	„ —79710	10	
	„ —79722	10	
103	E 10—68742	10	W P Rabbitt, Esq Accountant, P W Dept, Lahore

LAHORE—Paper Currency Office,
The 27th September 1877

W T PIERCY
Asstt Accte Genl, in charge of Currency Office

2 b

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
238	L 27—62238	5	Babu Joy Gopal Banerjee
239	L 91—43913	20	The Assistant Director General of the Post Office of India
245	L 94—18462	100	Mir Nasseeruddeen
246	L 94—34154	100	Messrs Pran Nath Dutt & Co
	„ —34155	100	
	„ —34156	100	
247	L 91—17940	20	Nazeer Khan
248	O 1—08851	20	Babu Hera Lall Banerjee
249	L 92—21829	50	Mr C Allsop
252	L 92—46766	50	Mr Jamsetjee Sorabjee
	„ —46767		
253	L 84—92072	100	Bood Sing Hunoot Sing Bachaoot

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
170	A 95—52109	10	Jalee Ram Bulmookund
	52106		
	L 33—13871	10	
	— 13877		
	L 34—28197	10	
	„ —28198		
	L 5—46179	10	
	L 6 36569		
	L 15—76126	5	
	— 76123		
	L 22—11648	5	
	„ —11645		
	L 11—59253	5	
	„ —59300		
	L 16—09110	5	
	„ —09106		
	L 15—85283	5	
	85281		
171	L 15—10316	20	The Chief Pay Master, E I Railway Calcutta
	—10317		
172	L 27—68494	5	Babu Aubinash Chunder Mukerjee
	„ —68694		
173	L 90—37413	20	Babu Shoshe Bhoosun Bosu
	L 89—23919		
	L 77—86555	20	
	L 90—52250		
174	L 14—04869	10	Babu Nobodip Chundro Dutt
	L 2—72503		
175	O 1—65156	10	Babu Ram Lal Ghose
	„ —31559		
176	L 95—92119	10	Babu Huro Lal Roy
	L 75—93216		
177	L 16—06497	5	Babu Dwarkanath Banerjee
	„ —06496		
265	L 27—42639	5	Babu Ram Roop Odhicary
266	L 95—91072	10	Babu Ananda Chunder Chakravarti
	L 99—88320	10	
267	L 79—15365	20	Mr John C White
	L 18—36103	20	
	L 27—41768	5	
268	L 91—84974	20	Babu Deno Nath Bose
269	A 72—15615	20	Bukht Narain Pundit
270	A 66—90190	10	Babu Pransankarbusshun Chowdhury
271	O 3—37779	20	Babu Chunder Mohun Sircar
	O 2—51287	20	
	L 90—58123	20	
	O 1—61568	10 each	
	L 76—39271		
	O 8—93287		
	to		
	—93292		
	—93295		
272	O 3—98224	20	Babu Jodunath Chakravarti
273	L 94—04200	100	Babu Shoshe Mohun Shaw
	L 79—83291	20	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept
The 5th Oct 1877

R E HAMILTON
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
G 7—88455	10	Hasmansha Imamsha, Butler, Hyderabad, Sind
G 13—24684 mis	5	Mr Munghursing Mulchund, Hyderabad, Sind
„ —28763 matched		

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept
The 21st September 1877

W A INGLE
Asstt Depy Commr of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
27	L 51—20644	100	Meer Amanut Ali, Cawnpur
	D 18—00126	100	
28	D 4—58762	50	The District Superintendent of Police Agra
29	D 11—67485	10	C E Mundhum Esq, Azamgarh
30	D 4—75718	50	Pundit Inja Lall Ajmere

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
58	D 6—27625	10	Shib Churn Lall Shahjehanpur
59	D 4—61786	50	Roop Chund Thakoor Dass, Amritsar
	D 18—00459	100	
	,, —07661	100	
60	D 4—59200	50	Futteh Ali Shah Hissar
61	D 11—65293	10	Hissamooddeen, Agra

ALLAHABAD.—Paper Currency Office
The 27th September 1877

H KEENE
Asstt Accott Genl in charge of Paper Currency Office

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
J 2—04996	500	R W Mullen Esq, Manager Mercara Trading Company
J 4—65719	50	Waman Raghanath, Classer on the Establishment of Assistant Superintendent of Revenue Survey Mysore

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

	Rs	
J 6—94117	10	Abdul Rahimaul han Government Hindustani School Master Hussan Mysore

CALICUT.—Paper Currency Office
The 26th September 1877

P A COLE
Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
70	B 43—77676	50	Waman Raghunath Mysore
	,, 80928	50	
	,, —84926	50	
	B 50—84174	100	
	,, —84175	100	
71	B 51—02500	500	The Manager Mercara Trading Company Mercara

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
138	B 50—30671	100	Moosah Meeah & Co, Madras
	B 58—16807	100	
	,, —29262	100	
139	B 49—79183	10	T Soobbiah, Darumpoory
140	B 42—71643	20	A Venkatakistna Row Vellpaud
141	B 52—10204	10	Messrs Lewis Milner & Co, Madras
142	B 55—19064	50	R Joob Row Bangalore
143	B 49—64654	10	S Balagiri Iyengar Madras
144	B 40—62040	5	P Narayana Iyer Trichinopoly
145	B 58—17997	100	Goolam Mohideen, Madras
	,, —26305	100	
146	B 52—01774	10	B Audirishaya Ramapatam
147	B 53—18781	10	Messrs Jaun Mahomed & Co Bangalore
	B 54—32608	20	
	,, —32609	20	

FORT ST GEORGE
Accott Genl's Office, Paper Currency Depe.
The 21th September 1877

G W CLINK, L L D
Asstt to the Accott Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Nagpur Circle

HALF NOTES

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
14	F 8—56306	20	Vilayet Ali, Misl Khan Deputy Commissioner's Office Damoh
27	F 7—73711	10	B P Milsom Esq Assistant Engineer Warora Valley State Railway, Nagpur
15	F 9—72147	50	Hybuthoola Boru of Nagpur
	,, —72164	50	

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office,
The 27th September 1877

C G VANSITTART,
for Depy Commissioner of Paper Currency

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No 1877	No of Notes		Value Rs	Name of Claimant
W65	M 22–64371		20	Mr Mahadeo Balcrishna Bhut Head Master Government A V School Malegaon
W66	M 22–92859		10	Mr J Rushton Manager W I C Works, Chinchpoogly Bombay
	M 18–91970		10	
	M 27–68358		10	
	M 28–88678		10	
	M 30–19382		10	
	–19383		10	
	–19384		10	
	–19385		10	
W68	C 61–26710		20	Purshram Bibajee Judicial Moharir Katol
W69	M 30–70149		10	Miss Zenobia Nicholls, No 13 Bellasis Road Byculla
	–70150		10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1877			Rs	
H114	C 99–94672		20	Timmaje Gopal Muller Measurer Mysore Revenue Survey Bangalore
	M 22–00209		20	
	C 91–09545		10	
H115	M 22–77583		20	The Inspector of Post Offices Nasik
H116	C 72–60965		10	Mr F C Lafond Middle Colaba Bombay
H117	M 21–76916		10	Shankar Ramchandra Sukerylee Mamlatdars Kutchery Nasik
H119	M 22–54790		20	Janardhan Govind, Clerk Executive Engineers Office Bijapur
M89	M 21–71683	wrongly joined	10	Mr D J S Menezes Bhosawl
	M 29–19153			
M91	M 3–65200	ditto	5	Ghudhur Hari Clerk Post Office Ahmednagar
	–65199			
M 92	M 21–40334	ditto	10	Mahomedbhoy Rowjee Khojaully Bombay
	–40335			
M93	C 96–42659	ditto	10	Atmaram Chunilall No 467 Shuk Memon Street, Bombay
	–14664			

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dep
The 2nd October 1877

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th October 1877

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Bushcer*, (Mails Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity) will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 7th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 8th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for the Straits and Hong Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 10th October 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 12th October 1877

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 11th idem

N B —The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover will be received up to 7 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

The following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office —

MAILS	Last hour of letter box	Last hour of registered letters and parcels	Hour up to which late letters are taken
All stations on Loop Line between Howrah and Pamjerhaut and on Chord between Calcutta and Asansole	5 30 A M	6 P M	
DUM DUM			
1st Despatch	8 A M	7 30 A M	
2nd ditto	7 P M	5 P M	
BARRACKPORE			
1st Despatch	6 30 A M	7 P M	
2nd ditto	6 4 P M	6 P M	
BURRANEE			
1st Despatch	1 30 P M	1 P M	
2nd ditto	7 P M	5 P M	
HOWRAH			
1st Despatch	6 A M	5 P M	
2nd ditto	8 A M	7 30 A M	
3rd ditto	2 30 P M	2 P M	
All stations on railway between Howrah and Burdwan	2 P M	1 30 P M	
All stations on East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Purneah Julpigoree Darjeeling Berhampore Boalleah Maldah Dinagepore districts and Assam	2 P M	4 30 P M	
All stations in the Dacca, Chittagong, Tipperah Noakhali Cachar Sylhet Kishnagur Jubna Furreedpore Burrisal Mymensing and Bogra districts	6 45 P M	2 P M	
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Dacca Itself	6 45 A M	1 P M	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North Western Provinces Punjab Sind the Central Provinces as well as in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	7 P M	2 P M	8 P M
Cococonada Midnapore Cuttack Balasore Pooree and places in the Madras Presidency as far as Vizagapatam	6 P M	6 P M	
GENERAL NOTICE			
Receipt of registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A M	12 to 1 P M	
And on Sundays from	7 to 8 A M	4 to 5 P M	

The Letter Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah is cleared at intervals during the day to suit the Mails that are despatched by Train For the Chord Line Mail this box is cleared at 10 1 M Calcutta time (9 30 P M Railway time)

Covers (other than Overland) posted after this hour and before 10-50 P M Calcutta time) (10 20 P M Railway time) must in addition to the postage bear a late letter fee of 2 annas each otherwise they will be detained

All covers posted after 10 50 P M Calcutta time will be detained

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 5th October 1877

Altendorff, A E
Anderson, R T S
Assam
Belton, A, & Co, Messrs
Bobrunds G F
Blackburn Mrs M
Bonstead & Co, Messrs
Boyconto Nath Sein
Bridgeman A
Brookes J T
Brown F L
Browne, H S
Carr, Chas
Carrington George
Clark, Richard
Collins, James
Collis, W
Connors, Mrs M
Cooke, Kent P
Davis Edmond
DeFountain, A
Ditmas J
Domball E J
D'Rozario, H
Dobson G
Dun Mrs M
Edwards J
Elliott G P
Estranquin, Fritsch
Evans, J
Evans, Mrs H
Faulter, Pte
Fischer, H
Flagg, Mrs Ann
Forbes, G J
Gilbert, H
Gilliron, R
Gilmourie & Co, Messrs
Gorman Miss
Haigh Bros, Messrs
Harding, Lionel
Holton, W A
Johnstone, Lt. W H
Joseph Miss M C
Joseph S
Kelly G
Kelly P
Law & Co Messrs
Lawson Robert
Leroy, Z M
Lorez
Lyne, J P H
Madhu Sudan Dass
Main Richard
Maxwell J
McAllister, R H
Mends H R
Mitchel Captain
Molyneux Rob H
Norton Bros
Packer, A
Pausey, R H
Peebles Jos M
Pereira H G
Quinn, Mrs R
Roberts Mrs
Robertson, Mrs H
Robinson Mrs
Rogers J
Row, Mrs H C
Sheppard & Co Messrs
Sheppard H W
Simmons Mrs
Smith Maria
Thelman, Mrs
Thompson, C
Tichborne, F H
Todd, J
Tonken, J
Tucker & Co
Vaughan, Mrs L
Wallace Lt Col J N
Weakun W F
Wigley, William
Wilson, W G

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for"

Agent of Dr Knighton, LL D
A W B
Astone
Baker, W
Baltol, Henry
Ball L M
Beagley, Mrs
Beaton, Jas
Beck, R A
Beedell, Capt W
Browning, W E
Brunn, Arthur
Burland, Chas
Carew, B H
Chennell, Thos
Cooper, Mrs A
Dumri Lall Tewari, Dr
Felsted Thos
Fox, C J
Gibson, J H
Gillet, F H
Girdlestone, Mrs
Grant, H
Gregson, Arthur Knight
Halfhyde, C
Harding, R E
Harrison, C W
Henry, Jas
Howey, Capt J E W
Hubbard, Chas
Jameson, P
Jamieson F W
Johnson, R H
Jorman, Geo
Lee, T S
Lader, Alfred
Macdonald, J
MacGibbon, John
MacWilliams Miss
Maddox E R
Mahe Bondoneda
Martin, C M
Mends R H
Mery Madame
Mirza Fyazally Beg
Murison, Jas S
Murphy Mrs M A
O Conner J M
Palmer, Mrs
Pearson, Alfred
Rebello Salvador
Promotho Nath Mitter
Rifle Ranger
Ross C
Ryall, Henry
Scott, W C
Seggett, C
Sirk S S
Smith, Mrs D
Steers, W
Stewart, Ronald
Sutherland, H C
Taylor, G W
Taylor, Jos S
Tuckett, S L
White, Mrs
Whiteway, Sheldon
Williams, Capt T
Williams, W J
Wilson, A J
Wood, R B

Registered Letters

Calvert J
Fitzpatrick, Corpl
Hodges, J R
Kocziski, Monsieur
Wilson A J
Windsor, David

Newspapers

Clay, A L
Dixon, J W

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance

	Without Postage	With Postage
For the CALCUTTA SERIES	Rs 35	Rs 40
„ MADRAS SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
„ BOMBAY SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
„ ALLAHABAD SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
Complete set	„ 45	„ 50

The price of each Part purchased separately will vary according to the amount of matter it contains, and will be printed on the wrapper It will, however never be below the following —

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6 1877 | Register No 33

☞ Seaprate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Stolen

Promissory Note No 010475, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs 500, standing in the name of Joy Monee Holder, by whom it was endorsed to Mr I C Sarkar Payment of the Note has been stopped, and application made to the Public Debt Office for a duplicate of the same

I C SARKAR,
Executive Engineer

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes Nos 027398, 021163, 028833, and 028834 of the 4½ per cent of 1872 for Rs 1,000 each, No 027398 originally standing in the name of Nowrojee Bizonjee Fakeejee, No 024163 in the name of Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy, and Nos 028833 and 028834 in the name of J W Chisholm, and last endorsed to Merwanjee Framjee Mody and Jerbai Jamsetjee Ratnagar, the proprietors, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors

MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MODY
JERBAI JAMSETJEE RATNAGAR

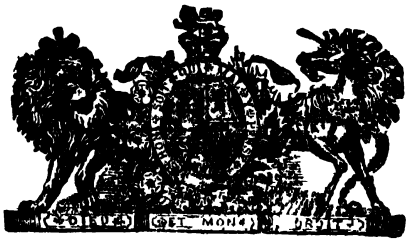
BOMBAY, DHOBI TALAO
The 10th September 1877

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Buddyadhuree Dossee the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay

A SI JOHN CARRUTHERS
Attorney, High Court

CALCUTTA,
The 20th September 1877



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N° 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1877 {Register No 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd OCTOBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras—Rice	--		138 951	9 81 645	2 600	19 830	6	44	141 557	10,01,519
„ Paddy					2 636	12 100	--		2 636	12 100
„ Other Grains			68,876	4,10,269	5 280	31 071	3	22	74,159	4,41 362
Bimlipatam—Rice		--	6	48	--				6	48
„ Paddy					--					
„ Other Grains						--				
Coconada—Rice							•			
„ Paddy		-							--	
„ Other Grains					--			--		
Cuddalore—Rice				--						
„ Paddy	-									
„ Other Grains								-		
*Tranquebar—Rice •										
„ Paddy			-			--				
„ Other Grains										
Negapatam—Rice	8,368	58 576	33 963	2 31 940		--			42,331	2,90,516
„ Paddy			2,513	10,296					2,513	10,296
„ Other Grains								•		
Tuticorin—Rice			31 263	2 40 142		--			31,263	2,40 142
„ Paddy	--		2,511	12,005			--		2,511	12 005
„ Other Grains	383	2,265	--	--	--				383	2 265
Cochin—Rice			2 172	14 480			36	240	2 208	14 720
„ Paddy			352	1 444					352	1,444
„ Other Grains										
Tellicherry—Rice			2,488	18,689					2,488	18 689
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains			522	3,386					522	3,386

Calicut—Rice	...		10,539	76 961	...		8	66	10,547	77 027
„ Paddy				...			255	1 578	255	1 578
„ Other Grains	22	120	1,218	8 206	...		3,095	17,341	4,335	25,667
*Quilandy—Rice									...	
„ Paddy	...									
„ Other Grains	...									
Cannanore—Rice		...	1,773	12,000			93	558	1,866	12 558
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		...	618	4,044			128	795	746	4,839
*Mangalore—Rice		...				..				
„ Paddy				...				..	...	
„ Other Grains						..				
*Other Ports—Rice						...				
„ Paddy			...	..			...			
„ Other Grains								..		
TOTAL—Rice	8,368	58 576	221 155	15,75 905	2 600	19,830	143	908	232 266	16,55 219
„ Paddy			5 376	23 745	2 636	12 100	255	1 578	8 267	37 423
„ Other Grains	405	2,385	71 234	4,25,905	5,280	31 071	3,226	18,158	80,145	4,77,519
TOTAL	8,773	60,961	297,765	20 25 555	10,516	63,001	3,624	20,644	320,678	21,70,161
Imports in previous week ...							Rice		270,795	20,39,043
							Paddy ...		23,466	93 377
							Other Grains		101,314	6,27,006
							TOTAL		395 575	27 59,426

* No return received

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 3rd OCTOBER 1877

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	FROM BENGAL												FROM BRITISH BURMA									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		TOTAL		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk phyoo		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	110 229	5 97,998			1,663	12,471	12 172	49 704	2 45o	8 355	126 519	6,68 928												
,, Paldy												--												
Bimlipatam									--	--														
Cocorada									--															
Cuddalore									--															
Tranquebar	--		--																					
Negapatam	18,025	95 972	--					--	807	2,750	18 832	98 722	6 752	51,510									6 752	51 510
,, Paldy	997	2 720		--							997	2 720	8 970	34 344									8,970	34 344
Tuticorin	97,127	5,08 484						--			97 127	5,08 484	--				--							
,, Paddy	20 50	55 920		--				--			20 504	55 920												
Cochin	609	3,320									609	3 320							--					
,, Paddy								--																
Tellicherry				--																				
Calicut	13 526	76 573									13,526	76,573												
,, Paddy												--		--		--								
Quilandy																								
Cannanore			--																		--			
Mangalore				--																				
Other Ports	498	3 400			--				5 037	16 962	5 535	20,362												--
,, Paddy																								
TOTAL	261,515	13 44,387	--		1 663	12 471	12 172	49 704	8 299	28 067	283 649	14 34,629	15 722	85 854									15,722	85,854
Exports in previous week											690 170	35,81 250											67,411	3 05 766

G H M BATTEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 22nd September 1877

Forwarded	To: North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Cuddapah and Wontimetta	Cuddapah and Yerrigoontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	Total
By the Madras Railway—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
From Madras	963	3 739	893	85		49	729	758	1,088	161	8 465
„ Beypore	87	274	1 225	1,316	93						2 995
Raichore							126	32	1 933	64	2,737
Other Stations											968
By the South Indian Railway –											
From Madras											509
, Negapatam											2 287
, Tanjore District											1,103
Tuticorin											990
, Other Stations											
Total											20,054

Forwarded in previous week Tons 20 541

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 29th September 1877

No return received at time of going to Press

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 29th September 1877

		Tons
1	Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	795
2	Deliveries at Poona Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3 547
3	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	*800
4.	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	*5,360
	Total Tons	10,502
	Total for previous week, Tons	9,893

These are figures for eight days

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF AUGUST 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2504, AND 2505 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 22ND SEPTEMBER 1877

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Districts.	Wheat.			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragoo Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracan &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Remarks
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
Ganjam	8 6	8 8	17 7				9 3	9 7	17 8	11 6	12 2	23 6							11 9	11 7	35 2	13 3	13 3	26 6	322 7	322 7	427 7	13 5	13 8	13 8	
South Canara	5 6	6 0	10 3				6 5	6 5	10 2	7 8	7 8	11 8							9 2	9 2	8 5	7 6	7 6	16 2	89 9	89 4	72 9	1 16 1 16	16 11 16 3	15 0	
Sylhet	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	19 4	18 6	21 0										15 0	15 0	16 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	
Cachar	10 0	10 0	11 13	16 0	16 0	26 0	17 12	14 8	14 8	19 0	17 12	17 12										13 0	13 15	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 6	8 6	8 0	
Goalpara	13 0	13 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0										10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	
Garo Hills							8 0	6 0	8 0	14 0	12 0	14 0										8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	
Kamrup	13 0	13 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	16 0										10 0	10 0	13 0	240 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0				8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8											6 14	6 14	6 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Nowgong							11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	12 0										8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	
Sibsagar							6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 0										9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0										9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills							10 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 8										7 4	7 0	9 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	
Naga Hills							4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0										4 0	8 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	
Secunderabad	6 1	6 5	14 8				4 2	4 7	9 1	4 8	5 2	11 3	6 5	7 1	21 8	7 7	8 7	20 1	7 4	8 3	23 3	6 7	6 7	17 1	150 0	150 0	130 0	11 2	11 0	10 7	
Bolarum	6 2	6 5	15 1				4 5	4 7	8 8	4 5	5 0	10 6	6 5	7 2	18 8							6 7	6 8	17 7	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 1	10 1	10 4	
Chadarghat	5 7	5 7	11 5				4 5	4 5	6 5	5 0	5 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	7 2	7 2	23 0				6 5	6 7	16 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 0	
Oomrowtee	9 0	10 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	22 0				10 0	14 0	22 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	
Akolah	8 0	10 0	23 0				6 0	6 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	40 0	10 0	11 0	21 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	11 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	
Ellichpoor	9 0	10 0	19 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	36 0	9 0	9 0	16 0				10 0	11 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
Booldanah	11 0	11 0	19 0					8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	11 0	12 0	30 0						10 0	11 0	24 0				11 0	11 0	10 0	
Woon	12 0	13 0	22 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	14 0	9 4	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	34 0	9 0	10 0	15 0				12 8	14 0	25 0	179 0	179 0	179 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	
Bassun	10 2	12 5	25 0				7 2	7 5	8 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	13 5	18 2	51 0	9 0	11 0	31 0	8 2	8 5	21 5	11 2	14 2	32 0	150 0	150 0	105 0	8 7	9 0	9 0	
Banswara (Mewar Agency)	13 12	17 8	18 12				6 14	7 8	8 7	8 10	0 11	4 15	0									17 8	21 14	23 12				10 0	10 10	11 4	
Partabgarh "	12 8	12 13					6 0	7 8		8 0	10 0											15 10	16 14					16 4	17 8		

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

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PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 10th October 1877

No 1415—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s* 9½*d* per rupee Schedule 12 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice

W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 4th October 1877

Office closed during the month of September 1877

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	Remarks
Indore City	Central India	11th	

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg. Dir Genl of Tels in India

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 3rd October 1877.

Mr M J Ogle, Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hills Topographical Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from the 25th October 1877

Mr A W Chennell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No. 6 Khasia and Garo Hills Survey, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, under Section 7, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, together with one month's subsidiary leave, with effect from 25th October 1877.

H L THUILLIER, *Colonel, R A,*
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency, the 4th October 1877

No 1292—Lieutenant A G A Durand, 2nd Squadron Officer, Officiating Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 60 days' privilege leave from the 1st October

By Order,
D W K BARR, *Captain,*
1st Asstt to the Agent, Gov Genl, for Central India,
In charge of the Residency

No. 1295.—With reference to Notification No 1181, dated 12th September 1877, Major A W Roberts, Cantonment Magistrate, Mo[illegible]ar, rec[illegible]d charge of the current duties of the Political Agency from Colonel J Watson, V C, on the forenoon of the 10th [illegible]r 187[illegible]

By Order,
[illegible]ITLAND, *Captain,*
[illegible]gent to the Gov Genl for Central India

[illegible]ERNOR GENERAL, FOR [illegible]RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION

Mount Aboo, the 29th September 1877

No. [illegible] *G.*—Captain J W Ridgeway, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, re-

turned from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 1592-1166 G., dated 8th June last, and resumed charge of the Agency from Surgeon-Major L D Spencer on the forenoon of the 3rd instant

By Order,
H M DURAND,
1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION

Hyderabad Residency, the 5th October 1877

No. 90.—With reference to Notification in Residency Orders, No 72, dated 11th August 1877, granting one month's privilege leave to Mr H F Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Inspector G A Richardson is placed in charge of the current duties of the District Superintendent's Office, with effect from the 13th September 1877, during Mr Cotgrave's absence on leave

By Order,
G H TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—
Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 2nd October 1877

No 98—Mr J W Wright, Executive Engineer, received over charge, on the 13th September 1877, after noon, of the Umballa Division, Military Works, from Captain G T Maitland, Executive Engineer, transferred temporarily to Madras Famine Relief Works

No 99—Lieutenant J W Thurburn, R E, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 6th September 1877, as required by Public Works Department Code II, iv, 22

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E,*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Division of Superintendence

Meerut, the 4th October 1877

No 62.—With reference [illegible] Government of India, Public Works Department, No [illegible] No 349, dated 8th August, Sub[illegible] Lewis, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Division, Military Works, [illegible] forenoon of the 26th September

The 9th October

No 63—Lieutenant S C [illegible] cutive Engineer, Agra Division, [illegible]y Works, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 3rd instant from the one month and twenty-seven days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 41, dated 30th July 1877, and assumed charge of the Division from Mr R J Bailey, Assistant Engineer, on the forenoon of that date

The unexpired portion of the abovementioned leave is hereby cancelled

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut.-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Meerut Divn of Superintendence, Mily Works

Oudh Division of Superintendence

Lucknow, the 4th October 1877

No 67—With reference to this Circle Notification No 45 of 1877, Honorary Lieutenant A Connell, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him on the 29th September 1877

The 6th October 1877

No 68—Privilege leave of absence for a period of one month and four days has been granted to Mr E LeLievre, Executive Engineer, Fyzabad Division, Military Works, of which he availed himself from the afternoon of the 3rd instant

No 69—Mr E LeLievre, Executive Engineer, made over, and Mr W R Baker, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, received, charge of the Fyzabad Division, Military Works on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, the former having proceeded on leave granted in this Office Notification No 68 of 6th October 1877

No 70—Purmessoree Doss, Overseer, attached to the Allahabad Division, Military Works, has been transferred to the Sagor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 21th ultimo

The 9th October 1877

No 71—Mr A Penny and Captain A G Clayton, R E, Executive Engineers, made over and received charge of the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 4th October 1877

J J HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Oudh Divn, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS,
Central System

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 2nd October 1877

No 20—Mr W H Cole, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana State Railway, passed, on the 3rd September 1877, the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani.

The 4th October 1877

No 21—Mr J C Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, is granted one year's furlough and the [illegible]ial subsidiary leave, the latter with effect from the 1st October 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 5th October 1877

No. 22—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 433, dated 3rd October 1877, Captain C E Shepherd, S C, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway

No. 23.—Mr. G Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways,

passed, on the 25th September 1877, the examination prescribed in Public Works Department Code II, iv, 17, 18, 19

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director of State Railways

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1877

No. 39—Mr W M Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, is temporarily deputed to the Northern Bengal State Railway in the same capacity

The October 1877

No. 40—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 313 of the 9th July 1877, Mr R J Ives, Sub Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 18th August 1877 for transfer to the Western System of State Railways

No 41—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 378 of the 20th August 1877, Mr T Davis, Assistant Apothecary, 2nd Class, is posted to the Northern Bengal State Railway

No. 42—With reference to Notification No 41 of the 3rd October 1877, Mr T Davis, Assistant Apothecary, 2nd Class, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 17th August 1877, and was placed in charge of the hospital, dispensary, reserve stores of medicines and the general medical duties of the Saidpur Station

No 43—Mr C J Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th September 1877

No 44—Lieutenant H L Wells, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sibsagur Survey Party to the Southern Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, which he joined on the afternoon of the 11th September 1877

No 45—In commutation of the 45 days' privilege leave granted in Notification No 27 of the 4th August 1877, Baboo Sarrut Chundra Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted 76 days' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1877

No 46—Mr C D Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned on the afternoon of the 16th August 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 34 of the 11th idem

No. 47.—Mr G Hawkes, Store-keeper, [illegible] Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is gr[illegible] three months' leave, *without* pay and allow[illegible] with effect from the afternoon of the 29th [illegible] 1877, in commutation of the 42 days' priv[illegible] leave granted him in Engineer-in-Chief's Not[illegible]cation No 35 of 1877

No. 48—Privilege leave for 23 days is granted to Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (with temporary rank of 1st Grade), Northern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th August 1877

No. 49—Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (with temporary rank of 1st Grade), Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 7th September 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 48 of the 3rd October 1877

No. 50—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 306 of the 4th July 1877, Sergeant J Rogers, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 21st July 1877 for transfer to the Indus Valley State Railway

No. 51—The services of Mr J Hamer, Temporary Sub Engineer, 3rd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Principal Store-keeper of the line

No. 52—Mr G Hawkes, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877, from the leave, without pay and allowances, granted in Notification No 47 of the 3rd October 1877, and is temporarily attached to the Traffic Department of that line

No. 53.—E A Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the five months' similar leave granted in Director of State Railways' Notification No 18 of the 11th July 1877

No 54—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 364 of the 17th August 1877, Pundit Kanhaie Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts of State Railways, North-Eastern System, on the forenoon of the 6th September 1877

No 55—Mr T W Lilly, Temporary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877 from the sick leave granted in Notification No 23 of the 27th July 1877

No. 56—Mr M S N Hecquet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return on the afternoon of the 16th August 1877 from the 20 days' privilege leave granted in Notification No 35 of the 11th idem

No 57—Baboo Shoshee Bhushan Mookerjee, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, reported his return on the afternoon of the 20th August 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted in Notification No 19 of the 21st July 1877

No. 58.—Mr P Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st [illegible] Tirhoot State Railway, availed himself, [illegible]rd September 1877, of the three months' [illegible]e leave granted in Notification No 36 [illegible]5th A[illegible]st last

59.— Kheter Nath Banerjee, Pro[illegible]ary [illegible]t, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State [illegible] privilege leave for one month [illegible]ffect from the 8th September

[illegible] month's privilege leave is granted [illegible] Gotty Mookerjee, Manager, Cal[illegible]outh-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, with effect from 12th October 1877

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director of State Railways,
North-Eastern System

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 27th September 1877

No 59—Mr W C L Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for one month from such date as he may avail himself of it

The 5th October 1877

No 60—Mr W Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay on the 19th September 1877, on his return from the furlough granted him in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 161, dated 4th April 1877, and Director of State Railways' Notification No 23, dated 5th February 1877 He is posted to the Baroda Division, which he joined on the 28th September 1877

No 61—With reference to this Office Notification No 54, dated 12th September 1877, Mr G Sharp, Sub-Engineer, Temporary 2nd Grade, left Ghat Division on the afternoon of 20th September 1877 to join the Baroda Division

No 62—With reference to this Office Notification No 55 of 17th September 1877, Mr G Cowper, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left Ghat Division on the forenoon of 2nd October 1877 to join the Survey Division, Neemuch State Railway

No 63—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 398, dated 12th September 1877, Mr E J Shadbolt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 23rd September 1877 to join the Dhond and Manmar Railway

No 64—Mr J F Cockburn, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Indus Valley Railway in Director of State Railways' Notification No 71, dated 19th April 1877, was relieved of his duties on 1st September 1877, from which date he availed himself of the six months' leave without allowances granted him in Notification No 28, dated 15th September 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Western System

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 6th October 1877

No. 96.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, Assistant E[illegible] 3rd Grade, Peshawar Survey Division, [illegible] to duty on the forenoon of the [illegible] October from the fifty-two days' privilege leave [illegible] to him by Notification No 88 [illegible] 18th [illegible] 1877.

No. 97—Mr E W Arun[illegible] neer, 2nd Grade, is transferred [illegible] Survey to the Ravi Division, [illegible] on the afternoon of the 31st A[illegible] joined the latter Division on the af[illegible] or the 2nd September 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered and estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees: On General Treasury	Certificates issued for Rupees: On Currency Department	Balance on Bullion: Under Assay	Balance on Bullion: Assayed	Balance on Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Oct 1	29 85 781			30 [illegible] 478	68 5 772	73 30 549
„ 2	1 09 189			31 26 617	67 46 699	73 30 549
3				31 26 617	66 37 748	73 30 549
4	1 291			31 27 908	65 27 983	73 30 549
5	1 172			31 29 280	64 29 298	73,30,549
6	Holiday					

CALCUTTA MINT
The 8th Oct 1877

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

Report of a Deserter from the 1-14th (P W O) Regiment of Foot, dated at Ranikhet, this 6th day of October 1877

Number Rank and Name—No 823, Private John Timney
Age,—29 years 2 months
Size—5 feet 6¼ inches
Color of—
Complexion fair, hair, brown, eyes blue
Date of Desertion,—1st October 1877
Place of Desertion—Ranikhet
Date of Enlistment,—30th July 1867
At what Place Enlisted,—Belfast
Parish and County in which Born,—Cookstown, Tyrone
Marks,—None
Trade—Laborer
Uniform: Coat or Jacket,— / Waistcoat— / Breeches or Trowsers—
REMARKS—Is a low, stout set broad shouldered man without whiskers

C E GROGAN, *Lieut-Col,*
Comdg 1-14th (P W O) Regt of Foot.

NOTICE

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length @	Rs	2	10	0 per cubic foot.
22 „ @	„	2	12	0 „
23 „ @	„	2	14	0 „
24 „ @	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet @	Rs	2	8	0 per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „ @	„	2	4	0 „
under 7 „ @	„	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for building[illegible] s all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 1st June 1877

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th October 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P
Capital paid up	2 00 00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,375	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs 59,39,044 15 10)			
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs 1,25,77 502 2 5)	1,85 16,547	2	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,79,10 5 2	13	10
Bank Post Bills, &c	3 23 414	2	0
Sundries	9,72,583	2	9
RUPEES	5 96 22 152	4	10

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	85,70,190	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	46,86 785	5	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and Branches	58,01 961	7	5
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 95 66 776	13	4
Balances with other Banks	3 19 758	11	10
Dead Stock	10,03 053	1	10
Stamps	8 209	10	1
Sundries	2 57 392	4	6
	4 02 14,128	3	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs 85,36,250 4 8)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs 1,08,12 073 12 9)	1,93,78 324	1	5
RUPEES	5 96 22 452	4	10

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 10th Oct 1877

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Accte & Depy Secretary

W D CRUICKSHANK
Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
74	B 40—80337	5	P Sadanandam Pillay, Salem
75	B 43—84540	50	T M Veerasawmy, Kullacoorchi
	—90485	50	
	B 58—03143	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
148	B 42—67578	20	Hurruck Chunth, Madras
149	B 54—05802	20	P Sadanandum Pillay, Salem
150	B 42—39295	20	Coopoo Ramier, Nellore
151	B 50—51415	100	Cundasawmy Moodelliar, Salem
	B 58—02548	100	
152	B 52—88723	10	H Sweet, Esq, Tadputry
	B 54—01982	20	
	„ —01983	20	
153	B 54—12323	20	D Solomon, Ootacamund
129	B 52—90749	10	T Vythunatha Pillay, Madras
	B 54—29582	20	
43	B 49—98753 } Wrongly joined „ —94853 }	10	C Narrainsawmy Naidu, Madras

FORT ST GEORGE —Accts Genl's Office,
The 1st October 1877

G W CLINE LL D,
Asst Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
J 10—00659	100	
J 3—88706	100	Assumeah & Co, No 30, Periamettu
J 10—10607	100	
„ —10608	100	Broach
J 7—67114 } wrongly joined „ —67115 }	5	C Ramier, Cashier, Currency Office, Calicut

CALICUT —Paper Currency Office,
The 3rd October 1877

P A COLE,
Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
254	L 51—12449	100	The Traffic Supdt, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Lucknow
	L 76—09011	10	
	L 33—33300	10	
255	L 84—04121	100	Lieutenant William Hill
256	L 73—33256	10	Babu Goopo Nath Chatterjee
257	L 81—79396	50	Babu Mutty Lal Sing

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
178	L 42—80675 „ —80674	10	Babu Benoy Kristo Biswas
179	L 88—25482 „ —25481	10	Babu Vishnoo Narain
180	L 60—31964 „ —31963	10	Kaisru Dass
181	A 53—27687 A 72—23615	20	Babu Ghonesham Khettry
	L 5—19640 „ —19648	10	
	L 33—37161 „ —37163	10	
	L 40—16244 „ —16247	10	
	A 98—03161 „ —03163	10	
	L 9—11364 „ —31364	5	
	L 15—92941 —92940	5	
274	O 3—52620	20	Babu Gopal Chunder Roy
275	L 84—75337	100	Babu Goobind Chunder Roy Chowdhary
276	O 2—42799	20	Abdul Mullick
277	A 66—01300	10	Jaloe Ram Balmookund
	L 2—89108	10	
278	L 17—90108	5	Bossiruddeen Kholpa
279	L 84—36792	100	The Secy and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal Calcutta
	„ —36739	100	
	„ —08962	100	
	—09416	100	
	L 92—21337	50	
	O 3—75762	20	
	—75763	20	
	L 96—01325	10	
280	L 84—91305	100	Messrs Lloyd & Co
281	L 48—86684	20	Babu Gris Chunder Sircar
282	L 84—89398	100	Peer Mohamed
283	L 40—50886	10	Shobaram, Blacksmith Mistry
284	L 88—26371	10	Babu Tarini Churn Roy
285	L 95—58403	10	Hafez Kootubooddin
	L 75—93063	10	
286	O 3—87632	20	Babu Anund Chunder Dass
	L 73—00278	10	
	L 72—56879	10	
	L 28—47481	5	
287	L 76—[illegible]0231	10	Mr C S Stewart
288	L 84—72815	100	Babu Bonwari Lal Singh

CALCUTTA—Paper Currency Dept,
The 10th Oct 1877

R E HAMILTON
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Akola Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
K 7—24313	5	[illegible]thecary M N Lobo, in charge Khandesh Bheel Corps [illegible]arangaum
C 91—02733		[illegible]uldeo of Bombay
K 3—11567		
K 4—20949		
—20988		
—20989		[illegible]ss, Sowcar of Yeotmall, in Wun District
20990		
K 7—23386		[illegible]am Raghunath Kalkarni, Head Master E M School Lilhchpur
C 91—09603		Bapujee Pestonjee, of Lahore
K 7—23430	5	Dhondoo Trimbuck, Clerk Educational Inspectors Office
K 2—21126	20	Akola

AKOLA—Paper Currency Dept
The 4th October 1877

C W A DAVIES
Assistant Commissioner

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
W70	M22—63581	20	Ram Roopandhicary Deputy Commissioner's Office Manbhoom
W71	M25—06804	100	Mr Vinayak Atmaram School Master, Sheogaum
	M30—79121	10	
W72	M 6—92423	5	Messrs J Mackintosh & Co, Bombay
W73	M30—58839	10	Mr E Wright, Chowpatty Road, Bombay

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1876		Rs	
H173	M18—01060	10	Callianjee Ruttonsey, Shamjee Asar's House Bombay
1877			
H150	C89—25772	10	Messrs W S Blades & Co, Simla
	M18—15856	10	
	M28—34309	10	
H151	M23—54909	50	Mr I Williams, Bhownuggur
	„ —62066	50	
H152	M25—64138	100	Ajrámal Hurji Jugjeevan, Kika Street Bombay
H153	M33—01864	20	Nanabhoy Byramjee, Doctor, Fort, Bombay
	M30—16531	10	
M94	M 4—11721 wrongly joined	5	Bomanji Framji Modi No 7, Aguary Mohla Bombay
	„ —11272 wrongly joined		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 9th October 1877

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
31	D10—96310	5	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices Oudh

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
62	D 7—79954	100	Jumna Dass, Julpigori

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 4th October 1877

H KYENE
Asstt Accott Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office

Lahore Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
64	E 1—36088	1 000	Tikoo Bumah Simla

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
102	E 5—78897	20	The Deputy Commissioner Dera Ghazi Khan
107	E 15—16519	50	Baboo Gopal Chander Mukerji Accountant, P W Department
	E 13—13244	100	Examiner's Office Lahore

LAHORE—Paper Currency Office,
The 6th October 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt Accott Genl, in charge of Currency Office

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 10th October 1877 Rs 27,91,257-7-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
10th Oct 1877

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 12th October 1877

Mails for Coylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 13th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 14th October 1877, at 7 P M

[illegible] Gulf, for transmission per [illegible] from Bombay, will be closed at the Post Office on Monday, the 15th October 1877, at 7 [illegible]

[illegible] Ceylon, and the intermediate [illegible] per Steamer [illegible], will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Hydaspes*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 17th October 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 19th October 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St. Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands and Madagascar can be forwarded

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 18th October 1877

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P M or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs 12 per Vol, exclusive of postage charge Apply to Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta, Thacker, Vining & Co, Bombay or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur

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THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N W P High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received

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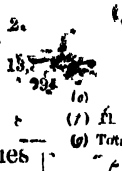

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. { Register No 33

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NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose

No 10, Old Post Office Street

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I C SARKAR,
Executive Engineer

DELHI,
The 24th September 1877

Estate—RUSSICKLOLL SEAL, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration of the property and credits of Baboo Russickloll Seal, late of Colootollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Zemindar, deceased, has been this day granted to Sreemutty Biddyadhurree Dossee, the sole widow of the deceased abovenamed, by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction All parties having claims against the said Estate are requested to make the same known to Baboo Punnaloll Seal of Colootollah aforesaid, Zemindar, the duly constituted Attorney of the said administratrix, to whom those indebted thereto are hereby requested to make payment of their respective debts without delay

ST JOHN CARRUTHERS,
Attorney, High Court

1877.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 41.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. {Register No 33

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

No XXIX OF 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		22nd July 1876	21st July 1877	to 22nd July 1876	to 21st July 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
8th Sep 1877	East Indian Main	5,19 010	7,33 803	1 85,08 851	2 27 03 838	41 94 987	
8th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	22,853	68,716	13 15 588	26 10 749	12 95 161	
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal	46,956	82,594	15 55 297	19 86 001	4,30 704	
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	43 862	76 372	19 69 198	24 95 081	5 25 883	
8th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1,44,345	1,75,829	46 57 280	53 98 244	7,40 964	
1st ditto	Madras	1,23,896	2,14 705	31 91 221	56 11 842	21 20 621	
1st ditto	South Indian	33 493	73 871	10,62 038	16 69 725(*a*)	6 07 687	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,11,879	5 31,577	1,39,36,731	1,99,58 668	60 22,937	
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	51,562	71,299	44 12,280	48 32,122	4 19 842	
	TOTAL	11,07 856	20 28 766	5,09 10 484	6 72 69,270	1 63 58 786	
	State						
15th Sep 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,193		[illegible]650	65,274	6 624	
15th ditto	Nalhati	1 146		[illegible]93	50 639	6,106	
15th ditto	Rajputana	27 717			[illegible]5,61 110	1,40,733	
8th ditto	Holkar	5 393			[illegible]16 766		9,186
25th Aug 1877	Khamgaon	(*b*)			[illegible]0 489	9 422	
25th ditto	Amraoti	293			[illegible]5 459	10,411	
25th ditto	Wardha Valley	(*d*)			[illegible] 241	21,511	
20th ditto	Nizam's	6,905	2[illegible]		[illegible],886	1,74,552	
1st Sep 1877	Tirhut	6,154			[illegible]0,418	60,237	
11th Aug 1877	Punjab Northern	9,168	13[illegible]		[illegible]70,145	1,37,679	
8th Sep 1877	Neemuch		[illegible]	(*e*)	[illegible]34,036	34,036	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		[illegible]	(*f*) Tl	[illegible] 93 518(*f*)	93 518	
	TOTAL	59,909	92,793	(*g*) Tot[illegible]	31,09,981	6,85,343	
	GRAND TOTAL	12 57 765	21,21,559	5 33 35,122	7,03 79 251	1,70,44,129	

(*a*) Exclusive of the earnings for the week ending 30th June the return for which has not yet been received
(*b*) The line was closed from 16th July 1876
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 16th July 1876
(*d*) The line was closed from 4th June 1876
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd May 1877

No XXX OF 1877
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		29th July 1876	28th July 1877	to 29th July 1876	to 28th July 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
8th Sept 1877	East Indian, Main	4,67,429	7,82 162	1 89 76 280	2,34 86 000	45 09,720	
8th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	23,148	63,933	13,38,736	26,74 682	13 35 946	
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal	64,595	89,553	16 19,892	20 75,554	4,55 662	
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	39 778	72,175	20 08,976	25 67 256	5,58,280	
8th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1,45,757	1 72 511	48,03,037	55 70 755	7 6,,718	
1st ditto	Madras	1,29,356	2,06,928	36,23,577	58,21 770	21,98 193	
1st ditto	South Indian	33 884	64 213	10,95 922	17,33 938*a*	6,38 016	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,86,667	5,35 842	1 41,22,898	2,04,94,510	63,72 112	
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46 935	80,721	44,59,215	49,12 843	4 53,628	
	TOTAL	11,37,549	20 68 098	5,20,18,033	6,93,37 308	1 72,89 275	
	State						
15th Sept 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,399	1,604	60,049	66 878	6 829	
15th ditto	Nalhati	1,213	1,611	45 746	52,250	6 504	
15th ditto	Rajputana	31,581	42 749	14,51 958	16,04,859	1,52 301	
8th ditto	Holkar	5,679	8 086	2,31 931	2,24,852		7,079
25th Aug 1877	Khamgaon	*b*	745	31 067*c*	41,234	10,167	
25th ditto	Amraoti	281	766	45,329	56,225	10 896	
25th ditto	Wardha Valley	*d*	1 276	16 730*e*	39,517	22 787	
25th ditto	Nizam's	9,045	12,716	2,68 379	4 46 602	1,78 223	
1st Sept 1877	Tirhut	3 183	4,571	93,364	1,54,989	61,625	
11th Aug 1877	Punjab Northern	8,415	15 187	2,40,881	3,85,332	1 44,451	
8th Sept 1877	Neemuch		1,774		35,810	35 810	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley		6 875		1,00,393*f*	1,00,393	
	TOTAL	60 796	97,960	24,85,434	32,07,941	7,22,507	
	GRAND TOTAL	11 98,345	21 65 998	5 45 33 467	7 25,45 249	1 80 11 782	

(*a*) Exclusive of the earnings for the week ending 30th June, the return for which has not yet been received
(*b*) The line was closed from 16th July 1876
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876
(*d*) The line was closed from 4th June 1876
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876
(*f*) Total receipts from 2nd May 1877

No XXXI OF 1877
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For Week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		5th August 1876	4th August 1877	to 5th August 1876	to 4th August 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
8th Sept 1877	East Indian Main	3,82 282	7,87,369	1,93 58 562	2,42 73 369	49 14,807	
8th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	20,494	65 069	13,59 230	27 39 751	13,80,521	
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal	46,862	93,977	16 66,754	21 69,531	5 02 777	
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	38 160	68 99	20,47 136	26 36,251	5 89,115	
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,09,506	1,49,350	49 12,543	57,20 105	8 07,562	
1st ditto	Madras	1,20 227	2 03 144	37,43 804	60,24 914	22,81,110	
1st ditto	South Indian	34 272	69,120	11 30 194	18,03,058*a*	6,72,864	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,95,636	4,93,327	1,43,18,034	2,09,87,837	66,69,803	
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	57,287	77,484	45,16,502	49,90,327	4 73,825	
	TOTAL	10,04,726	20,07,835	5,30,52,759	7 19,45,143	1,82,92,384	
	State						
15th Sept 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,356	1,583	66,405	68,461	7,056	
15th ditto	Nalhati	1,176	1,683	46,922	53,933	7,011	
15th ditto	Rajputana		6,711	14,78 776	16,60,570	1,81,794	
8th ditto	Holkar		976	2 37,015	2,34,828		2,187
25th Aug 1877	Khamgaon			31,067(*c*)	42,176	11,109	
25th ditto	Amraoti			45 682	56 717	11,035	
25th ditto	Wardha Valley			16,730(*e*)	41,273	24,543	
25th ditto	Nizam's			2,77,491	4,60,281	1,82 790	
1st Sept 1877	Tirhut			95,645	1,59,348	63,703	
11th Aug 1877	Punjab Northern			2,49,705	4,01,587	1,51,882	
8th Sept 1877	Neemuch		2,758	294(*g*)	38,568	38,274	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		7,182		1,07,575(*h*)	1,07,575	
	TOTAL		1,17,376	25,40,732	33,25,317	7,84,585	
	GRAND TOTAL	10,60,024	21,25,211	5,55,93,491	7,46,70,460	1,90,76,969	

(*a*) Exclusive of the earnings for the week ending 30th June, the return for which has not yet been received.
(*b*) The line was closed from 16th July 1876.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876
(*d*) The line was closed from 4th June 1876.
(*e*) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876
(*f*) The line was opened for public traffic on the 3rd August 1876
(*g*) Receipts for 3 days ending 5th August 1876
(*h*) Total receipts from 2nd May 1877

No XXXII of 1877.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		12th Aug 1876	11th Aug 1877	to 12th Aug 1876	to 11th Aug 1877		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
8th Sep 1877	East Indian Main	3,85,467	7,33,661	1 97,44,029	2,50 07,030	52,63,001	
8th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	18,810	69,563	13,78,040	28,09,314	14,31,274	
8th ditto	Eastern Bengal	71,429	95,922	17,38,183	22,65,453	5 27,270	
1st ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	39,130	62,790	20,86,266	26,99,041	6,12 775	
8th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,07,146	1,58,450	50,19,689	58,78,555	8,58,860	
1st ditto	Madras	1,25,011	2,12,840	38,68,815	62,37,754	23,68,939	
1st ditto	South Indian	31,751	62 616	11 61 945	18 65,674(*a*)	7,03,729	
15th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,99,941	5,47,690	1 45,17 975	2 15,35 527	70,17,552	
8th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	51,086	70,064	45,67,588	50,60,391	4,92,803	
	TOTAL	10,29,771	20,13,596	5,40,82,530	7,33,58,739	1,92,76 209	
	State						
15th Sep 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,580	1,444	62,035	69,905	6,970	
15th ditto	Nalhati	1,127	1,175	48,049	55 108	7 059	
15th ditto	Rajputana	26,610	40,701	15,05,386	17,01,271	1,95,885	
8th ditto	Holkar	5,651	6,749	2,42,666	2 41,577		1,089
25th Aug 1877	Khamgaon	(*b*)	1,181	91 067(*c*)	43,357	12,290	
25th ditto	Amraoti	385	626	46,067	57,343	11,276	
25th ditto	Wardha Valley	(*d*)	1,248	16,730(*e*)	42,521	25,791	
25th ditto	Nizam's	11,689	10,644	2,89,180	4,70,925	1,81,745	
1st Sep 1877	Tirhut	3,311	5,014	98,956	1,64,362	65,406	
11th Aug 1877	Punjab Northern	8,750	13,436	2,58,455	4,15,023	1,56,568	
8th Sep 1877	Neemuch	1,087(*f*)	1,608	1,381(*g*)	40,176	38,795	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley		6,291		1,13,866(*h*)	1,13,866	
	TOTAL	60,140			34,15 434	8,14,562	
	GRAND TOTAL	10,89,911	2[illegible]		97,74,173	2,00,90,771	

(*a*) Exclusive of the earnings for the week ending 30th June 1877 the return for which has not yet been received

(*b*) The line was closed from 16th July 1876

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876.

(*d*) The line was closed from 4th June 1876.

(*e*) from 1st January to 3rd June 1876

(*f*) The [illegible] s opened for public traffic on the 3rd August 1876

(*g*) Total [illegible]pts from 3rd August 1876.

(*h*) Total [illegible]eipts from 2nd May 1877

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Ganjam	8 5	8 6	17 7				7 9	9 3	17 8	8 2	11 6	21 2						
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	18 0					6 7	12 3	6 2	7 3	14 7			24 8	15 8		28 7
Godavery	7 2	6 7	14 4				5 9	6 7	18 9	7 2	8 0	19 5	8 6	9 8				
Kistna	4 7	3 4	14 0				7 0	6 5	16 2	7 6	7 1	17 9			20 3			
Nellore	5 4	4 5	11 7				4 9	4 9	13 9	5 5	5 2	15 0	6 0	5 8	21 4	6 3	5 9	
Cuddapah	5 9	5 9	10 3				4 9	5 4	9 9	6 6	5 8	10 8	7 1	7 1	15 8	8 3	7 2	
Bellary	7 2	3 4	12 0				5 3	4 8	9 6	5 9	5 1	10 8	7 2	4 9	16 5		5 2	16 4
Kurnool	3 8	3 8	10 2				4 3	3 9	9 9	5 0	4 6	10 4	5 5	5 5	17 8	5 6	5 6	15 6
Madras	6 4	6 4	10 6				5 6	5 2	10 5	6 2	5 8	11 4	7 0	7 5	17 5	7 7	8 3	20 5
Chingleput									11 6	6 4	6 0	12 8						21 1
North Arcot	5 9	5 4	8 0				4 9	4 7	11 2	5 6	5 6	11 6	6 7	6 7	16 1	6 6	6 6	18 1
South Arcot			8 6				5 6	5 6	13 5	6 1	6 1	14 0			20 2	8 5	8 5	26 2
Tanjore	4 4	4 8	9 2				5 4	5 4	12 5				8 7	8 3		8 7	8 7	28 3
Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	9 2				5 0	5 4	12 2	5 2	5 6	12 7			19 6	7 0	6 3	21 6
Madura	4 7	5 1	10 1				5 5	5 9	12 2	5 7	6 3	12 7	7 3	7 7	21 9	7 3	7 3	26 5
Tinnevelly	4 0	4 6	8 0				4 9	5 2	9 0	5 1	5 7	10 6						15 7
Combatoor	4 9	4 9	10 7				5 4	5 8	9 9	5 9	6 3	10 9	7 0	7 0	17 4			19 1
Nilgiris	5 0	5 0	8 5				4 8	4 8	8 0	5 2	5 2	8 8	6 2	6 2	13 9	5 6	5 6	11 2
Salem	3 7	3 7	10 4				4 9	5 1	11 5	5 1	5 3	12 4	5 6	5 9	19 1	5 1	5 4	21 7
South Canara	5 6	5 6	10 3				6 5	6 5	10 7	7 8	7 8	12 2						
Malabar	6 5	6 5	10 1				6 1	6 5	11 3	6 7	7 1[a]	13 0						
Bombay	6 4	7 4	11 9	13 3	13 15	18 0	4 13	4 10	7 12	7 3	7 7	11 2	6 14	7 5	20 0	7 5	7 0	15 4
Ahmedabad	7 0	6 0	15 13	10 0	10 0	23 11	5 0	4 8	6 6	6 0	5 8	9 2	7 0	7 0	18 13	8 0	6 8	18 13
Kaira	7 4	5 11	15 4			22 14	5 5	5 0	9 2	6 2	5 11	11 7	6 11	6 10	17 12	7 10	5 11	17 12
Surat	7 10	7 6	13 6	6 11	7 6	14 1	5 11	5 8	7 14	6 2	6 2	10 9	7 13	7 10	14 13	7 13	7 14	14 13
Broach	8 0	8 0	14 8				6 2½	5 11½	8 14	6 10½	6 10½	11 6½	8 0	8 0	16 0	7 10	8 0	16 0
Tanna	5 15	7 6	11 14	7 6	7 6	11 12	5 5	5 10	7 8	6 0	6 7	10 9	7 1	7 11	17 14	7 10	7 10	14 0
Kolaba	7 0	7 0	11 6				5 0	5 0	7 10	7 0	7 0	11 6			19 0			15 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 10	8 2	16 12				6 5	6 4	8 2	7 10	7 10	11 8	9 1	8 9	23 8	8 11	8 3	18 5
Násik	7 10	6 4½	17 3			16 2	4 7	4 13	5 15	6 2	6 5	11 2	9 7	8 6	25 14	7 6	6 15	17 2
Ahmednagar	6 12	6 3½	15 15				5 5½	5 4	8 13½	5 13	5 9	9 12	6 3	5 10½	19 4	6 9½	6 9½	18 4½
Poona	6 10	6 10	12 10			10 3	5 8	5 8	9 13	5 13	5 13	11 0	7 1	6 1	17 6	6 10	6 10	13 13
Sholápur	6 13	5 7	15 14				4 12	3 13	10 0	5 11	4 11	10 13	5 10	5 3	19 0	5 8	5 8	17 0
Kaládgi	4 7	3 10	15 2				3 9	3 4	10 10	3 15	3 10	11 13	4 13 5 1	4 1 4 5	19 7			18 11
Satara	6 11	6 0	13 6				5 7	5 2	9 9	6 1	5 11	10 7	6 10	5 10	15 15	7 12	5 13	15 8
Belgaum	5 0	4 5	14 3				4 7	4 5	11 8	4 11	4 9	12 8	6 0	4 8	17 10	6 1	4 14	19 2
Dhárwar	4 4	4 8	17 14				3 10	3 10	11 14	4 2	4 2	14 7	5 6	5 2	22 3	5 4	5 6	20 4
Ratnagiri	6 7	6 7	9 1				5 0	5 0	8 10	7 3	7 3	11 8	8 12	8 12		5 13	5 19	11 11
Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	6 8	13 0				5 4	5 4	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	9 0	7 0	16 0			13 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	7 4	10 0				5 10	6 11	12 0	6 8	7 5	15 0	9 12	8 13	33 0	7 13	8 0	23 0
Aden		7 0	7 0					5 9	7 0		6 3	7 7		9 5	20 5		9 5	12 7
Asirgarh		10 0	15 0					8 0	11 0		9 0	13 8		10 8	24 0		10 0	22 0
Baroda	6 11	6 11	12 0	9 4	9 8½	18 4	4 14	4 10½	7 12	5 10½	5 9	11 7	7 5½	8 6	20 9	6 15[1]	6 12	17 5
Diesa	10 3	9 15	16 10				6 0	6 0	6 8	6 12	8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	28 8	11 9	11 0	31 0
Nimach	12 14	12 8	14 8	15 8	15 13	21 8				6 12	6 9½	9 8	15 5½	15 13	19 8	12 13	13 0	15 0
Nasirabad	12 10½	15 7	21 12½	16 0	19 15	31 14	5 14	8 0	7 0	6 14	9 13	8 0	15 6½	18 1	28 0	13 9¼	17 7	20 0
Rajkot	7 4	6 8	14 4				5 0	5 0	6 0	6 4	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 9	21 0	8 4		
Upper Sind Frontier	15 8	12 12	20 0	15 8	17 0	18 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	18 0	18 0	26 0	16 0	18 0	17 0
Karachi	10 0	9 8	13 10	13 8	14 8			6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 8	20 0	9 0	9 0	16 0
Hadarabad	No r	eturn r	eceived															
Shikarpur	12 8	13 0	18 12	16 12	[illegible]				10 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 12
Thar and Parkar	9 0	9 0	16 0							7 0	7 5	9 0				11 13	10 8	26 0
Western Districts																		
Burdwan	13 0[a]	13 4	17 0	30	[illegible]				23 0	13 12	13 0	24 0						
Bancoorah	13 12[b]	13 12	21 0	24	[illegible]			15 0	24 0	17 0	17 8	27 0						
Beerbhoom	13 8[c]	13 0	20 0	20	[illegible]		12 4	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 8	24 0						
Midnapore	15 0	14 0	18 0				16 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	17 0	28 0						
Hooghly	12 0[d]	13 0	19 0				8 0	9 0	11 0	11 0	11 8 to 12 0	21 0						
Howrah	12 8	15 0	19 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	20 8						
Central Districts																		
Calcutta	12 0	14 0	18 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	8 0	8 8	9 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	24 0	24 0	24 0			
24 Pergunnahs	[e]						7 1	7 4	8 0	9 4	9 6	17 8						
Nuddea	13 5½	13 5½	18 5	32 0	32 0	35 8	9 12	10 10	16 13½	10 10	12 5	19 9						
Jessore	13 0[f]	12 12	17 12			32 4	8 0	9 0	17 0	13 0	12 12	26 0						
Moorshedabad	14 8[g] to 15 0		21 0 to 22 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	9 8 to 10 0	10 0 to 11 0	16 0	10 8 to 12 0	12 0 to 13 8	23 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13-4 to 16 8 seers barley 32 to 40 seers, best rice 10-8 to 13 seers, common rice 11-8 to 15-12 seers and gram 13-4 to 18 seers
b In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16-8 seers, barley 20 to 37 seers, best rice 12 to 18 seers, common rice 13 to 20 seers, gram 24 to 33 seers, and
c gram 14 to 18 seers

OF INDIA

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

India for the 1st half of September 1877

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
11 7	11 9	35 2	13 3	13 3	26 6	184 10	161 3½	194 4	12 0	13 5	13 8	Ganjam	Madras	
10 1	10 1	26 9	11 7	11 7	25 7	138 5	138 5	137 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
8 2	9 3	31 8	9 4	10 1	24 1	243 0	243 0	229 9	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
8		25 0	8 5	8 0	22 2	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna		
6 6	6 6	23 0	6 3	7 3	16 3	157 1	157 1	89 9	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
6 7	6 7	17 2	6 9		18 9	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	18 0	Cuddapah		
7 8	5 6	15 5	7 8	6 2	16 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 3	14 3	16 7	Bellary		
5 2	6 1	19 3	6 7	7 1	16 5	194 4	225 5	229 1	13 3	13 3	15 6	Kurnool		
7 3	7 3	18 6	7 2	7 6	17 3	92 3	92 3	92 3	16 8	16 8	18 6	Madras		
7 5	7 2	17 8	7 8	8 2	17 2	145 8	145 8	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
6 3	6 3	17 1	5 9	5 9	17 7	186 6	187 1	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	North Arcot		
7 5	7 1	24 6	8 7	10 1	20 1	228 4	233 3	234 2	19 8	19 8	19 8	South Arcot		
8 3	7 5	24 5	7 9	8 7	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 1	16 6	16 6	16 6	Tanjore		
7 2	6 5	22 3	6 9	7 7	21 6	157 9	157 9	157 9	15 4	15 0	15 4	Trichinopoly		
7 0	7 7	26 3		7 1	21 4	145 8	145 8	109 3	16 4	17 8	17 8	Madura		
		19 2	7 8	9 4	15 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
		18 9	7 1	7 6	19 0	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	12 8	Coimbatore		
6 5	6 5	14 4	6 6	6 6	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
6 0	6 0	21 0	4 30	6 9	18 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 5	15 5	16 5	Salem		
9 2	9 2	18 5	7 6	7 6	16 2	89 9	89 9	72 9	16 1a 16 3b	16 1 16 3	15 0	South Canara		(a) Bombay Salt (b) Goa Salt
9 1	9 1	21 9	8 4	8 4	16 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
8 14	9 1	13 9	8 7	9 2	18 10	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay	
			10 0	7 0	20 1	80 0	90 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	Ahmedabad		
			7 4	7 4	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 0	16 13	16 13	Kaira		
			8 11	7 6	17 6	97 0	93 7	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat		
			8 11½	8 14½	18 13	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
	8 8	18 14	8 12	9 3	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panna		
		26 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kolaba		
			8 15	8 11	18 13	112 0	112 0	150 0	13 4	14 2	13 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
9 3	8 7½	25 5	9 5	8 15	22 6	160 0	160 0	150 0	13 7	13 10	14 3	Nasik		
			7 2	6 3¾	19 6¼	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	12 2	12 2	11 6½	Ahmednagar		
			8 10	7 8	19 9	76 0	76 0	76 0	12 4	12 4	13 14	Poona		
			7 5	7 5	17 12	106 11	106 11	91 8	14 0	14 0	13 4	Sholapur		
			4 8	3 12	13 5	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 7	6 14	12 13	Kaladgi		
			7 13	6 8	16 14	145 10	145 10	145 10	11 10	9 7	14 9	Satara		
6 15	6 0	19 14	5 9	4 10	14 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	14 13	11 7	16 0	Belgaum		
6 2	6 2	25 0	5 8	5 8	13 10	100 0	100 0	92 12	14 0	12 0	18 0	Dharwar		
9 12	9 1	15 9	8 3	8 3	13 11	8 Bdls	8 Bdls	12 Bdls	15 11	15 11	16 14	Ratnagiri		
9 0	8 0	20 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10 1	10 1	36 0	10 8	10 1	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
				5 9	9 5		65 5	60 4		32 0	32 0	Aden		
				11 0	24 0		160 0	160 0		12 8	13 0	Asirgarh		
			7 11	7 8½	20 0	115 10	92 0	91 8	15 7½	15 7½	16 0	Baroda		
			15 8	14 4	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
			15 2½	16 1½	31 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	17 0	16 6	25 0	Nimach		
			17 12½	21 15	36 9	110 0	110 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
			7 12	7 12	16 0	42 8	50 0	60 0	45 0	52 0	64 0	Rajkot		
		16 0	13 0	14 0	16 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	36 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
6 0		9 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	98 0	94 0	107 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi		
									No return received			Hadadabad		
27 0	27 0	27 0	15 4	16 6	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0			Shikarpur		
						106 12	106 12	120 0	16 8	39		Thar and Parkar		
												Western Districts		
			15 0	16 8	26 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	9			Midnapur		
												Burdwan		
			15 0	15 0	21 0	400 0	400 0	400 0	8			Beerbhoom		
												Rajshahye		
			19 8	19 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8			Dinagepore		
			13 0	14 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 8	9 0		Rungpore		
			13 8 to 14 0	14 0 to 15 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly	Bengal	
			14 0	16 0	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah		
												Central Districts		
			14 8	18 8	25 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
			14 4	15 4	21 0	85 0	90 0	90 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	24 Pergunnahs		
			17 4	17 4	30 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2½	Nuddea		
			18 0	18 8	26 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
			17 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 23 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

d In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 15 seers, barley 24 to 32 seers, best rice 7 to 10-8 seers common rice 11 to 13 seers and gram 13 8 to 16 seers
e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 12-12 seers barley 20 to 24-12 seers best rice 6-8 to 6-12 seers, common rice 4 to 12 seers and gram 13 4 to 14-4 seers.
f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 12-4 seers, best rice 8-8 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 15 seers, and gram 10-8 to 13-4 seers.
g In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 15 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 13-8 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, and gram 16 to 21 seers

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Central Districts—contd																		
Dinagepore	13 0[h]	13 8	19 4	25 0	12 8	28 0	16 12	15 14	20 0	19 9	19 9	28 8						
Rajshahye	14 4[i]	16 8	20 4 to 21 0	40 0	24 0	30 0	9 12 to 12 9	9 0	18 0 to 18 12	14 4	14 4	21 0						
Rungpore	15 0[j]	15 0	20 0				12 1½	12 1½	12 12½	15 12 to 18 0	16 6 to 22 8	22 8						
Bograh	12 6	12 6	22 8				13 8	13 8	18 0	15 12	16 8	24 8						
Pubna	15 0[k]	15 0	26 4				8 0	10 0	13 8	13 8	15 0	30 0						
Darjeeling	8 0[l]	8 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	7 0	5 0	12 0	12 0	12 0						
Jalpáiguri	11 6[m]	11 6	12 0				10 0	11 8	12 0	11 0	15 1	16 0						
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	10 0[n]	12 4	16 8	35 8	10 0	40 0	10 0	12 4	20 0	12 4	14 6	23 0						
Furreedpore	18 0[o]	17 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	27 0						
Backergunge	[p]						9 0	11 0	19 0	11 0	14 0	28 0						
Mymensingh	9 8[q]	10 8	16 0				11 12	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 4	24 0						
Tipperah	10 0	10 0	14 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0						
Chittagong	9 0[r]	9 0	12 0				5 0	7 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	17 0						
Noakhally	[s]						9 0	9 0	10 0	13 0	15 0	16 0						
Chittagong Hill Tracts							8 6	8 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	10 10						
Hill Tipperah	10 5	10 5	9 8				14 5	16 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	32 0						
Behar																		
Patna	16 8	17 8	25 0	22 0	29 0	33 0	10 0	13 8	12 0	13 0	14 8	18 0						
Gya	18 0[t]	14 0	18 8	25 0	28 0	24 8	11 0	11 0	10 8	14 8	16 0	17 12			33 0			
Shahabad	17 0[u]	16 0	22 0	26 0	28 0	29 0	11 8	12 8	18 0	13 8	14 8	19 0			29 0			
Durbhunga	16 8[v]	16 8	18 0	27 8	28 8	33 0	12 8	12 8	13 8	13 8	14 4	16 0						
Mozufferpore	14 0[w]	17 0	20 0	22 8	27 8	30 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0						
Sarun	13 8	14 8	21 4	21 0	22 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 8	13 8	19 0						
Chumparun	17 8[x]	21 0	21 8	28 0	32 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	14 0	18 8						
Monghyr	16 8	16 8	23 1	29 4	29 4	41 5	8 4	8 4	13 6	11 10	11 5	17 8						
Bhaugulpore	13 14[y]	14 13	21 7	30 4½	30 5	30 13	10 3½	12 0	15 2	12 10	13 14	17 11						
Purneah	15 0[z] to 17 0	18 0 to 20 0	22 0				13 0 to 15 0	15 0 to 16 0	13 0	17 0 to 20 0	20 0 to 24 0	29 0						
Maldah	15 0	16 0	23 0	32 0	40 0	45 0	14 0	16 0	23 0	14 8	16 8	21 0				28 0	30 0	32 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 8[z1]	15 0	16 0				12 0	13 0	16 0	14 8	15 0	20 0						32 0
Orissa																		
Cuttack	12 13	14 7	26 4				7 14	10 8	18 6	12 7[a]	14 7	22 5						
Pooree	10 8[z2]	10 8	17 1				7 14	7 14	17 1	11 13	11 13	24 0						
Balasore	12 0	14 0	18 0				11 0	13 0	21 0	14 0	15 0	32 0						
Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency																		
Hazaribagh	17 0[z3]	17 0	15 0				12 0	12 0	12 0	16 8	17 0	21 0						
Lohardugga	18 0[z4]	19 0	19 0				17 0	16 0	24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 0	30 0						
Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	40 0	40 0						
Manbhoom	15 0[z5]	15 0	15 0	30 0		30 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	24 0						
Sylhet	12 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	12 4	19 4	19 4	21 0						
Cachar	10 10	10 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	26 10	16 13	17 12	14 8	17 12	19 0	17 12						
Goalpará	13 0	13 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	20 0						
Garo Hills							8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	14 0						
Kamrup	13 0	13 0	20 0				9 8	8 0	12 0	14 0	13 0	16 0						
Darrang	8 0	8 0	8 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8						
Nowgong							11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	19 0						
Sibsagar							6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	13 0						
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0						
Khasi & Jaintia Hills							10 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	10 8						
Naga Hills							4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0						
Dehra Dun	10 0	14 8	19 8	15 0	2[illegible]				11 0	12 8	10 0	12 0	16 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0
Saharanpur	11 6	16 3	23 11	15 1[illegible]					10 12	9 11	8 10	12 15	14 0	17 1	23 11	26 1[illegible]	12 1[illegible]	10 12	21 9
Muzaffarnagar	12 2	16 8	25 14	17 10					8 13	6 10	9 1[illegible]	12 2	17 10	15 6	19 14	27 8	16 8	17 10	22 0
Meerut	11 8	16 4	26 12	15 [illegible]					7 8	8 8	9 8	12 0	17 0	15 0	24 0	28 0	13 0	17 0	24 0
Bulandshahr	10 8	16 1	27 8	13 [illegible]					8 0	8 0	8 0	10 12	16 0	12 0	21 0	30 0	10 8	16 0	
Aligarh	10 12	17 0	27 0	12 [illegible]					7 0	9 0	8 8	10 0	18 0	12 0	19 0	30 0		15 0	28 0
Kumaun	11 12	12 1[illegible]	14 12	14 0			5 0	6 0	6 8	9 8	10 0	13 0						

[illegible] In Jalpore rice is procurable at 22-8 seers per rupee; and in Kandrapara at 26-4 seers per rupee.

[h] In Boyguna the prices are as follow —Wheat 14 seers best rice 13 seers common rice 20 seers and gram 20 seers

[i] In Nattore the prices are—Wheat 16 12 seers best rice 9 12 seers common rice 13 8 seers and gram 14 8 seers

[j] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 18 to 20 seers best rice 10 to 16 seers common rice 18 to 20 seers and gram (at Gaibanda) 18 seers.

[k] In Serajgunge the prices are as follow —Wheat 20 seers best rice 8 8 seers common rice 13 seers and gram 15 8 seers

[l] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 7 to 8 seers, best rice 5 to 12 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers Indian corn 20 to 40 seers and gram 10 to 16 seers

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Boda) 10 seers best rice 6 to 12 5 seers common rice 13 to 23-3 seers and gram 10 to 13 3 seers

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 9 to 11 lo½ seers, and common rice 10 to 16 seers and gram 11 14 to 18 seers

[o] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Goalundo) 16 seers barley at (Goalundo) 30 seers best rice 10 to 12 seers common rice 10 to 1[illegible] seers and gram 12 to 16 seers

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 9 9 to 10 seers common rice 11 to 19 3 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers

[q] In the interior the prices are as follow —Wheat 13 to 16 seers best rice 9 to 17 seers common rice 13 to 23-8 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers

[r] In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 6 to 7 seers and common rice 10 to 12 seers

[s] In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 10 to 13 seers and common rice 14 to 21 seers

[t] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 20 to 21 12 seers barley 32 to 35 seers, common rice 16 to 16-8 seers lesser mill ts (at Nowada) 30 seers and gram 25 to 30 seers

[u] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 17-8 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[v] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[w] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[x] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[y] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z1] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z2] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z3] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z4] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

[z5] In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 18 seers, barley 32 to 36 seers, best rice 11 seers, common rice 13 to 13 3 seers, maize (at Sasseram) 24 seers, and gram 26 seers

India for the 1st half of September 1877 —continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (kavaru Veragu Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murh wa Nagles) *Lamicum Melanocum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			DISTRICTS	PROVINCES	REMARKS
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
												Central Districts—contd		
			16 0	15 14	19 4	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Dinagepore		
			22 8	21 0	24 0 to 31 14	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
			15 0	15 0	19 2	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
			15 0	15 0	24 12	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 10	8 0	Bograh		
			16 0	18 12	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
			11 6	11 8	16 0	91 6	91 3	160 0	7 5	7 7	7 1	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts		
			12 4	14 8	22 8	80 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca		
			20 0	20 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
			16 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
			11 8	13 4	20 0				8 12	8 12	8 6	Mymensingh		
			13 8	13 8	19 0				9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
			13 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 8	6 12	Chittagong		
			10 0	11 0	16 0				7 8	7 8	7 0	Noal hally		
						320 0	320 0	200 0	6 10	6 6½	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
			11 5	12 5	10 7				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar		
			19 0	22 8	32 0	153 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
		42 8	4 8	26 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
24 0			18 0	20 0	30 0	110 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
26 4	25 4	33 0	22 0	22 0	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 6	Durbhunga		
			20 0	21 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 12	Mozufferpore		
20 0	24 0	32 0	20 0	22 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Sarun		
			26 0	27 0	26 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Champarun		
			22 0	18 9	33 6	126 0	147 0	147 0	8 1	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
			17 11	20 13	29 0	132 8	126 9	157 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
			14 0 to 16 0	18 0 to 20 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
			16 0	20 0	35 0	130 0	160 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah		
			22 4	20 0	19 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa		
20 10	21 0	26 4	14 2	15 12	26 4	180 0	200 0	200 0	10 4	11 0	13 0	Cuttack		
			11 13	11 13	21 0	126 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 0	11 13	Pooree		
			10 8	10 8	13 0	90 0	110 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency		
24 0	25 8	36 0	22 0	24 0	15 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribagh		
36 0	30 0	50 0		22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	Lohardugga		
			28 0	28 0	30 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 8	5 8	Singhbhoom		
64 0		64 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
			15 0	15 0	16 0	117 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sylhet	ASSAM	
			13 15	13 5	22 12	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 10	8 6	8 0	Cachar		
			10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Goalpará		
			8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
			12 0	0 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup		
			6 14	6 14	6 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
			8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Nowgong		
			9 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
			9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
			7 4	7 4	9 0	120 0	120 0	90 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khasi & Jauntia Hills		
			4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills		
			12 0	18 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 [illegible]	8 3[illegible]	[illegible]	Dehra Dun	N W PROVINCES	
			14 0	19 6	32 5	172 0	172 0	149 0	9	[illegible]		haranpur		
			13 3	18 2	31 14	132 0	132 0	132 0		[illegible]		uffurnagar		
			12 8	18 8	30 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	9	[illegible]		ut		
			12 0	21 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 1	[illegible]		andshahi		
			12 0	19 0	36 0	120 0	140 0	140 0	9 1	[illegible] 8		gra		
			12 0	16 0	15 12	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	[illegible]	umaun		

* In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 16 seers barley 28 seers best rice 10 8 seers common rice 13 seers and gram 18 seers

** In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15-8 to 25 seers barley 24-8 to 40 seers best rice 10 to 19 8 seers common rice 11 to 20 seers lesser millets 21 to 36 maize 17 to 30 seers and gram 19 to 40 seer

* x In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 22-8 seers, barley 24 to 37 8 seers best rice 11 to 15 seers common rice 14 4 to 17 8 seers lesser millets 24 to 45 see 23 to 40 seers and gram 18 to 35 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 17 to 25 seers best rice 13 4 to 20 seers common rice 15 to 21 seers and gram 20 to 25 seers

z In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 to 18 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers common rice 17 to 20 seers and gram 14 to 21 seer

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 20 seers barley 20 to 32 seers best rice 12 to 19 seers common rice 14 to 21 seers millets [illegible] to 60 seers and gram 26 seers

z2 In Khoordah the prices are—Best rice 11 13 seers common rice 13 2 seers and gram 15-12 seers

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 20 seers barley 24 to 30 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers common rice 15 8 to 18 seers lesser millets 32 to 36 Indian-corn 25 to 28 seers and gram 21 to 30 seers

z4 At Daltongunge the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 27 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 19-8 seers At Lohardugga the prices on the same date were —Wheat seers, best rice 28 seers and common rice 30 seers

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 15 seers best rice 18 to 30 seers, common rice 15 to 32 seers Indian corn (at Bonipur) 40 seers, and gram 13 to 17 s

Prices-Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Garhwál	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	22 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 12	12 0						
Bijnor	11 0	15 7	22 8	14 10	21 6	32 3	9 0	10 2	13 8	10 2	11 4	15 12	12 15	19 2	25 11	13 6	18 0	30 6
Moradabad	10 5	15 10	23 12	13 7	21 4	38 2	7 13	8 7	10 10	8 12	11 14	18 12	13 2	18 12	31 4	8 2	7 8	31 4
Budaun	11 6	14 6	26 11½	14 14	15 8	36 0	7 3	9 0	12 0	9 0	9 9½	16 12	7 3	12 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	36 0
Bareilly	10 0	14 6	28 12	13 2	20 0	37 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	8 7	10 5	18 2		10 0	35 0	9 1	5 0	31 4
Sháhjahanpur	10 4	15 12	28 12	13 0	22 4	42 8	7 6	8 2	8 8	8 4	11 8	19 0						
Tarái Pergunnahs	11 4	16 4	22 8	15 0	25 0	37 8	8 2	10 0	11 4	10 0	12 8	18 12						
Muttra	9 4	14 8	27 0	10 8	18 0	33 0	6 8	7 8	9 0	9 0	10 8	18 0	12 0	18 0	25 0	12 0	18 0	25 0
Agra	11 14½	14 4	24 5½	14 7½	17 12	32 2½	3 8	4 0	6 8	7 9	9 12	14 0	14 4½	18 0	26 10	11 11	15 7	29 10
Farukhabad	9 8	13 12	28 14	11 0	19 4	39 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	8 14	17 14						
Mainpuri	10 6	15 4	29 0	11 4	18 4	40 0	6 8	7 8	7 0	8 4	11 4	15 8					13 12	
Etáwah	10 8	14 0	25 0	13 0	16 0	34 0	5 8	6 8	6 8	8 8	10 8	16 0	13 8	16 0	34 0	12 8	14 0	34 0
Etah	10 0	16 0	29 0	11 8	18 0	37 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	12 0	14 0						
Jalaun	15 0	17 0	30 0	17 0	22 0	36 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	40 0	17 0	22 0	38 0
Jhánsi	14 6	15 13	23 8	18 0	19 7	32 0	8 0	9 5	9 0	12 3	14 0	16 0		23 0	31 0			31 0
Lalitpur	17 2	18 0	22 4	24 0	24 0	33 8	10 8	10 8	10 10	11 10	12 0	16 0	22 0	22 8	28 1	21 0	22 8	24 0
Cawnpore	10 12	15 0	25 8	12 12	18 8	38 0	7 0	8 0	11 8	9 0	10 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	38 0
Fatehpur	11 4	16 0	26 4	11 14	20 8	36 0	7 12	10 0	17 0	9 0	11 4	22 0						
Banda	11 4	16 0	26 0	13 0	23 0	30 0	8 0	9 8	13 0	10 0	12 0	22 0	13 4	21 0	35 0	13 4	20 8	35 0
Allahabad	14 4	14 8	21 1	19 12	22 0	29 10	8 8	9 0	11 4	10 8	12 0	19 0	18 0	21 0	30 8	17 5	18 8	32 0
Hamirpur	13 10	18 0	27 9	13 12	20 4	31 8	7 14	8 8	15 12	8 7	9 8	19 0	13 8	20 0	37 2	11 4	20 0	36 9
Jaunpur	13 6	14 13	24 5	17 10	23 4	28 15	7 1	6 5	8 7	9 14	9 14	21 3					22 9	16 15
Gorakhpur	12 4	14 14	20 2	16 12	22 12	28 0	8 12	8 12	13 2	10 8	11 6	15 12						
Basti	12 8	15 0	23 2	16 8	20 0	30 0	8 12	10 0	14 11	9 6	11 0	18 2						
Azamgarh	13 4	14 0	21 6	18 13	22 2	26 9	7 6	7 12	10 5	9 10	11 1	17 6	29 8					
Mirzapur	14 0	15 0	21 0	18 0	23 0	26 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	18 0		20 0	28 0	16 0	17 0	26 0
Benares	13 1	12 8	21 12	17 6½	19 9	28 4	6 8½	7 10	13 1	11 11	11 14	18 8			26 1	14 11		17 6½
Ghazipur	13 8½	16 12	21 14	16 14	22 8	27 0½	7 11½	9 0	9 0	9 10½	12 4	18 0	18 0	20 9½	25 12	13 8½	16 12	
Delhi	12 0	16 8	27 0	15 0	22 0	35 0				9 0	11 0	14 0	15 0	21 0	29 0	13 0	18 0	29 0
Gurgaon	12 8	17 8	26 8	15 0	22 8	36 0				7 0	9 0	11 0	14 0	22 0	32 0	14 0	21 0	30 0
Karnal	11 0	16 0	26 0	15 0	25 0	36 0				10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	25 0	20 0	20 0	32 0
Hissár	13 8	17 0	21 0	17 0	25 0	37 0				8 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	22 0	15 0	16 0	22 0	35 0
Rohtak	12 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	24 0	40 0				8 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	34 0		20 0	26 0
Sirsa	14 0	20 0	26 0	21 0	30 0	45 0				12 0	12 0	16 0	21 0	30 0	60 0	17 0	26 0	45 0
Umballa	13 4	19 8	23 0	19 0	25 0	46 0				9 0	11 8	13 8	21 0	25 0	30 0	10 0	16 0	20 0
Ludhiana	14 8	17 4	25 8	18 8	23 0	40 0				9 0	9 8	12 0	17 8	21 0	40 0	14 0	19 0	27 8
Simlá	11 8	14 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	21 8				6 12	9 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	14 0	18 0	
Jullundur	15 8	16 8	25 0	18 0	20 0	10 0				8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	26 0	30 0	18 0	20 0	24 0
Hushiarpur	15 0	15 0	23 0	20 0	20 0	36 0				8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	16 0	18 0	20 0
Kángra	13 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	27 0				10 0	9 0	13 0						
Amritsar	16 8	17 8	26 0	21 0	24 0	36 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	19 0	21 0	38 0	16 0	20 0	23 0
Siálkot	18 0	15 0	25 8	19 0	22 0	45 0				9 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	40 0	16 0	17 0	24 0
Gurdaspúr	16 0	17 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	35 0				12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Lahore	15 0	16 8	27 0	20 0	22 0	40 0				10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	24 0	36 0	19 0	20 0	29 0
Ferozepore	16 8	17 0	30 0	23 0	26 0	44 0				11 0	11 0	13 0	24 0	30 0	42 0	23 0		35 0
Gujranwala	13 4	15 0	24 8	20 0	24 0	49 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	16 0	20 0	40 0	18 0	16 0	30 0
Rawalpindi	16 0	17 8	33 0	19 0	21 0	80 0				6 0	6 0	7 0	20 0	25 0	40 0	20 0	22 0	160 0
Jhelum	15 0	18 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	39 0				8 0	10 0	13 0			30 0		21 0	34 0
Gujrat	15 0	18 0	29 0	22 0	32 0	50 0				10 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	20 0	24 0	32 0
Shahpúr	23 0	24 0	31 0	32 0	33 0	42 0				9 12	10 8	10 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	32 0
Mooltan	17 8	15 8	20 0	32 0	28 0	29 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	30 0	26 0	18 0	18 0	24 0
Jhang	18 0	20 0	26 0	31 0	35 0	34 0				10 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	29 0	28 0	30 0	20 0
Montgomery	20 0	23 0	29 0	32 0	40 0	40 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	20 0	24 0				
Muzaffargarh	20 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	30 0				9 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
Dera Ismail Khan	25 0	25 0	32 8	35 0	37 0	50 0				7 8	7 8	6 4	30 0	30 0	13 1	27 6	27 8	43 12
Dera Ghazi Khan	18 2	18 7	21 14	22 13	23 0					8 12	10 0	8 12	23 12	23 12	28 7	21 4	22 13	30 0
Bannu	30 0	33 2	45 0	36 4						8 12	10 0	8 8	37 8	40 0	50 0	32 8	32 8	40 0
Peshawar	21 7	23 6	24 1	42 4						13 0	13 0	12 6	31 8	31 8	26 0	28 9	32 8	23 6
Kohat	24 4	24 4	38 4	39 8						20 6	20 6	17 4	38 4	45 11	13 0	38 4	45 14	51 0
Hazara	14 0	18 0	31 0	22 0						10 0	12 0	17 0	20 0*	22 0*	32 0*	18 0	20 0	60 0
Lucknow	12 14	15 2	27 4	15 8	19 15½	37 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	9 9	11 0	20 0			40 0	11 12	15 2	38 0
Unao	11 0	15 12	26 0	12 6	17 8	40 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	11 8	20 0	16 0	18 0	40 0	13 0	14 0	32 0
Bara Banki	11 0	14 12	24 0	16 0	18 0	34 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	36 0	14 0	16 0	28 0
Sitapur	14 1	16 14	30 2	20 4	24 0	42 10	7 3		9 8	9 13	11 8	17 0						
Hardui	11 8	15 1	26 8	15 4	13 12	45 15	6 8	7 0	7 8	7 8		15 0						
Kheri	14 8	14 4	29 0	19 0	27 0	40 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	11 4	13 8	18 0	20 8	22 8	45 0			
Fyzabad	12 11	14 4	23 0	17 2½	20 0	31 8	7 7½	8 12	14 0	8 9½	9 12	18 0					24 0	
Bharaich	15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	42 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	9 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	20 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	20 0
Gonda	14 0	15 12	23 1	18 4	22 6	32 10	10 0	10 2	16 12	10 6	11 4	17 12	14 4	18 14	32 0	13 4	12 8	33 12
Rai Bareli	14 2	15 6	25 8	16 0	16 10	35 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	9 14	11 2	21 0						
Sultánpur	14 8	17 0	23 8	17 8	23 0	31 0	7 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	21 0						
Pratabgarh	16 0	18 0	24 12	20 12	20 10	33 0	9 12	10 10	15 4	12 4	13 2	20 0						

dia for the 1st half of September 1877 —continued

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets &c (Kavaru Sawee Cheena Murhwa Nuglee) Panicum Miliaceum &c			Ragi Verugu (Coraloo Paspalum &c		Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
Ch	Ch	Ch	S	Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
					10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Garhwal	N W Provinces—*contd*	
					12 1	16 14	29 4	112 0	90 0	112 8				Bijnor		
					11 14	17 13	31 4	112 8	112 8	125 0	9 1	9 13½		Moradabad		
					11 6	15 9½	31 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6	8 6½	9 0	Budaun		
					11 4	16 4	30 0	150 0	150 0	137 8	8 12	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
					11 2	17 14	34 0	160 0	170 0	153 0	9 0	8 12	9 2	Shahjahánpur		
					11 14	18 12	25 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
					10 8	18 0	32 8	160 0	80 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
					14 1½	17 6½	31 7½	160 0	140 0	85 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra		
					10 4	16 8	33 12	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 10	8 10	10 4	Farukhabad		
					10 8	17 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	9 8	9 8	Mainpuri		
					12 0	16 0	32 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah		
					10 4	17 8	34 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	10 0	10 0	Etah		
					17 0	21 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun		
					17 14	18 14	28 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Jhansi		
					22 0	22 8	28 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	Lalitpur		
					12 8	17 8	31 8	160 0	140 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Cawnpore		
					12 4	19 8	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	9 2	Futehpur		
					13 8	23 8	41 0	160 0	160 0	164 0			11 4	Banda		
					17 12	20 14	35 6	140 0	172 8	161 4	7 14	8 0	8 4	Allahabad		
					13 12	23 2	40 8	140 0	140 0	140 0				Hamirpur		
					16 15	21 3	34 9	226 0	226 0	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
					16 10	21 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
					14 13	19 6	30 0	180 0	160 0	150 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Basti		
					17 0	19 15	28 12	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
					16 0	18 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur		
					15 4	15 3½	28 4	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 11	6 15	7 3	Benares		
					14 13	23 3	32 3	154 8	180 0	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
					14 0	20 8	28 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi [*a*]	Panjab	
					15 0	22 0	39 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgaon [*b*]		
					13 8	22 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 4	Karnal [*c*]		
					17 0	25 0	42 0	160 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Hissar [*a*]		
					14 8	23 8	43 0	200 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak [*d*]		
					20 0	30 0	50 0	240 0	160 0	160 0	27 0	24 0	38 0	Sirsa [*e*]		
					16 0	23 0	35 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 6	9 0	Umballa [*f*]		
					15 8	21 4	39 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	Ludhiana [*g*]		
					12 4	15 8	24 4	100 0	80 0	80 0	8 2	8 0	7 2	Simla [*h*]		
					17 0	18 8	37 0	100 0	100 0	87 0	9 12	9 4	9 8	Jullundur [*i*]		
					17 0	18 0	33 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	Hushiarpur		
					17 0	16 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kángra		
					17 12	21 8	44 0	120 0	120 0	105 0	10 5	10 5	10 0	Amritsar		
					16 0	18 0	45 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 1	10 4	10 0	Sialkot		
					18 8	20 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Gurdaspur		
					17 0	21 0	43 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Lahore [*i*]		
					18 0	23 0	45 0	95 0	100 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ferozepore [*j*]		
					17 0	20 0	49 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Gujranwala		
					14 8	18 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 4	Rawalpindi [*i*]		
					15 8	19 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
					18 0	22 8	42 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Gujrat [*k*]		
					23 0	27 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur		
					20 0	20 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mooltan [*i*]		
					25 0	26 0	30 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Jhang		
					30 0	40 0	42 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Montgomery [*l*]		
					23 0	23 0	26 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
					25 0	32 8	46 4	125 0	100 0	100 0	57 8	57 8	42 8	Dera Ismail Khan [*m*]		
					18 2	19 6	31 1	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	33	9	Dera Ghazi Khan		
					33 12	35 0	53 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0			Bannu [*n*]		
					17 9	16 4	26 0	104 0	104 0	91 0	49			Peshawar		
					22 15	22 15	42 1	127 0	127 0	127 0	102			Hyphat [*o*]		
					15 0	16 0	33 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9			Hazara [*n*]		
8	19	0	40	0	13 7	15 13½	36 0	120 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Lucknow	Oudh	
0*	23	0	40	0	12 0	18 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	8 0	8 4	8 12	Unao		
0†	25	0	44	0	12 0	17 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki		
					15 6	20 12	42 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	9 4	Sitapur		
					12 8	17 13	33 5	300 0	300 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	Hardui		
0†	44	0	80	0	17 0	20 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Kheri		
					15 8½	19 0	33 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 2	8 2	8 0	Fyzabad		
0†	30	0	52	0	18 0	20 0	39 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
6	19	0	34	7	18 0	20 2	33 0	200 0	170 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
					14 14	17 0	33 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 8	Rai Bareli		
8*	30	0	50	0	17 8	23 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	8 8	8 12	Sultanpur		
8‡	27	6	34	10	22 8	26 12	32 14	200 0	220 0	193 5	7 6	7 6	8 0	Pratabgarh		

[*a*] Barley bajra jowar and rising fire wood fall
[*b*] Wheat barley bajra and gram rising
[*c*] Wheat barley, jowar gram rising
[*d*] Barley jowar and rising fire wood fall
[*e*] Wheat barley bajra and gram rising fire falling
[*f*] Wheat barley bajra, gram rising
[*g*] Barley bajra and gram rising
[*h*] Fire wood falling
[*i*] Jowar rising
[*j*] Jowar and gram rising
[*k*] Barley and jowar rising
[*l*] Barley and gram rising
[*m*] Gram rising and fire falling
[*n*] Barley rising
[*o*] Barley bajra, and jowar rising

* Maize or Indian corn

Description of Lesser Mill

* Sawán
† Kodo

‡ Moth burra peas

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS		Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common) c			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
NAGPUR	Retail	13 8	12 8	23 4				8 4	7 12	10 0	10 4	9 8	16 4	14 12	13 0	28 0			
	Wholesale	15 0						11 4			12 4			15 4					
BHANDARA	Retail	18 0	17 0	25 0				10 0	9 0	11 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	27 0			
	Wholesale	19 0									17 8			22 0					
CHANDA	Retail	15 1	14 0	21 0							11 2	11 2	14 4	15 3	15 0	22 5			
	Wholesale	15 4									11 5			15 6					
WARDHA	Retail	12 5	11 4	23 2				6 0	5 10	9 0	8 10	8 0	13 0	14 11	13 3	30 0			
	Wholesale	13 8	12 0	24 0				6 8	6 8	9 4	9 6	10 0	14 8	16 0	14 2	31 1			
BALAGHAT	Retail	20 0	23 0	27 0				13 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	24 0						
	Wholesale	26 11						16 11			26 11								
JUBBULPORE	Retail	15 0	17 0	26 8	13 0	15 0	15 0	8 8	9 0	15 0	9 8	10 0	18 0				12 0	12 8	15 0
	Wholesale	15 4						9 0			10 0								
SAUGOR	Retail	10 8	14 8	18 8				7 14	7 14	11 14	9 0	9 0	13 0						
	Wholesale	15 12	17 0	23 0				10 0	11 0	14 0	11 0	13 0	16 0			22 8			
DAMOH	Retail	25 0	25 0	30 0			32 0	12 0	13 0	18 0	13 0	14 0	22 0						
	Wholesale	25 8						12 8											
SEONI	Retail	22 0	22 0	28 0				12 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	20 0						
	Wholesale	23 0						12 8			17 0								
MANDLA	Retail	28 & 29	30 & 31	34 & 35				13 & 14	15 & 16	16 0	20 0	19 & 22	25 & 30						
	Wholesale																		
BETUL	Retail	15 8	15 0	20 0				11 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	14 0						
	Wholesale	16 0						12 0			12 10								
CHHINDWARA	Retail	23 12	23 0	28 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	25 0	35 0			
	Wholesale	25 0						9 0			13 0			30 0					
HOSHANGABAD	Retail	13 0	10 8	19 0				7 1	7 14	11 14	7 14	9 0	13 0						
	Wholesale	13 0	10 8	13 0				7 1	7 14	11 14	7 14	9 0	13 0						
NARSINGHPUR	Retail	17 0	15 0	25 0				9 0	10 0	13 0	10 0	11 0	16 0						
	Wholesale	18 0						10 0			11 0								
NIMAR	Retail	10 5	8 10	15 8							8 8	7 8	13 2	11 0	9 4	23 0	10 0	7 8	24 0
	Wholesale	11 0	9 8								9 0	8 0		11 12	9 14		11 0	8 0	
RAIPUR	Retail	34 0	36 0	18 0				23 8	20 0	30 0	26 8	28 8	36 0						
	Wholesale	36 0						26 4			30 0								
SAMBALPUR	Retail	21 0	24 12	32 0				18 2	21 0	22 12	21 0	22 12	28 0						
	Wholesale	22 12	28 0	32 0				19 1	22 0	22 12	22 12	22 12	28 0						
BILASPUR	Retail	64 0	64 0	60 0				36 0	32 0	40 0	62 0	48 0	56 0						
	Wholesale																		
UPPER GODAVARI	Retail	9 0	10 0	6 0				5 0	5 0	7 0	6 8	6 8	9 8	8 12	9 8	20 0			
	Wholesale	10 8						6 0			7 8			10 0					
Secunderabad		No return received																	
Bolarum																			
Chudderghat																			
Oomrawtee		9 0	11 0	20 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	14 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	22 0
Akola		10 0	8 0	23 0				6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 0	11 0	40 0	10 0	10 0	21 0
Hingunghat		9 0	9 0	19 0	0	0	0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	40 0	9 0	9 0	16 0
Buldana		10 0	11 0	20 0							8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	40 0	10 0	11 0	28 0
Woon		11 12	12 0	22 8				9 4	9 4	10 4	10 12	10 12	12 0	19 0	18 0	34 0	9 0	9 0	16 0
Bassim		11 5	10 2	25 0				7 2	7 2	8 0	9 2	9 0	13 0	15 2	13 5	50 0	9 0	9 0	31 0
BANGALORE	Wholesale	6 2	6 2	11 0	7 0			4 7	5 0	9 5	5 2	5 5	10 5	6 7	6 7	16 5			
	Retail	6 0	6 0	10 5	6 7			4 5	4 7	9 0	5 0	5 2	10 0	6 5	6 5	16 0			
KOLAR	Wholesale				4 0			5 6	5 6	11 8	5 7	5 7	11 8	6 6	6 6				
	Retail				4 0		1	5 3	5 3	11 5	5 4	5 4	11 0	6 3	6 3				
TUMKUR	Wholesale	5 5	5 2	10 0	4 2		9 0	4 2	4 2	8 5	4 5	4 7	9 0	6 5	5 7	12 0			
	Retail	5 2	5 0	9 0	4 0		8 5	4 0	4 0	7 5	4 2	4 5	8 5	6 0	5 5	11 0			
MYSORE	Wholesale	3 6	3 6	5 4				1 1	1 1	3 1	4 3	4 3	8 3	6 0	6 3	17 7			17 0
	Retail	3 5	3 5	9 2				4 0	4 0	7 7	4 2	4 0	8 1	5 7	6 2	16 7			16 0
HASSAN	Wholesale																		
	Retail	4 0	4 0	7 2	4 5	4 5	7 7	3 5	3 5	9 5	3 7	4 0	9 5	5 0	5 0				
SHIMOGA	Wholesale																		
	Retail	2 5	2 5	9 5	2 7	2 7	10 0	2 7	2 7	8 5	3 5	3 7	10 5	4 2	4 2	13 7			
KADUR	Wholesale																		
	Retail	4 0	4 0	9 5				3 5	3 5	10 0	4 0	4 0	11 0						
CHITALDROOG	Wholesale	4 0	4 0	10 5			11 0	4 0	4 2	9 6	4 5	4 5	10 5	5 5	5 5	13 6		5 3	
	Retail	4 0	4 0	10 2			10 2	4 0	4 0	9 0	4 0	4 2	10 0	5 5	4 7	13 4		5 0	
COORG	Wholesale																		
	Retail	4 8	4 7	7 5	4 2	4 1	8 0	4 3	4 5	7 6	4 6	4 7	9 3						

India for the 1st half of September 1877—continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets (Kavarn Sawee Murhwa *Panicum Miliaceum* &c	Ragi Cheena, Nuglee	Varagoo Cornloo &c	Grain			Firewood			Salt			Districts		Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight			Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876				
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch				
			13 8	12 0	27 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Nagpur	Retail	Central Provinces	
			16 0										Wholesale		
			18 0	17 0	30 0				9 8	9 4	9 0	Bhandara	Retail		
			19 0						10 4				Wholesale		
			14 2	14 8	20 0	140 0	450 0	440 0	8 8	8 5	8 9	Chanda	Retail		
			14 5										Wholesale		
			13 12	13 1	23 1	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	11 0	10 0	Wardha	Retail		
			14 4	14 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	11 0		Wholesale		
			25 0	25 0	32 0	300 0	320 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Balaghat	Retail		
			33 5										Wholesale		
		33 0	35 0	16 8	17 0	36 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	Jubbul pore	Retail	
				17 0									Wholesale		
			14 8	16 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Saugor	Retail		
31 8	36 0	21 0	16 0	18 0	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8		Wholesale		
		15 0	36 4	37 8	42 8	200 0	240 0	280 0	7 12	7 8	7 4	Damoh	Retail		
			37 0										Wholesale		
			26 0	26 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	260 0	9 0	9 4	9 8	Sconi	Retail		
			27 0			280 0		960 0	9 0				Wholesale		
25 0	25 0	33 0	37 & 40	42 & 45	66 & 70	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Mandla	Retail		
													Wholesale		
13 8	13 8	19 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Betul	Retail		
15 11			19 10						8 14				Wholesale		
20 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Chhind wara	Retail		
22 0			38 0										Wholesale		
			15 12	11 8	27 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshanga bad	Retail		
			15 12	14 8	27 0								Wholesale		
28 8	31 8	33 0	18 0	16 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Narsingh pur	Retail		
30 0			19 0										Wholesale		
			10 8	9 4	24 10	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 12	12 3	10 12	Nimar	Retail		
			11 4	9 14		120 0			12 8	13 0		"	Wholesale		
36 0	38 0	50 0				100 0	120 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Raipur	Retail		
40 0						100 0	120 0	120 0	9 0				Wholesale		
27 0	35 12	31 0				310 0	400 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Sambal pur	Retail		
30 0	36 0					310 0	400 0		9 8	9 8	9 0		Wholesale		
120 0	120 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur	Retail		
													Wholesale		
			10 0	10 0	30 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	8 0	10 0	8 0	Jubbulpore Dayabi	Retail		
			10 8						9 0				Wholesale		
												Secunderabad		Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
									No return received			Bolarum			
												Chudderghat			
			11 0	13 0	22 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee			
10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola			
			10 0	10 0	21 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur			
			9 0	10 0	25 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana			
			12 8	12 8	24 8	179 0	179 0	179 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon			
8 2	8 2	21 5	13 0	11 2	32 0	160 0	150 0	105 0	9 0	8 7	9 0	Bassim			
6 2	6 5	17 2	5 5	6 3	15 5				13 0	13	7	Bangalore	Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg	
6 0	6 2	16 2	5 2	6 0	15 0	84 0	84 0	72 0	12 5	11			Retail		
6 1	6 1	16 7	5 4	6 0	16 6				14			Kolar	Wholesale		
5 9	5 9	16 5	5 1	5 7	16 3	172 4	172 4	172 4	14				Retail		
6 1	6 2	16 2	5 5	5 7	12 5	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 5	9		Tumkur	Wholesale		
5 8	6 0	15 0	5 0	5 5	12 0	130 0	130 0	100 0	9 0	8	0		Retail		
5 5	5 5	13 5	4 3	4 3	15 0	78 0	78 0	81 0	7 5	7	5	Mysore	Wholesale		
5 4	5 4	13 3	4 2	4 2	14 6	75 0	75 0	76 0	7 4	7 4	8 3		Retail		
5 2	4 7	14 7	5 0	5 0	9 5	134 0	136 0	150 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	Hassan	Wholesale		
													Retail		
4 2	4 2	14 7	4 7	4 5	12 5	560 0	560 0	400 0	7 7	7 5	9 5	Shimoga	Wholesale		
													Retail		
4 5	4 5	14 0	4 0	4 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	Kadur	Wholesale		
6 0	5 5	14 5	5 0	5 0	12 5	100 0	100 0		6 0	6 0	10 0		Retail		
6 0	5 0	14 2	5 0	5 0	11 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	Chital droog	Wholesale		
5 9	5 8	14 8	4 4	4 7	11 7	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 3	7 3	9 3	Coorg	Retail		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra,) *Penicillaria spicata*		
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
RAJPUTANA.	Jaipur	9 10	12 8		11 8	15 6		5 12	6 0		6 8	7 0		12 8	15 6		11 8	14 6	
	Kishengurh Alwar	No return received																	
	Bhurtpur (City)	13 4	15 2	24 8	16 7	19 4	30 8	7 12	8 0	8 4	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 8	18 11	26 0	12 0	14 5	23 8
	Kerowli (City)	No return received																	
	Ajmir	8 0	15 0	20 8	10 8	19 0	30 5	4 0	4 0	6 8	6 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	17 0	29 8	9 0	15 0	24 0
	Deolie Cantonment	No return received																	
	Pirinpura	8 4	11 8	20 0	12 0	18 0	36 0				5 8	6 8	9 0	14 0	16 0	29 0	10 8	15 0	28 8
	Sirohi	10 4	13 4	20 0	17 8	22 0	48 0	5 0	5 12	7 0	5 12	7 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	38 0	13 0	16 8	31 0
	Aboo	12 0	11 5	17 2	17 9	18 0	26 0	5 2	5 0	5 12	6 2	6 12	7 7				15 1	15 10	27 10
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	10 0	15 8	12 8	12 8	23 0				7 0	7 0	11 0						
	Meywar	10 24	10 9	16 7	14 1	14 1	21 8	6 1	6 4	8 4									
	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)	14 6	13 12	18 12				6 4	6 14	7 8	9 6	10 0	13 0						
	Partabgarh („)	12 8	12 8					7 8	6 0		8 12	8 0							
	Marwar Bikaneer	No return received																	
	Bundi	18 12	18 0	24 0	21 4	21 4	33 0	7 8	7 8	9 0	8 8	9 8	12 0	21 8	21 8	35 0			16 0
	Kota	No return received																	
	Tonk	12 0	18 0	22 8	14 0	22 0	29 0	6 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0		23 0	35 0			
	Jhallawar	No return received																	
	Shahpoora	14 12	16 0	24 0	15 8	21 0	30 0	6 8	9 8	10 8	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	14 8	30 0	12 0	14 0	21 0
INDIA.	Indore	10 0	10 14	14 0				6 10	6 1	10 0	7 8	6 10	10 14	11 2	13 0	18 7	9 0	10 0	19 3
	Gwalior	No return received																	
	Goona	16 8	17 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	17 0	10 0	11 0	12 8	11 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	22 4	25 0	20 0	20 0	18 8
	Rutlam	12 12	12 12	13 12				7 8	7 12	9 0	9 8	10 0	12 8	15 4	15 4	18 8	10 0	10 0	16 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	20 0	20 0	35 8	28 0	30 0		8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	17 0	24 0				16 0	18 0	

dia for the 1st half of September 1877—concluded

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Millets Ragi (Kavaru Veragu Cheena Coralloo Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S h	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			11 8	15 10					20 0	20 0		Jaipur	RAJPOOTANA	
									No return received			Kishengurh Alwar		
3 15	19 12	31 0	16 7	19 8	31 8	320 0	280 0	140 0	28 4	27 8	27 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
									No return received			Kerowli (City)		
			11 4	21 0	35 8	80 0	90 0	85 0	30 0	40 0	17 0	Ajmir		
									No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
			14 0	19 0	30 0	260 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Krimpura		
			16 0	21 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	44 0	Sirohi		
			18 1	11 6	23 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	31 4	31 0	36 0	Aboo		
			15 0	15 0	23 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		For man a load
			14 1	15 10	21 14	200 0	200 0	200 0	17 3	15 10	21 14	Meywar		
			17 8	17 8	22 8				10 0	10 0	11 1	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)		
			12 8	15 10					17 8	16 4		Partabgarh (		
									No return received			Marwar Bikanier		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	24 0	25 0	30 0	Bundi		
									No return received			Kota		
						120 0	120 0	80 0	38 4	36 0	36 0	Tonk		
									No return received			Jhallawar		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	34 0	35 0	40 0	Shahpoora		
			11 12	12 0	19 9	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 9	8 4	10 0	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA	
									No return received			Gwalior		
			19 0	21 1	26 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	Goona		
			15 8	15 4	17 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 0	Isutlan		
			22 0	22 0	32 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8	Bagnell hund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th OCTOBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras—Rice	...		126 489	8 48 287	5 932	44 450			132 421	8 92 737
„ Paddy					3 368	15 800	..		3 368	15 800
„ Other Grains			11,023	2 29 964	1 167	6,679	110	810	42,300	2,37,453
Bimlipatam—Rice		...			...					
„ Paddy					...					
„ Other Grains					...	...				...
Coconada—Rice	..									...
„ Paddy									...	
„ Other Grains	..									
Cuddalore—Rice										
„ Paddy	...								...	
„ Other Grains								..		
Tranquebar—Rice										
„ Paddy		..	..			..			...	
„ Other Grains		..								
Negapatam—Rice			4,377	28 395	7 920	55 440			12 297	83,835
„ Paddy					10 427	36 491			10 427	36,494
„ Other Grains										
Tuticorin—Rice			28 442	1,94 240		..			28 442	1,94,240
„ Paddy	...		1 311	6 265			..		1,311	6 265
„ Other Grains	277	1,504	..		..				277	1,504
Cochin—Rice			1 012	6 075			51	510	1,063	6,585
„ Paddy									..	
„ Other Grains										
Tellicherry—Rice			1,347	9 400			..		1,347	9,400
„ Paddy								..		
„ Other Grains		..	237	1,278			175	1,147	412	2,425

Calicut—Rice	--		55,819	4 07,288	--		1,833	13,382	57 652	4,20,670
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		--	2,562	14,310	--		241	1,437	2,803	15,747
*Quilandy—Rice										
„ Paddy	--									
„ Other Grains	--									
Cannanore—Rice		--	510	3,400			--		510	3 400
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains							81	648	81	648
Mangalore—Rice		--	750	5,775		--			750	5,775
„ Paddy	--							--	--	
„ Other Grains			143	1,000		--	1,188	7,128	1,331	8,128
*Other Ports—Rice						--				
„ Paddy							--			
„ Other Grains			--					--		
TOTAL—Rice	--		218 746	15,02 860	13,852	99 890	1,884	13 892	234 482	16,16 642
„ Paddy			1 311	6 265	13,795	52 294			15 106	58,559
„ Other Grains	277	1,504	43,965	2,46,552	1,167	6,679	1,795	11,170	47,204	2,65 905
TOTAL	277	1,504	264,022	17,55,677	28,814	1,58,863	3 679	25,062	296 792	19,41,106
Imports in previous week -- Rice									236 522	16,90 076
Paddy									8,267	37 423
Other Grains									80,713	4,80,854
TOTAL									325,502	22,08,353

* No return received.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 10th OCTOBER 1877

Ports to which exported	From Bengal												From British Burma									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Total		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk phyoo		Total	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	33,951	1,64,695			25,410	1,40,230			16,718	56,995	76,079	3,61,920	1,618	8,975									1,618	8,975
„ Paddy	59	160									59	160	625	1,950									625	1,950
Bunlipatam																								
Coconada									--	--					--									
Cuddalore									--															
Tranquebar	--																							
Negapatam	2,866							--			2,866	6,004	29,005	1,04,594			5,202	28,400					31,207	1,32,994
„ Paddy	34			--							34	92	15,701	59,763			17,843	52,514	94	305			33,638	1,12,582
Tuticorin	96,581	4,83,498						--		--	96,581	4,83,498	--				--							
„ Paddy	11,011	28,368		--				--			11,011	28,368												
Cochin	21,517	1,06,846									21,517	1,06,846												
„ Paddy			--					--																
Tellicherry	2,493	10,880		--							2,493	10,880												
Calicut	1,229	6,698							8,799	30,000	10,028	36,698												
„ Paddy														--		--								
Qualandy																								
Cannanore			--•												--									
Mangalore				--		--										--				•		--		
Other Ports	1,566	6,994			--						1,566	6,994	1,025	6,360	6,612	40,000							7,637	51,360
„ Paddy													4,760	16,500	5,804	22,031							10,564	38,531
Total	171,307	8,14,235	--		25,410	1,40,230			25,517	86,995	222,234	10,41,460	52,734	2,48,132	12,416	67,031	23,045	80,914	94	305			88,289	3,96,382
											Exports in previous week		283,649	14,34,629					Exports in previous week				15,722	85,854

G H M BATTEN,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the South Indian Railway, during the week ending 22nd September 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot District	Total
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam	56	478	919	23	304	217	54	236			2,287
Tuticorin			506	484							990
Tanjore District	2	431	579		24	39	6	23		—	1,104
Trichinopoly District	—	8	107	6	86	77	4	31		—	319
Tinnevelly District		—	300	49	28	3					380
Madras							—		269	240	509
Cuddalore		—		—			—			—	
Other Stations	1	2	62	1	104	62	—	29	4	5	270
Total	59	919	2,473	563	546	398	64	319	273	245	5 859

NOTE.—These figures supplement those for the South Indian Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the upplement to the Gazette of the 6th instant.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 29th September 1877

Forwarded	To: North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coodoor and Wontimetta	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla	Gooty and Tadputra	Bellary	Adoni	Total
By the Madras Railway—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
From Madras	1 790	4 654	1 386	74		22	496	631	105	56	9 214
„ Beypore	69	99	1 795	1 263	80						3 306
„ Raichore							101	123	4 455	507	5 186
„ Other Stations											1 179
By the South Indian Railway –											
From Madras											421
„ Negapatam											2 299
„ Tanjore District											1 334
„ Tuticorin											113
„ Other Stations											
											23 052

Forwarded in previous week Tons 20,054

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 6th October 1877

By the Madras Railway—											
From Madras	2 304	2,451	1 430	281		24	320	231	129	102	7 272
„ Beypore	66	102	935	1 239	76						2 418
„ Raichore		23					122		1 825	294	2 264
„ Other Stations											1,033
By the South Indian Railway—											
From Madras											165
„ Negapatam											2,026
„ Tanjore District											612
„ Tuticorin											1,260
„ Other Stations											
Total											17 050

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 6th October 1877

	Tons
1 Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul and intermediate stations	732
2 Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	3 004
3. Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	536
Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	2 752
Total Tons	7 024
Total for previous week, Tons	10 502

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED)

YEAR	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO AUGUST													
	BENGAL		INLAND CUSTOMS		MADRAS		BOMBAY		SIND		BRITISH BURMA		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity *	Duty	Quantity	Duty
	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs
1873-74	124 896	1,10,49 714	68,262	54 77,879	87 511	43,19 752	41 865	20 25 555	3 517	49,922	12 663	84,624	338,714	2,30,07,446
1874-75	[illegible]38	1 09 81 067	68,741	53 31 610	85 874	42,54 275	35,810	17,38,738	2,745	39,142	13 030	76 916	331,738	2,24,21,748
1875 76	[illegible]	1 11,44,272	73 409	56 60 681	92 700	46 04 115	42 562	20 72 884	3,773	50,077	16,484	81,075	356,368	2,36,22,104
1876 77	126 435	1 11,08 609	80 168	61 38,388	87,093	43 40,908	40 188	19 59 649	3 988	53,875	14,906	72,070	352,777	2,36 73 499
1877 78	143,490	1 25 48 247	94 163	72,30 061	90 502	45,05,843	45,496	22 13 951	5 023	68 940	11,317	57,167	389,991	2,66,24,209
AVERAGE	129 560	1 13 66 382	76 949	59 69 524	88 736	44 04 979	41 184	20 02 155	3 809	52 391	13 680	74 370	353 918	2,38 69 801

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included

DEPT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE
(STATISTICAL BRANCH),
Calcutta, 12th October 1877

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF 1876-77

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				AREA IRRIGATED										RAINFALL			
				KHARIF 1876-77			RABI 1876-77			WHOLE YEAR 1876-77							
DISTRICT	Population	Area increase.	Cultivated area in acres	Total acres	In comparison with 1875-76		Total acres	In comparison with 1875-76		Total acres	In comparison with 1875-76		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1876-77	1875-76	1876-77	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1876-77	REMARKS.
					Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease					
Western Jumna Canal																	
Umballa	1 035 498	1 677 337	959 708	3 336	173		3 768		715	7 104		542	−7 00	42 6	39 7	−6 8	
Kurnal	610 927	1,505 171	671 896	37 071	836		47 501	14 592		85 172	15 428		+22 12	32 7	24 2	−26 0	
Delhi	608 850	817,819	532 874	39 491	3 951		31 699	8 896		71 190	12 847		+22 02	37 0	21 5	−41 9	
Rohtuck	536,959	1 158,988	905 839	41 284		2 692	40 399	15 813		81 683	13 121		+19 14	28 5	19 3	−32 9	
Hissar	[illegible] 681	2,265,428	1,407 818	31 405		10 778	37 883	17 122		69 288	6 344		+10 08	23 3	24 1	+4 7	
Jhind				22 207		4 007	29 147	13 571		51,144	9 564		+22 84				
Bikaneer				245	57		356	68		601	125		+26 26				
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	3,276,905	7,424 743	4 478,135	175 729	5 017	17 477	190 753	70 062	715	366 482	57 429	542	+18 37				
Bari Doab Canal																	
Gurdaspur	906 126	1,103,589	855 675	9 759		3 892	1 485		1 714	14 244		5 566	−28 1	64 0	35 37	−44 7	
Umritsar	832 750	999,680	766 720	31 723		2 501	51 091		5 866	82 814		8 367	−9 18	44 8	40 90	−8 7	
Lahore	789 636	2 341 439	1 080 541	34 266		10 235	71 988	12 280		105 654	2 045		+1 97	39 2	33 2	−15 3	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	2 528 542	4 504,708	2 702 936	75,748		16 588	126 964	12 280	7,580	202 712	2 045	13 933	−5 54	..	..		
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS	5,805,447	11,929 451	7 181,071	251,477	5 017	34 065	317,717	82 342	8 295	569 194	59 474	14 475	+8 58			...	
Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works and Inundation Canals																	
Delhi		Given above		3,966	3 806		1 682		2 392	5 648	1,474		+33 10		Given above		
Gurgaon	689,653	1 267 335	967,440	2 876	2 876		779		3 407	3 655		531	−12 68	46 4	31 4	−32 3	
Lahore		Given above		4 862		2 493	11 218		6 120	16 080		8 613	−34 88		Given above		
Montgomery	359,437	3 566 928	420 957	23 167		18,198	34 996		37 883	58 163		56,081	−49 08	17 00	8 80	−48 2	
Mooltan	471,563	3 793 280	624 640	154 998	20 719		130 647		12,955	285 645	7 764		+2 79	3 7	7 6	+105 4	
Dera Ghazee Khan	308,840	3 033 312	1,027 098	124 166	20 842		42 408	772		166 574	21 614		+14 91	9 2	13 2	+43 4	
Shahpur	368 796	3 007,607	420 361	6 671	3,938		2 452	1,144		9 123	5 082		+125 76	11 9	18 8	+58 0	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON IRRIGATION WORKS AND INUNDATION CANALS	2,198 289	14 668,462	3,460,496	320 706	52,181	20 691	224 182	1 916	62,757	544.888	35 871	65,225	−5 4				
GRAND TOTAL	8,003,736	26,597,913	10,641,567	572,183	57,198	54,756	541,899	84,258	71,052	1 114,082	95,348	79,700	+1 42				

The net increase is 15,648 acres. The increase on perennial canals is 44 999 acres

W BROADFOOT, *Captain, R E,*
Asst Secy to the Govt of Punjab,
P W Dept, Irrigation Branch

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877. { Register No. 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877 —

No 16 OF 1877

THE STAMP BILL, 1877.

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A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title — 1 This Act may be called "The Stamp Act, 1878"

Extent of Act — It extends to the whole of British India,

Commencement of Act — And it shall come into force on the *first* day of July 1878

Repeal of enactments — 2 On and after that day, the Acts specified in the seventh schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule But all rules framed under any such Act and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder And all exemptions granted under any such Act and then in force shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, or to the Court-Fees Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act

Interpretation clause — 3 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Affidavit" — (1) "Affidavit" means a declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath

"Award." — (2) "Award" means any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire:

"Banker" — (3) "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker.

(4) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí and every other instrument (except a cheque) whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money

"Bill of exchange"

(5) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated It includes a cargo receipt

"Bill of lading"

(6) "Bond" means any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be

"Bond"

(7) "Bottomry-bond" means any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage

"Bottomry bond"

(8) "Charter-party" means any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer

"Charter party"

(9) "Cheque" means any instrument whereby a bank or banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money

"Cheque"

(10) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means in the Presidency of Fort St George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner in the Punjab, the Financial Commissioner, and elsewhere the Local Government

"Chief Controlling Revenue Authority"

(11) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District

"Collector"

(12) "Composition-deed" means any instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors

"Composition-deed"

(13) "Conveyance" means any instrument (except a transfer of a share in a Company or Association, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a lease, an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property, a composition-deed, an instrument of gift, or an instrument of exchange or partition-deed, where no money is paid for equality of exchange or partition), by which property is conveyed *inter vivos* It includes a certificate under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316, and a sale-certificate granted by a Collector

"Conveyance"

(14) "Counterpart" means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument it includes a *kabúliyat* in cases where a lease has been granted

"Counterpart"

(15) "Delivery-order" means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise of the value of twenty rupees or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein

"Delivery-order"

(16) "Dock-warrant" means any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assign, or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be

"Dock warrant"

(17) "Instrument duly stamped" means an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty or a court-fee according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution and stamped in accordance with such law

"Instrument duly stamped"

(18) "Impressed" includes printed and lithographed

"Impressed"

(19) "Instrument" includes every written document

"Instrument"

(20) "Instrument of apprenticeship" includes every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship to attornies

"Instrument of apprenticeship"

(21) "Instrument of divorce" includes every document by which any person purports to effect the dissolution of his marriage

"Instrument of divorce"

(22) "Interest" means simple interest

"Interest"

(23) "Lease" means any instrument (not being a counterpart) by which one person lets or agrees to let, or takes or agrees to take, property to or from another

"Lease"

(24) "Letter of credit" means any instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn

"Letter of credit"

(25) "Letter of license" includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion.

"Letter of license"

(26) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money

"Mortgage deed"

(27) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques

"Negotiable instrument"

(28) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public

"Notarial act."

(29) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written

"Paper"

(30) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá*

"Partition-deed"

(31) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event it includes a policy on life

"Policy of insurance"

(32) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it

"Power of attorney"

(33) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight

"Promissory note"

(34) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised

"Property"

(35) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note

"Protest"

(36) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship

"Protest of the Master of a ship"

(37) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting

"Proxy"

(38) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person

"Receipt"

(39) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property

"Release"

(40) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination

"Respondentia bond"

(41) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes

"Settlement"

(42) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed

"Schedule"

(43) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act

"Stamp"

(44) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution and

"Stamp law"

(45) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper

4 The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature

Rule of construction

CHAPTER II

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT

5 All stamp duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act

6 The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act

Schedules to be read as part of Act

7 A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description

Use of appropriated stamp

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated

CHAPTER III

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS

Scheduled duties chargeable

8 Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution,

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument

Instruments executed in British India

9 Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution

Instruments executed out of British India

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India, and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid

How instruments are to be written and stamped

10 Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper.

Stock and marketable securities to be valued

11 Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument

Effect of statement of value

12 Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped

Denoting stamp

13 Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument

Use of adhesive stamps

14 The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps —

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna,

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India,

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations

Duties by whom payable

15 In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17. The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act.

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid.

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid, but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c, un stamped

19 Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled

20 When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein

Instruments reserving interest

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale —

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty

23 When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp

Optional stamps where value of subject matter is indeterminate.

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient

24 The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c, for payment of an annuity

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expressed

27 When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral

Several instruments used in single transaction

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument

Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument

28 An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

Instruments conveying several subject matters

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable

Consideration to be stated

29. (*a*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction

Mortgage-money to be deemed purchase money

(*b*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same

(*c*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid

(*d*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift

CHAPTER IV

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS

Instruments produced in Court to be examined

30 Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument such Judge, head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence

31 No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid

32 Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence

33 The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence,

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office

34 When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes

35 The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 43, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable

Certificate

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35

36 When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp

37 When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17

Non liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34

39 If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be, and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property

Stamping unstamped receipts

41 When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps

42 Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument

CHAPTER V

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp

43 When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable, and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped

Payments under section 43 how made

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101

CHAPTER VI

REFERENCE AND REVISION

45 (*a*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces if it arise in the Panjab, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William

Reference to High Court

(*b*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail

(*c*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf

(*d*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment

46 If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable

47 If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument

48 When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

Revision of certificates and orders

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 43

CHAPTER VII

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS

49 The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely) —

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15,

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No 14 of the fourth, and Nos 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule

50 No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction,

Fees on documents filed, &c, in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction,

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court,

In their appellate jurisdiction

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence,

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision,

As Courts of reference and revision

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document

51 When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court

52 Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary

CHAPTER VIII

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices

53 Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document

Power to stamp document inadvertently received

54 If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct, and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance

Amended document.

55 Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits

56 The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows —

for money

i In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) —according to the amount claimed:

for maintenance and annuities

ii In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year

for other moveable property having a market value

iii In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value —according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint

iv In suits—

for moveable property of no market value:

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree

(*c*) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for an injunction

(*d*) to obtain an injunction,

for easements

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts

(*f*) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought

for possession of land, houses and gardens

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter, and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid,

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment,

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment, and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden

for houses and gardens

vi In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed

to enforce a right of pre emption

vii In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

for interest of assignee of land revenue

viii In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached

to set aside an attachment

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest

ix In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to redeem

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

to foreclose

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge

for specific performance

x In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute

between landlord and tenant

xi In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras

57 Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation

58 The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court

Procedure where nett profits or market value wrongly estimated.

60. If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

61 In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed

Decision of questions as to valuation

62 Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 588, clause (*e*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only, and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to

Suit comprising more than one subject

64. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45.

Cancellation of stamp

65 No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules

Written examinations of complainants

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts

67. Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination.

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court

CHAPTER IX

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION

Relief where too high a court fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled,

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon, and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate

69. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances

Relief in case of several grants

70 Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates

Probates declared valid as to trust property though not covered by court-fee

71 The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration

Provision for case where too low a court fee has been paid on probates, &c.

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court fee originally paid on such probate or letters

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79

73 In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained

Executors, &c., not paying full court-fee on probates, &c., within six months after discovery of underpayment

74. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court

75 When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Pre-*

sidency of Fort William in Bengal), or Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates

CHAPTER X

REFUNDS

Allowance for spoiled stamps,

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) —

(1) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written

(2) Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use

(3) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon

(4) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note

(5) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say —

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped

Provided as follows —

(1) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence

(2.) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid

Allowance for misused stamps

78 When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused

Allowance how to be made

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description

Repurchase of stamps not wanted

80 When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal

81 If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment

82 When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake

83 When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect

84. When a plaint disclosing a reasonable cause of action on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded.

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31

85 The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Penalty for presenting, &c, unstamped foreign bills or notes

87. Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Refusal to give receipt.

88 Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps

89 Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets.

90 When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have

been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration

92 Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid

Fraudulent removal, sale, &c., of adhesive stamps

93 Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) :—

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again ;

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid ,

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months

Penalty for stamp vendor disobeying rules

94. Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

Reward to informers

95 Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted

Institution and conduct of prosecutions

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

Employment of single impressed stamp

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Employment of several stamped papers

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp-duty

100 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*

Power to make subsidiary rules

101 The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters —

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS					PROPER STAMP-DUTY
Class I.					
		Rs		Rs	
1. BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT *	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed		...	100	Two annas.
2 PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE.	and when the amount exceeds	100	but does not exceed	250	Four annas.
	Do	250	do	500	Eight annas.
	Do	500	do	750	Twelve annas
	Do	750	do	1,000	One rupee
	and for every	1,000	or part thereof in excess of	1,000	One rupee.
3 INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY.			...		One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured
4 POLICY OF INSURANCE *					
Class II.					
5 BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT	When the amount secured does not exceed			50	Four annas.
6 BOTTOMRY-BOND.	When such amount exceeds	50,	but does not exceed	100	Eight annas.
7 RESPONDENTIA-BOND	and for every	100	or part thereof in excess of	100 up to 1,000	Eight annas
8 SETTLEMENT	and for every	1,000	or part thereof in excess of ..	1,000	Five rupees.

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No 1 or No 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty paid."

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		Rs	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
9 BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT 10. PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE			The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note
11 PARTITION-DEED			The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed.
12 ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE	(*a*). When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees.
13 ADMINISTRATION-BOND			
14 BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF	(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5)
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees
15 CUSTOMS-BOND			
16 INDEMNITY-BOND.			
17 APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK.	(*a*) Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP-DUTY
18 AWARD ..	(*a*) Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount.
	(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees
Class III.		
19 CONVEYANCE	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed 50	Eight annas.
	Exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee.
20 INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR	For every 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to 1,000	One rupee
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Ten rupees
21 TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION	.. ..	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance
Class IV		
22 MORTGAGE-DEED 23 INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(*a*). When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument
	(*b*) When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument
24 RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT	(*a*) If the amount of the claim does not exceed 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount.
	(*b*) In any other case ..	Five rupees.
25 RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*) If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed . 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance
	(*b*) In any other case	Ten rupees

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP DUTY
26 LEASE	(*a*) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—	
	(*aa*) of less than one year	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease.
	(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
	(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved.
	(*b*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine.
	(*c*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid.
27 SURRENDER OF LEASE	(*a*) When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees	The same duty as is payable on the lease
	(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees
28 COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE.	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas	The same duty as is payable on the original
	(*b*) In any other case	Eight annas.
29. COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original
	(*b*). In any other case . .	One rupee.

SCHEDULE II

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
I.	
1—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange	One anna
2—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees	
3—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association	
4—DELIVERY ORDER	
5—LETTER OF CREDIT	
6—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	
7—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*)	
8—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(*a*)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable	
(*b*)—Municipal Commissioners	
(*c*)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate	
(*d*)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	
9—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE	
10—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	
II	
11—BILL OF LADING (*b*)	Four annas
12—DOCK-WARRANT	
13—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	

NOTES—(*a*) If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof the provisions of section 28 apply

(*b*) When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets

SCHEDULE II—*continued*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
III	
14 —AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*)	Eight annas
15 —AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*)	
16 —NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	
IV	
18 —AFFIDAVIT	One rupee
19 —CHARTER-PARTY	
20 —COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT	
21 —NOTARIAL ACT	
22 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23 —PROTESTS—	
A —Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note	
B —Of the master or owner of a ship	
V	
24 —CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition	Five rupees
25 —INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26 —INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27 —INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE	
28 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally	

NOTES —(*c*) Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue

(*d*) When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY.
VI	
29.—COMPOSITION-DEED ..	Ten rupees
30.—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP	
31.—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	
32.—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31)	
33.—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34.—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7)	
35.—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36.—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37.—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII	
38.—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will	Fifteen rupees.
39.—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will	
40.—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
41.—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42.—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
43.—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44.—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(d)* . .	

NOTES.—(*d*) A third class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs

(2) *A Mukhtár* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, Munsifs Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners

(3) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto

(*e*) A second class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto

(2) *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
VIII.	
45.—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*) 46.—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*ff*) 47.—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	Twenty-five rupees.
IX	
48.—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)	Fifty rupees.
X.	
49.—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees.
XI	
50.—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees
XII.	
51.—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court 52.—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT	Five hundred rupees

NOTE.—(*f*) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinate thereto

(2) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE III

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY

1 Affidavit when made—

(a) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance, or

(b) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court, or

(c) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War

2 Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

(a) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively,

(b) made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government

3 Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon

4 Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law

5 Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No XX of 1847, section 5

6 Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

7 Bond when executed by—

(a) the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government,

(b) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act,

(c) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem

8 Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner

9 Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose

10 Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule

11 Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity

12 Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties

13 Leases—

(a) When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease

(b) Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875

14 Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned

15 Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange

16 Receipts—

(a) given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity

(b) given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity,

(c) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity

SCHEDULE III—*concluded*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded.*

(*d*) given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association

17 Receipt or discharge—

(*a*) granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inam lands or

(*b*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured

18 Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord

19 Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan

20 Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*) of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance

(*b*) of securities of the Government of India

SCHEDULE IV

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
1 Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees	Fifteen rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2 Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued.*

NUMBER.		PROPER FEE
3 Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42.	... .	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale
4 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	... . .	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented
5 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	. .	One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
6 Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*a*) —When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 500.	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit
7 Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*b*) —In any other case	Twenty rupees
8 An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree.	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*) —If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees .	Eight annas
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee.
9 An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*).—If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees .	Eight annas.
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees . .	One rupee.
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court . .	Four rupees
10 An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(*a*) —When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original
	(*b*).—In any other case ..	Eight annas

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
11 Certificate of administration granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No XX of 1861 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees	Ten rupees
12 Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value
13 Certificate granted under Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*)*	*Explanation*—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos 12, 13 and 14	
14 Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed		

* NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V

FIXED FEES

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
1 Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate	
2 Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement.	When presented to any officer of land-revenue	
3 Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner	
4 Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority	One anna
5 Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund	
6 Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector	
7 Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority	
8 Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877	When presented to any Collector— (*a*) by a person charged under Class III (*b*) by a person charged under Class II	 One anna Four annas
9 Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value	Four annas

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
10. Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*	..	
11 Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority.	
12 Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant	When presented to any Criminal Court.	
13 Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed	Eight annas
14 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876	...	
15 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh	...	
16 Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49	....	

* *Note.*—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows —

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas ... One anna.

If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees ... Two annas

If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees ... Four annas

If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees ... Six annas

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
17 Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*) —When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate .	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner .	One rupee
	(*c*) —When presented to any High Court	Two rupees
18 Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case	(*a*) —When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When filed before a Commissioner .	One rupee.
	(*c*) —When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees.
19 Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree	(*a*) —When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority .	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When presented to any Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*) —When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority . .	Two rupees
20 Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant *	(*a*) —When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority	Two rupees

* *Note*—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded*

FIXED FEES—*concluded*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
21 Warrant of arrest or attachment of property	(*a*) —When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate	One rupee
	(*b*) —When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner	Two rupees
	(*c*) —When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority	Four rupees
22 Application under Act No X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No VIII of 1869, section 37 23 Caveat 24 Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 25 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights		Five rupees
26 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit	(*a*) —To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court (*b*) —To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates (*c*) —To set aside an award (*d*) —To set aside an adoption (*e*) —Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act	Ten rupees
27 Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act 28 Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865		Twenty rupees

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES

1 Application in writing—

(a) To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement.

(b) Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government

(c) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently

(d) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent

(e) By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons

(f) Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay

(g) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests

(h) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes

(i) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government

(j). For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant

2 Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3 Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise

4 Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company

5 Copies—

(a) Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government

(b). Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above

(c) Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost

(d) Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts

(*e*) Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1) Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2) Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office

6 Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure

7 First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court

8 Petitions—

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers,

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax,

(*c*) presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*),

(*d*) under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48,

(*e*) of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No IV of 1871,

(*f*) or applications, memoranda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Taluqdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No VI of 1862

9 Plaints—

(*a*) presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court,

(*b*) in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St George,

(*c*) and processes in suits before District Panchâyats in the same Presidency,

(*d*) in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No VIII of 1865

10 Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity

11 Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees

12 Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit

SCHEDULE VII.

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal
XX of 1847 ..	Copyright	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty"
XXXI of 1860 .	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees. The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license"
XX of 1865	Pleaders ...	Sections ten and twenty-two
XVIII of 1869 .	The General Stamp Act .	The whole
VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act	The whole.
XX of 1870 .	Amending Act VII of 1870 .	The whole
XXIV of 1870	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act ..	Section twenty-four.
II of 1874 ..	Administrator General's Act	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and"
XIII of 1875	Probates and Letters of Administration	Section six

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties.

2 Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases

3. There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty

4 The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions.

5. It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence, and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

for the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence" Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, mulcted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority

7 To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken.

8 Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person

9 Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage-deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively

10 Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs 50 and Rs 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent, respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 are by steps of Rs 500

11 When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases, whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty

12 The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates. For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d*, 6*d*. and about 1½*d* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs 100 respectively

13 The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny

14 Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs 1,000 but below Rs 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents

15 The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted. It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax, whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16 It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally, this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869 Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies, and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs 1,000 of the amount insured

17 Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction, hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange

18 The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19 The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten rupees The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it. This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement

20 The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty: the tax then imposed was purely experimental The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England

21 The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds That amount is Rs 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government, an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject

22 An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange.

23 The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice

24 The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes

25 The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns.

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent. on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for. This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle; and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter.

26 Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject, it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum.

27 The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts. It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments.

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service, and it seems desirable not only that the Court-fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities

28 It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements; the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules

29 The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1877.

F. R COCKERELL

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 17 OF 1877.

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23

1 For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say)—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873.

2 After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted —

Transfer of ministerial officers.

"24 A The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23, of approving and confirming those officers. The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object.

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another.

SIMLA,
The 19th September 1877. WHITLEY STOKES.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[First publication]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report

2 This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867 The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions The Bill has also been rearranged, and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report

3 It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law

4 The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case

5 The draft Bill discarded days of grace we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity"

6 The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare

7 The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non-payment of a note, bill or cheque We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour

8 We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable

9 The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument No provision was made for an action against the indorser The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict, c 125, section 87=Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified, and by leaving (section 8) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming

10 The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder We have in section 104, clause (*c*), restricted the protection to such instruments

11 The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter We have (section 1) excluded hundis from the operation of the Bill We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill

12 Section 3 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict, c 80, s 3, and of "Notary Public" Notaries are seldom found in the Mufassal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13 Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments

14 Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill

15 In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument

16 We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects

17 In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand

18 Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp. To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill

19 To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity, that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay, and that a lost instrument was duly stamped

20 In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets, we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills

21 In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict, c 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques

22 Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments

23 Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

24 Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement

25 Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques, and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities

26 Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque

27 Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange

28 Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees

29 Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value

30 Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties, and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship

31 We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument.

32 Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer

33 Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse

34 Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit

35 Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance, and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer

36 These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders

37 The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part

38 These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill We have added an illustration to section 62

39 Chapter IV deals with negotiation

40 To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition

41 Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor. We have framed section 66 accordingly

42 In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time

43 Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter

44 Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill but it completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser

45 Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument, and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value, and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment

47 Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill, section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance, and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place

48 Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill.

49 Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed This is the English rule upon the subject

50 Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill

51 Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill, but we have excluded cheques from this section, as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52 Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill

53 Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place. The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor

54 Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment

55 Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance

56 Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss, but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawer alone (see *Hopkins* v *Ware*, L R 4 Ex 268)

57 Section 96 is new It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party

58 Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill, and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment, in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him

59 Chapter VI treats of payment and interest Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced

60 Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques

61 Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser

62 Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict, c 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course

63 To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument

64 Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument

65 Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict, c 81, relating to crossed cheques

66 Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour

67 Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill, but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable, but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68 Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable

69 Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice

70 Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment, the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice, the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer, the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument

71 Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest

72 Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill, but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority

73 We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security.

74 In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm 4, c 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

75 Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting. We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

76 Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L R 6 Eq 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment

77 Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered

78 Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need.

79 The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill

80 In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás to the Madras Chamber of Commerce to Mr Stewart Gladstone, Mr R Stewart, Mr Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta

SIMLA,
The 4th October 1877

WHITLEY STOKES
E C BAYLEY.
F. R COCKERELL.

APPENDIX

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No 2833, dated 3rd December 1867

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No 2541, dated 22nd November 1867.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No 3, dated 14th January 1868

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No 388, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 767, dated 13th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1089, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures

Note by Edward Gay, Esq , dated 16th December 1867

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure.

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869,

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I
PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but nothing in this Act applies to hundis,

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878.

Repeal of enactments

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof

Interpretation clause

3. In this Act—

"Banker"

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and

"Notary Public"

"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act

CHAPTER II.
OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Promissory Note

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument

Illustrations

A signs instruments in the following terms —

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs 500"

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs 500 value received by me"

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received"

(*d*) "Mr B, I O U Rs 1,000"

The instruments respectively marked (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note

Bill of exchange

5. A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument

Cheque

6. A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof

"Drawer"
"Drawee"

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer," the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee"

"Drawee in case of need"

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need"

"Acceptor"

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor"

"Acceptor for honour"

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour"

"Payee"

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee"

"Holder"

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction

"Holder in due course"

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title

"Payment in due course"

10 "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned

Inland instrument

11 A promissory note bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument

Foreign instrument

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument

"Negotiable instrument."

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof

Negotiation

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated

Indorsement

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser"

Indorsement "in blank and in full"

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full," and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument

"Indorsee"

Ambiguous instruments

17 Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words

18 If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid

Instruments payable on demand

19 A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand

Blank stamped instruments

20 Where a stamped paper which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon

Illustration

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to or order the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person

Subscription to alternative liability

21 Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker

'Maturity'

22 The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable

'At sight'
'After sight'

23 In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance

Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight or after a certain event is at maturity

24 In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month

Illustrations

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1877, is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight or after a certain event, is at maturity

25 In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded

When day of maturity is a holiday

26. When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day, but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day

Explanation —The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays New-Year's day, Christmas day if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday Good-Friday, and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments,

27. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made —

of valuable consideration,

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration

as to time of acceptance,

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity

as to time of transfer,

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity

as to payment

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange receipted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively

that holder is a holder in due course

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course

as to order of indorsements;

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon

as to stamp.

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped.

Bills in Sets.

Set of bills

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid All the parts together make a set, but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished

Exception —When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill.

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all.

29 That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set

Crossed Cheques

Cheque crossed generally

30 Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally

Cheque crossed specially

31 Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker

Crossing after issue

32 Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable."

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection

Payment of cheque crossed generally

33. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker

Payment of cheque crossed specially

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once.

34. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof

Payment in due course of crossed cheque

35. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course.

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid

Cheque bearing "not negotiable"

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment

CHAPTER III

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Capacity to make, &c, promissory notes, &c

38 Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque

Minor

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

Agency

39 Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse

Liability of agent signing

40. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or that he had no such intention

Acceptance by several drawees not partners

41. Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority

When partnership bound by promissory notes, &c.

42. When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise

Exception.—A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities

43 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 42, 43 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners

Liability of drawer

44 The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided

Liability of drawee

45 The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill

46 Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 85, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour

47 No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance

Liability of indorser

48 Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62 63, 75 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 89, 93, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course

49 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course

Maker drawer and acceptor principals

50 The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party

51 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party

Illustration

A draws a bill on B who accepts A afterwards indorses the bill to C C to D and D to E As between E and B B is the principal debtor and A C and D are his sureties As between E and A A is the principal debtor and C and D are his sureties As between E and C C is the principal debtor and D is his surety

Suretyship

52 The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments

Discharge of indorser's liability

53 The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party, but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity

Illustration

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B which contains the following indorsements in blank —

First indorsement 'John De Souza'
Second indorsement 'Peter Williams'
Third indorsement 'Wright and Co'
Fourth indorsement, John Pozzuto

This bill A puts in suit against John Pozzuto and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co A is not entitled to recover anything from John Pozzuto

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument

54. No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature

55. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse

56 No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party

57 No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged

58 An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name

59 An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties

60 If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration

Illustrations

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B at the request of C for C's account with B B is a holder of the bill for consideration and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration

(*b*) A the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B for consideration indorses the instrument in blank to C and C indorses it to D D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

(*c*) A the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B for consideration proceeding from C indorses the instrument in blank to C and C indorses it to D, D strikes out C's indorsement D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved

61 When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable con-

sideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon

Partial absence or failure of money consideration

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced

Explanation —The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder

Illustration

A draws a bill on B for Rs 500 payable to the order of A B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non payment A sues B on the bill B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs 400 and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue A can only recover Rs 400

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced

CHAPTER IV

OF NEGOTIATION

Negotiation by delivery

64 Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof

Exception —A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens

Illustrations

(*a*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B The instrument has been negotiated

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it

Negotiation by indorsement

65 Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof

Transfer without indorsement

66 If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name

Liability of transferor without indorsement

67 If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full

68 The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full, and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser

Effect of indorsement

69 The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation, but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded

70 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof

Illustrations

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments —

(*a*) 'Pay the contents to C only'

(*b*) "Pay C for my use"

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B'

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C"

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C

(*e*) 'Pay C"

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank"

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C

Who may negotiate

71 Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same

Explanation —Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof, or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof

Illustration.

A bill is drawn payable to A or order A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order," or any equivalent words B may negotiate the instrument

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional

72 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him

Illustrations

(*a*) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me"

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability

(*b*) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C

(*c*) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course

Instrument indorsed in blank

74 A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person

Indorsement for part of sum due

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser

Collateral agreements

77 No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration

Illustration

A person who is a creditor of A signs as acceptor a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees A being the holder indorses it for value to B, who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A A's debt to the acceptor cannot be set off against B's claim on the bill

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased

78. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue

80 The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor

Accommodation note or bill

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party

Illustration

The acceptor of a bill of exchange when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction

CHAPTER V

OF PRESENTMENT

Presentment for acceptance

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place, and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured

Presentment of promissory note for sight

83 A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day In default of such presentment

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

Drawee's time for deliberation

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Presentment for payment

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof

Hours for presentment

86 Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight

87. An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments

88 An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment, and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place

Instrument payable at specified place

90 A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place

Presentment where no exclusive place specified

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be

Presentment when maker, &c., has no known place of business or residence

92 If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person

Presentment of instrument payable on demand

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee

Posting instruments to be presented

97 When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor or drawee reside in different places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument, and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt, where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time

When presentment unnecessary

98. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases —

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours,

(*b*) is against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment,

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance

99 When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss

CHAPTER VI

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST

To whom payment should be made

100 Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument

Interest when rate specified

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Interest when no rate specified

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour

Delivery of instrument on payment, or in demnity in case of loss

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him

CHAPTER VII

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Discharge from liability;

104. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

by cancellation,

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder,

by release,

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge,

by payment

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept.

105. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment

Cheque payable to order

107 Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him

Alterations by stranger in note or bill

109 Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made

Effect of material alteration

110 Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment, the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account, the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer, obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque

Alteration by indorsee

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed

CHAPTER VIII

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR

Dishonour by non acceptance

114 A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill

Dishonour by non payment

115 A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same

By and to whom notice should be given

116 When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque

Mode in which notice may be given

117 Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee, may be oral or written, may, if written be sent by post, and may be in any form, but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon, and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour

118 Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116

Agent for presentment

119 When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour

When party to whom notice given is dead

120 When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary

121 No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto,

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment,

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice,

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found, or the party bound to give notice is for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it,

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer,

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable,

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument

CHAPTER IX

OF NOTING AND PROTEST

Noting

122 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges

Protest

123 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour

Protest for better security

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid Such certificate is called a protest for better security

Contents of protest

124 A protest under section 123 must contain—

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon,

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested,

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public, the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found,

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal,

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest,

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected

Notice of protest

125 When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest

Protest for non payment after dishonour by non acceptance

126 All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity

CHAPTER X

OF REASONABLE TIME

Reasonable time

127 In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments, and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Reasonable time for presentment

128 Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 91 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places

Illustration

A draws on B resident at Calcutta a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight and sends it to C at Benares C the day after he receives it indorses it to D and despatches it to D at Calcutta D the day after he receives the bill presents it for payment The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour

129 If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice

130 A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder

CHAPTER XI

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR

Acceptance for honour

131 When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made

132 Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer

Liability of acceptor for honour

133 An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not, and such party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity

When acceptor for honour may be charged

134 An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour

Payment for honour

135 When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public

Right of payer for honour

136 Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment

CHAPTER XII

OF COMPENSATION

Rules as to compensation

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules —

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it,

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment,

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any) If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill

CHAPTER XIII

OF FOREIGN BILLS

138 Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee

Drawee in case of need

139 Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn

Protest of foreign bills

CHAPTER XIV

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

140 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument

Law governing liability of maker acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument

Illustration

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California where the rate of interest is 25 per cent, and accepted by B payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent only, but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent

141 Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient

Law of place of payment governs dishonour

Illustration

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France is dishonoured The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign The notice is sufficient

142 If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India

Instrument made &c, out of British India but in accordance with its law

143 Until the contrary is proved, the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India

Presumption as to foreign law

SCHEDULE

No and year	Title	Extent of repeal
VI of 1840	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange	The whole
V of 1866	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India	Sections 11 12 and 13
I of 1872	Indian Evidence Act	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange
XV of 1874	Laws local extent	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866 as 11 12 and 13

A PHILLIPS,

Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(*No* 33)

Special famine report for the week ending 22nd September 1877.

***Statement No* 33, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 22nd September* 1877**

The weather during the last week has been all that could be desired, there have been frequent showers of rain with bright sunny weather between The rainfall has averaged about 2 inches and has been universal, the dry tract mentioned in the previous week's report having received a liberal downfall Such of the early (dry) ragi as survived the drought has revived beyond all expectation and may yet produce a good crop, but it is not ripe yet The irrigated ragi and rice are being cut in many parts The late ragi is looking as well as possible, and the sowing of horse-gram and other rabi crops is proceeding under favourable conditions.

	Inches.
Bangalore	2 6
Kolar	3 1
Tumkúr	1 5
Mysore	1 8
Hassan	2
Kadur	2
Shimoga	1 7
Chitaldroog	2 2

2 The markets continue to be well supplied The imports by rail have been 4,200 tons, or 1,027 tons more than in the previous week such temporary ebbs and flows appear to be due to accidental causes. The imports have been sent from the following quarters.—

	Tons
Madras ...	3,520
Beypore, Coimbatore and Malabar	267
Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam ..	379
Other places	34
Total ..	4,200

On the other hand the exports from Bangalore Municipality as registered by the octroi officials have been 1,896 tons, or 33 tons more than in the previous week. They were despatched to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr	846
Bellary and Chitaldroog	279
Mysore	571
Oossoor (Salem district)	272
Round Bangalore	428
Total ...	1,896

3 Prices are again a little easier than in the preceding week The following statement shews the maximum and minimum prices in the districts of the Province —

	Maximum in lbs per rupee.		Minimum in lbs per rupee	
	Rice	Ragi	Rice	Ragi
Bangalore district ...	10½	13	8	11
Kolar „ ..	11½	16	9	11½
Túmkúr „ .	10	16	9	10
Mysore „ ...	9	14	8	10
Hassan „ ...	10	14½	8	9
Kadur „ .	9	14	8	10
Shimoga „ .	10½	12	6½	8
Chitaldroog „ .	10	16	8½	10

In rice there is a fall of about ½lb per rupee both in the maximum and minimum scales. In ragi the minimum rate is almost unchanged, but in the maximum there is a great fall, in Túmkúr for instance the maximum was 12 lbs per rupee and now it is 16 lbs.

4 The number of labourers on civil relief works has increased from 28,803 to 31,280, a rise of 2,477 The increase runs through all districts except those of the Nagar division, in all three of which there is an unexplained decrease In the others the increase is as follows —

Bangalore	236
Kolar	568
Túmkúr	1,946
Mysore	128
Hassan	926

But the Bangalore Deputy Commissioner in his own return shows an increase of 2,640 The discrepancy will be enquired into

5 The Public Works Department returns shew 25,271 labourers against 24,942 previously, an increase of only 329 There is a decrease everywhere except in the Bangalore district, where the large number of relief labourers put on the State Railway and the Tumkúr road brings up the total A good many of the works are on tanks and have been stopped by the water, in many cases it is reported that the labourers have left to work on their fields

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps have fallen from 208,683 to 161,892 The decrease is very general and almost universal, but it is largest in the Bangalore district and Municipality in Kolar, Túmkúr and Chitaldroog, in fact in those districts where the numbers were most overgrown

	Week ending—			
	September 15th	September 22nd	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore district	61,873	45,795	16,078	
,, Municipality	26,467	15,342	11,125	
Kolar district	17,865	8,698	9,167	
Túmkúr	46,848	41,297	5,551	
Mysore	2,381	2,575		194
,, Municipality	680	707		27
Hassan district	12,398	12,147	251	
Kadur	3,033	2,828	205	
Shimoga	4,204	3,984	220	
Chitaldroog	32,931	28,519	4,415	
		Total	46,791	

The decrease is partly due to the improvement in the prospects of field employment, and would have occurred in any case It is partly due also to the enforcing of the conditions of residence and labour, and to the effects made to relegate the paupers to works Of the numbers in the relief camps of the Bangalore Municipality, which have fallen by 19,000 in the last fortnight, over 5,000 have been put on the State Railway and the adjacent embankment, about 2,000 on the embankment of the Ulsur lake, and about 1,000 more on different projects, the water works, and two lines of road The improvement in the condition of the labourers is already obvious, they are cheerful, healthy and contented, and those who a fortnight ago were thought hardly able to lift a pick-axe, are now doing a fair day's work Of the rest some have left for their villages, some prefer to beg about the town, but these will be collected and brought in by the Police To every applicant either labour or food is offered if labour cannot be provided, their food is given till the applicant can be set to work The want of tools is still one of the greatest difficulties

7 The cost of gratuitous feeding is returned as follows —

	Per head Rs A P
Bangalore district	0 13 0
,, Municipality	Not returned.
Kolar	0 10 6
Túmkúr	0 12 3
Mysore	0 15 3
,, Municipality	1 14 8
Hassan	0 12 9
Kadur	0 15 8
Shimoga	0 8 4
Chitaldroog	0 10 7

An explanation will be called for of the excessive figures received from the Mysore Municipality

"By Order,"

BANGALORE,
29th September 1877

A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

Further report regarding the type of fever prevailing in the Bombay Presidency during the Famine

No. 525, dated 28th September 1877

From—Dr S C Townsend, *Offg Sanitary Commissioner with the Govt of India,*
To—C Bernard, Esq, C S I, *Additional Secy to the Govt of India*

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter dated 14th instant from Doctors Lewis and Cunningham with reference to the nature of the fever prevalent in Bombay in the early months of the current year

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Dated 14th September 1877

From—Doctors T R Lewis and D D Cunningham, *Special Assistants to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India,*
To—Dr S C Townsend, *Offg Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India*

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the "extract" from paragraph 4 of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No 53 (Revenue), dated 26th July 1877, intimating that the further report promised in a communication by one of ourselves to your office regarding the fever then prevalent in Bombay* would be awaited

* Report by Dr T R Lewis, dated, Calcutta, 16th May 1877

2 The proposal to submit this further report was, in great measure, made on the supposition that the statements then current regarding the wide distribution of a like fever in Madras were correct Personal enquiry, however, made it evident that fevers so far from being exceptionally severe, were decidedly in abeyance † No opportunity was therefore afforded for instituting the suggested comparisons

† Report by Dr D D Cunningham, dated Calcutta, 18th June 1877

3 We have however availed ourselves of the opportunities which the various hospitals and jails of Calcutta afford of carefully observing the forms of fever which have prevailed during this season, but as yet have not observed any which could be regarded as fairly comparable with those which were prevalent in Bombay during the earlier part of the year—the fevers here being for the most part, manifestly 'intermittents' and 'continued'

4 Since our reports were written, Surgeon-General Hunter of Bombay has submitted to the Local Government an exhaustive account of the leading features of the fever recently prevalent in that city, accompanied by numerous charts of temperature This report corroborates the inferences which were made in the communication regarding this fever referred to in the despatch, *viz*, that (*a*) in none of the cases in which the blood-spirillum had been observed 'could the origin of the fever have been directly attributed to want,' and that (*b*) the clinical history of the fever presented 'no well marked feature which would be sufficient to distinguish it from the class of fevers usually referred to as 'remittents' in this country' German authorities also state that the fever in which the blood-spirillum was originally found "manifested a distinctly *remittent* character"‡

5 With regard to the first cited of these conclusions, we beg to draw special attention to the circumstance that it is in complete accordance with the experience hitherto acquired in connection with the presence of spirilla in the blood None of the observers who detected these organisms in Europe have in the remotest manner implied that their presence in the blood was associated with want, on the contrary, Geissler expressly states that the fever in which they occur (commonly referred to in Germany as recurrent-typhus) is *not* a famine fever Indeed it so happened that at the time of one of the epidemics, the wages of the labouring classes were exceptionally high§

‡ Geissler in Schmidt's Jahrbucher, 1875

§ "*Der Recurrens typhus ist Kein Hunger typhus Gerade die Taglohnarbeiten waren damals gut bezahlt*" Geissler, op-cit.

Movements of Food Grains.

Statement of grain and other traffic worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway into the Madras and Hyderabad districts, from 22nd to 30th September 1877

Date	Wagons from Northern Lines despatched from Jabalpur								Wagons delivered on to Nizam's Line				Grain and other Wagons worked into Raichore and on to Madras Line							Remarks
	Grain Wagons for					Grain Tons at 8 per wagon	Wagons for other Stations	Total wagons	Grain		Other goods	Total wagons	Grain wagons		Total grain wagons	Total tons of grain	Other goods		Total Wagons of all descriptions	
	Poona District *	Nizam's Line	Raichore	Madras Stations	Total				Tons	Wagons			Raichore	Madras Stations			Raichore	Madras Stations		
1877																				
September 22nd	9	1		2	12	96	Returns not received		664	83	7	90	10	118	128	1,024	4	7	139	
„ 23rd	10	7		10	27	216			296	37	1	38	8	67	75	600		4	79	
„ 24th	10	5		4	19	152	56	75	408	51	7	58	10	85	95	760		1	96	
„ 25th	12	4			16	128	58	74	256	32	8	40	12	54	66	528		3	69	
„ 26th	3	1		4	8	64	27	35	432	54	4	58	14	63	77	616		5	82	
„ 27th	2	4		3	9	72	29	38	248	31	9	40	23	123	146	1,168	3	4	153	
„ 28th	7	1		3	11	88	21	32	440	55	2	57	16	77	93	744	3	5	101	
„ 29th	1	1			2	16	28	30	544	68	17	85	7	83	90	720		3	93	
„ 30th		4		1	5	40	28	33	296	37	1	38	8	55	63	504	2	3	68	
Total	54	28		27	109	872	247	356	3,584	448	56	504	108	725	833	6,664	12	35	880	
Average	7	3		4	12	97	35	51	398	50	6	56	12	81	93	740	1	4	98	

* Includes Stations on Main Line, Lanauli to Chicksagoor, inclusive.

H F HANCOCK, *Lieut.-Col, R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

No 107-110M, dated Poona, 29th September 1877.

From—LIEUT-COL H F HANCOCK, R E, *Under Secy to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Dept,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Dept.*

I AM directed to submit for information the accompanying copy of report No 99 M A, dated 27th instant, from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, and in inviting attention to the arrangements made for dealing with the traffic under the altered conditions which now prevail, to state that the Bombay Government will continue to do their best to keep up the daily deliveries of 300 tons on to the Nizam's line and 900 tons into Raichore, but that the tide of famine grain traffic has apparently turned towards the north instead of from the north, and that they cannot predict the result.

No. 99 M A, dated Poona, 27th September 1877

Memorandum by LIEUT-COL H F HANCOCK, R E, *Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.*

I HAVE discussed the present position of the traffic on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway with Mr Barnett, Mr Conder, Captain Oldham and Lieutenant Beauclerk, who has just returned from visiting the Jubbulpore line and Nagpore branch

It is established that—

(1)—We cannot count on any further supplies for the famine districts from the northern lines, as the recent rise of prices in the North-West has diverted them to Cawnpore, &c.

(2)—Grain is now being booked to the North-West Provinces from stations on the Great Indian Peninsula line between Kundwah and Bhosawul

Probably also from districts served by the Holkar State Railway.

(3)—If high prices in the North-West continue, grain may be sent from Nagpore from Bombay, even back from Poona where large stocks have accumulated

(4)—Very little grain is now being booked anywhere on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway for the Nizam's line or for Madras stations There are some wagons for both places on the road, but these will soon be cleared off,

(5)—There is a large accumulation of wagons almost all from northern lines for Sholapur

(6)—Merchants in the Central Provinces now desire to book to—

(*a*)—Bombay,

(*b*)—Sholapur and Goalburga,

(*c*)—Nasik, &c,

not to Poona or Nizam's line or Raichore

(7)—A certain number of engines will be set free for other work by—

(*a*)—the falling off in through consignments from the Great Indian Railway,

(*b*)—the reduction in booking to Nizam's line and Raichor should this reduction be permanent.

Under all these circumstances I have come to the conclusion in which I believe all those I have consulted concur that the proper course will be—

to issue the notice drafted by Mr. Conder and marked A;

to restrict the *general* traffic to be taken from northern lines at Jubbulpore as heretofore to 40 or 50 wagons daily, and to utilise the engines set free by the cessation of *famine* traffic (100 wagons) heretofore received from northern lines in clearing Great Indian Peninsula stations.

This arrangement to continue so long only as the present condition of affairs remains unchanged, but it is to be distinctly understood that up to the quantities already stipulated for absolute preference is to be given to famine grain, that all the grain that can be obtained for Raichore and the Nizam's line up to the quantity promised is to be sent, and that 2,000 tons of grain are to be sent daily over the Bhoreghât so long as that quantity is worked, and the stations* to which it may be consigned can receive it.

* (*N B*)—Poona, Sholapur &c, owing to limited accommodation, can only unload a certain number of wagons daily

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A

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE

Booking of grain, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that from Monday next, the 1st of October, grain and seed will be accepted in limited quantities at all stations for conveyance to any station of this Railway, subject to the condition that absolute preference will be given to that which is consigned to stations on the Madras Railway, to stations on the Nizam's Railway, and to stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Poona and Raichore, both inclusive.

BOMBAY
26th September 1877.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

Movement of food grains for the week ending 22nd September 1877

Forwarded from	Received at												
	Madras District	North Arcot District.	Mysore Territory	Salem District.	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wontimettah	Cuddapah and Yerragontla.	Gooty and Tadputri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons
Madras ..		963	3,739	893	85		49	729	758	1,068	161		8,465
Beypore .		87	274	1,325	1,316	93							2,995
South Indian		8	413	307	66								794
Great Indian Peninsula	10							126	32	1,933	646		2,747
North Arcot	1	23	10	16							..		50
Salem .				49									49
Coimbatore				16	49								65
Total	11	1,081	4,436	2,506	1,516	93	49	855	790	3,021	807		15,165

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS,
The 27th September 1877

(Sd.) A. W DARKE,
Acting Deputy Traffic Manager

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country

Statement No XLVI regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 6th October 1877

Districts	Area in square miles	Affected area in square miles	Population of district	Affected population	Collectors reports by telegram, dated 29th September to 6th October 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 22nd September	During the week ending 29th September	Percentage of population of district	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: Ordinary prices	During the past week	During the present week	Average rainfall of all the talukas for five years	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports ‖
									Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10 162	5 500	10 28,642	6,46,944	The weeks rainfall Dhulia 2 25, Shirpur 1 75 Parola 2 25, Pimpalner 2 1 Chalisgaon 1 75, Amalner 1 2, and showers in six other talukas The crops are fair, but rain is much wanted in four talukas No cholera	8,072	7,788	75	3,76 787	2 79 434	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	17 16¾	20½ 17¾	24 94	14 40	18 31
Násik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Good rain has fallen during the week and prospects generally are good, except in Baglan Nandgaon and parts of Yeola where more rain is required, and steady rain is reported there at the time of despatch 11 deaths from cholera	6,161	3,451	47	5 65,310	3 58,198	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	16 15½	17 16	35 29	27 55	20 52
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73 938	6 77,376	There has been rain throughout all the talukas, and rabi sowing is progressing in all In Shrigonda the bajri is suffering from excessive rain 38 deaths from cholera	*33,287	*30,317	3 91	15,95,235	7,70,622	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	15 14½	18 16½	24 30	10·65	13 94
Poona	5·099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	General prospects of the crops are favourable Sowing of rabi progresses in all the talukas More rain is still wanted in Junnar 5 deaths from cholera	25,450	23,601	2 60	15,85,340	12 70 529	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	16¼ 15	17½ 16	30 60	20 76	20 41
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	The kharif crops are in good condition everywhere and the sowing of rabi is in progress The grain supply is abundant, and green grass is plentiful	13,131	13,714	1·90	35 23 692	17,23 590	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	13¾ 16¼	19 19½	25 21	8 11	26 32
Satara	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	General fall of rain in all the talukas at Satara 5 82 inches Crops good 8 deaths from cholera	16,704	15 278	1 43	11,88,794	10 30 986	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	15 15½	17½ 19	54 60	25 43	37 37
Kaládgi	5 695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Abundant rain has now fallen The sowing of rabi progresses 2 deaths from cholera	†61,060	36,350	4 45	30 46,024	22,07,101	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	10½ 10	11 §	22 43	6 13	15·02
Belgaum	4 591	2 660	9 38 750	5 01,000	There has been rain throughout the district, varying from 5 7 in Chikori to 1 34 in Parasgad The crops are doing well The rigi nachni and savé are being reaped No deaths from cholera.	22,444	18,131	1 93	14,57,391	9,24,148	Jowari 43	15	18	30 48	21 34	26 70
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 88 037	6,90,000	Rainfall plentiful in every taluka except Ranibennur Crops in excellent condition Rice crops however, want more rain in Hangal and Kalghatgi The sowing of late crops and cotton progresses Importation stopped local stocks coming to market.	32,607	33,528	3 39	14,90,545	11,52,493	Jowari 43	12	13	26 39	13 81	18 57
TOTAL	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992		2,18,916	1 82 158	2 28	1,47,69,118	97,17,101						

* These figures include all the labourers upon the Dhond Manmad Railway, a large number of whom are not relief but ordinary labourers

† These figures are for the weeks ending 15th and 22nd respectively ‡ Corrected figures given § Rates not reported. ‖ For details and dates see table appended

The week's telegraphic news is again satisfactory There has now been sufficient rain for the present everywhere, except in four talukas of Khandesh, three of Nasik and one of Poona

2. Prices are falling everywhere, and in five of the Districts—Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Belgaum—the improvement in this respect is very considerable

3 The number of people upon relief works is now 182,158, which is less by 36,758 than the number for the previous week The number quoted still includes a number of ordinary labourers upon the Dhond and Manmad Railway, the necessary information for deducting them not having been received Dharwar is the only district in which the number of labourers on relief works shows no decrease The Collector, however, anticipates a considerable falling off shortly. The reduction is most marked in Kaladgi

4 Cholera continues to decrease, and has now disappeared from three of the nine districts

5 Weekly written reports received since the date of the last Statement bring the detailed information in the case of the Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Collectorates up to the 29th September, and in the case of the other five affected districts to the 22nd idem The usual rainfall table compiled from these reports is appended The kharif crops are in good condition everywhere, and the harvest has commenced in Ahmednagar, Satara and Kaladgi The sowing of rabi progresses satisfactorily on the whole, though in some places in the districts to the north it is retarded for want of rain, while in Sholapur, on other hand, it is retarded by excessive rain. The cotton sown in Dharwar in August is reported to be well up and vigorous

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 15th September, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last Statement, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has increased from 91,170 to 97,691, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 71,838 to 64,654 The number of people charitably relieved was 45 75 per cent of the number of labourers upon relief works during the same week

Districts	Collectors' discretionary grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh ...	582	150	2,157	2 811	323	3,563
Násik	296	187	1,880	3 288	481	18 012
Ahmednagar	3 825	1,238	36 557	10,938	1,437	38 342
Poona	29 119	18,300	1,88,178	9 140	1 446	57 991
Sholapur	15,336	7 667	1,28 937	4,138	641	42 611
Satara	11,560	5,774	73,114	3 242	582	44 334
Kaládgi	19 462	16,038	1,56,444	15 896	3 346	81 675
Belgaum	13 920	8,675	1,15 670	6 153	1,012	21 725
Dharwar	3,508	2,856	54 626	8,925	1 795	30 750
Kanara ...	86	91	5,655	None	None	1,526
Ratnagiri		1	429	123	14	439
TOTAL	97,694	60,977	7,63,647	64,654	11,077	3,40,968

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which more than a thousand persons were employed in the week ending 22nd ultimo The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 73 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	2,927	5,164	
	Bombay-Agra Road	2,237		
Nasik	Nasik-Poona Road	1,840	4,893	
	Nandgaon-Malegaon Road	1,778		
	Bawanbari-Satana Road	1,275		
Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	28,355	28,355	
Poona	Nira Canal	12,587	22,433	
	Motoba Tank	3,824		
	Mutha Canal	3,201		
	Shirsophal Tank	1,648		
	Poona-Singhur Road	1,173		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	3,511	5,308	
	Pangaon Lake	1,797		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	6,228	15,277	
	Nehr Tank	5,287		
	Pingli Tank	3,762		
Kaladgi	Muddibihal-Talikot Road	7,755	22,944	
	Hovin Hipergi-Talikot Road	5,248		
	Almelli-Tamba Road	2,941		
	Hipergi-Talikot Road	2,443		
	Bagalkot-Hungund Road	1,798		
	Hungund-Nundwadgi Road	1,702		
	Sholapur-Hubli Road	1,057		
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	5,735	17,421	
	Bagewadi-Soundatti Road	3,302		
	Belgaum-Pinchgaon Road	2,651		
	Athni-Kanamadi Road	2,589		
	Athni-Belanki Road	1,942		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road	1,202		
Dharwar	Karwar-Bellary Road	10,730	27,984	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	7,668		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	4,175		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road ..	3,355		
	Hullial-Annigeri Road ..	2,056		
	Grand Total ...	..	1,49,779	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 22nd ultimo The number of persons on works under Public Works Department agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 168,207, and on works under Civil agency 23,371 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil agency has thus risen during the week from 10 7 to 11 7 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 97,17,101, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,19,367 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 7,63,647 from the Collectors' discretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,06,00,115

9 Maps are not sent with this summary

10 From the appended table showing the condition of the affected Native States it will be seen that the improvement noticed last week continues, and that prices have fallen everywhere except in Phaltan where they are stationary

11 During the week ending 29th September, 153 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports, and 4,342 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 4,495 tons for the week This is less by 746 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 29th September 1877 to the Southern Mahratta ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 29th September was 415,388 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April and May 1877	In June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877	Total.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta ports	44,215	46,332	50,056	4,491	857	15,204	3,319	164,474
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	25,450	20,348	20,484	21,506	16,256	212,947
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	3,567	2,014	1,524	8,013	2,519	37,967
TOTAL	124,239	95,511	79,073	26,853	22,865	14,753	22,094	415,388

12 There has been a net decrease of 36,121 in the number of people upon relief works, and a decrease of 7,184 in the number of young children There has, on the other hand, been an increase of 6,524 in the number of people on charitable relief

13 The improvement in the general situation is more decidedly marked, but the poorer classes of the people still suffer from the prevailing high prices

C J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R F,
Acting Secretary to Government.

C. E BERNARD,
Additional Secy to the Govt India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH OCTOBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS—In Madras favourable rain is reported from all districts, agricultural operations are actively going on, and prices falling, the total number on works is 587,298, gratuitously fed 1,531,255 the former is less by 41,031 and the latter by 72,466 than last week In Mysore also there has been good rain, the crops are flourishing, and prices falling, the number on works is 69,693, gratuitously relieved 126,204 the latter is 35,688 less than last week In Bombay there has been abundant rain in Guzerat, where the *rabi* is now safe, in the Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country, in the Deccan the rain has been moderate, except in Sholapur where it has been excessive *rabi* sowings are going on, in Khandesh and Násik also the fall has been good, but more is wanted in the former district, in Sind the river is still low and prospects are bad In the Central Provinces rain has fallen in all districts except Sambalpur, prospects are much improved, but more is required in some districts for the rice In Berar an inch and a half is reported, and the prospects of the crops are excellent Abundant rain has fallen throughout Central India, and prospects are much improved, immigration into Malwa is decreasing In Rajputana there has been general and most opportune rain, which has saved the *rabi*, though in most places too late for the *kharif* In Bengal there has been little rain in the Central districts of Bengal Proper, and more is wanted in Burdwan, Bankoora, Midnapore, Jessore, Pubna and Furreedpore, in Orissa and Chota Nagpore rain is also required, there has been a good fall throughout Behar, and prospects have improved In Assam there has been little rain, and none in Sylhet, prospects are good In Burma there has been fair rain, but the Irrawaddy has again flooded some of the tracts lately replanted, and in Bassein and Henzada there will in consequence be a considerable falling off in the area cultivated In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the whole aspect of affairs has been changed by a general and heavy fall of rain, which has secured the *rabi* sowings and greatly benefited the *kharif* crops which have survived the drought In the Punjab there has also been general rain, except in Peshâwar and Mooltan, the prospects of the *rabi* have much improved

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Kurnool (Oct 6th)	2 46 (average of the districts)	Rice 5 91 *cholum* 7 41, *raggi* 8 24, *cumboo* 9 11, on works 129,795, children 17 012, camps and houses 15,785, village relief 71,595, standing crops thriving well, agricultural operations briskly carried on, prices are generally falling
Nellore („ „)	1 25	Rice 5 99, *cholum* 7 55 *raggi* 8 50, *cumboo* 8 77, on works about 31,000, canal 28 092, children 5,083 reported, camps and houses about 15 500, village relief 2,770 reported, returns very incomplete, crops fair, agriculture still active
Tinnevelly („ 8th)	1 0	Rice 7 65, *cholum* 9 90, *raggi* 9 90, *cumboo* 8 40, camps and houses 11 275 village relief 2,652, crops improving, sowing active in distressed taluks, harvest of paddy nearly over, except in Tenkarai, outturn reported to be nearly half on the average but no doubt more
South Canara („ 6th)	3 28	Rice 9 09, *raggi* 10 87, cholera and fever subsiding, first rice crop harvested in parts, outturn good
Cuddapah („ 5th)	1 94	Rice 5 92, *cholum* 8 0 *raggi* 8 48, *cumboo* 10 23, on works 96,101, children 19,649, camps and houses 6 957, village relief 120,142, all crops good, *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn ⅗ths
Salem („ 8th)	2 12	Rice 6 34, *raggi* 6 90, *cumboo* 7 62, *cholum* 7 76, on works 52 500, children 370, camps and houses 199 330, village relief 158,000, crops thriving, harvest of paddy, *cumboo* and *raggi* in parts, outturn about half
North Arcot („ 5th)	1 73	Rice 6 3, *cholum* 7 1, *raggi* 7 6, *cumboo* 8·0, wheat 5 2, on works 74 577 children 14 817, camps and houses 21,042, village relief 121 887, crops generally good, harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo*, outturn poor
Trichinopoly („ 6th)	2 39 (average)	Rice 6 16, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 15, *cumboo* 10 45, on works 6 236, children 1,377, camps and houses 5,084 village relief 2,173, sowing in all parts, paddy being transplanted, early paddy, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn about a 9 anna crop good rain in parts of Puducottai, *raggi* last week 9 93 instead of 7 47
Tanjore („ „)	24	Rice 5 80, *cholum* 8 72 *raggi* 10 70, *cumboo* 10 05, on works none, camp clearing 21, children none, camps and houses 2 894, village relief 8,506, rivers about ¾ths, wet crops thriving dry in good condition except in Puttucotta where they are withering, harvest outturn of *kuruvai* and *kadappu* ½ to ⅔, *kar* ½ to full, *cumboo* and *raggi* ⅛ to ¼

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
Chingleput (Oct 6th)	From 12 to 75 in *kasba* stations and from 75 to 1 5 in some of the villages of the different talukas except Conjeveram where no rain	Rice second sort 6 85 *raggi* 9 52 *cumboo* 9 24 *cholum* 7 94 on relief works 11,407, gratuitous relief in camps 23,935, in other places 60,773
Kistna („ 9th)	1 57 (average)	October 4th, rice 7 09, *cholum* 10 27 *raggi* 10 90 *cumboo* 13 75, on works 6 731, relief camps and houses 228, village relief 16 783, crops good, *sajja cholum* and young plants of some other dry crops slightly damaged by locusts in some talukas *sajja* still harvesting, outturn about ¾ generally in Gudivada and Bander harvested, outturn about ½, reports of Guntoor and Bezwada relief camps not received, relief camps at Santaravur and Bapatla taluk abolished
Bellary („ „)	1 8	October 6th rice 6 0, *cholum* 7 86 *raggi* 8 83, *cumboo* 7 99 on works 86 071, children 6 086 camps and houses 27 302 village relief 236 015 dry and wet crops generally fair *cholum raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested in few places decrease on works due to improved prospects and absence of returns from two talukas, prices falling
Coimbatore („ „)	1 83	Rice 6 68, *cholum* 7 33 *raggi* 8 78 *cumboo* 7 50, on works 21 548, children 972 camps and houses 133 249, village relief 18 641, crops look well harvest of paddy and *raggi* outturn paddy full, *raggi* half or less
Nilgiris („ „)	2 0	October 6th, rice 5 22 *cholum* 6 32 *raggi* 7 42 *cumboo* 6 53, relief works none camps and houses 689 village relief 6 harvest of *raggi samay, ganjee* wheat and *korahe* outturn between ½ and ⅝th
Malabar („ 8th)	5 0	October 6th rice 8 61 *raggi* 11 62 gratuitous relief 76 rain most favourable and sufficient harvesting of *kar* crop and transplanting of second crop almost completed prospects good
Madura („ 9th)	2 11	October 6th rice 6 29 *cholum* 8 11, *raggi* 9 30 *cumboo* 8 97 on works 18 612, children 1 171 in camps and houses 21 929 village relief 77 093 freshes continue in the Vigei some *jonar* and *raggi* harvested in Dindigul
South Arcot ( )	1 0 (average) no rain in Tirumalliay and Chillambaram	October 6th rice 6 28 *cholum* 7 81 *raggi* 9 51 *cumboo* 9 3o two returns not received, on works by Revenue Department 198 by professional 2 882 children 55 in camps and houses 13 610 villages 10 868 freshes rain in Ponnaur crops thriving *raggi* millet and paddy harvested in parts outturn fair to full *General Remarks*—General prospects continue favourable, prices tending downwards numbers decreasing total number on works 587 228 total number gratuitously fed 1 531 250 exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 6th instant, not yet reported
Bombay— (Oct 10)		
Sind— (Oct 9th)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in Belo taluka on 4th	River at Kotri on 8th 8 feet 1 inch *jowari* and *bajri* being harvested at Jerruck and Shahbunder rats doing some mischief in 4 talukas
Shikarpur		Great loss to rice crops from deficiency of water *jowari* early sowings somewhat better late sowings withering from want of water *kharif* outturn will be barely 8 annas, scarcely any *rabi* to be looked for, no signs of rain
Hyderabad	Slight rain in 4 talukas south and east of Hyderabad	River falling slowly 9 inches full during week 3 feet 6 inches lower on 9th than on same date last year usual autumnal sickness slight *kharif* reapings have commenced
Upper Sind Frontier	*Nil*	Weather warm, *kharif* prospects gloomy owing to drought fever prevalent
Guzerat— (Oct 9th)		
Ahmedabad	5 64	Total rainfall 19 90 fallen throughout district crops much improved
Panch Mahals	Nearly 2 0 from 3rd to 7th	*Rabi* safe
Kaira	Good rain throughout collectorate, 5 5 in Kaira	*Bajri* slightly injured, other crops good *rabi* prospects encouraging
Surat	70 in all talukas	Standing crops well cholera in 3 talukas 13 deaths
Broach	1 95 in Broach 2 07 in Wagra 4 15 in Ahmod 4 50 in Jambusar, 1 12 in Ankleswar, 1 32 in Hansot	Standing crops much improved sowing commenced where crops had withered, health good, cholera cases 24, deaths 14, in Broach taluka
Khandesh and Nasik— (Oct 9th)		
Khandesh	From 6th to 9th 1 3 in Taloda, 1 05 in Nandurbar, 15 to 96 in 12 talukas	Crops and public health good, young crops want rain in 6 talukas

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay,—*concluded*		
Nasik	Good and sufficient rain almost every where	*Kharif* crops promising, *rabi* sowing begun, price lower
Konkan— (Oct 9th)		
Tanna	4 74	Total rainfall 65 44, rice crops thriving, cholera continues in Wára taluka fever in district
Colába (Oct 8th)	6 in Alibág	Total rainfall 59 09, small pox at Alibág, cattle disease at Mahád, weather and crops good
Ratnagiri („ 2nd)	53	Total rainfall 85 06, cutting of *karie* crops continues, prospects very promising, 26 deaths from cholera in 4 talukas
Deccan— („ 9th)		
Poona	97	Total rainfall 18 81, crops and sowing as last reported, health and weather good
Ahmednagar	13	Total rainfall 19 20, fallen more or less in all talukas, *kharif* generally well except in Kopargaon, Sangamner, and parts of Akola and Ráhuri where it has generally failed, *rabi* sowings progressing, 23 deaths from cholera
Sholapur	21	Total rainfall 91 31, *kharif* crops good, excessive rain retards *rabi* cultivation, but extends time of sowing, condition of people slowly improving
Satara	18	Total rainfall since 1st June 22 47, fallen in all talukas, *kharif* crops generally well, sowing of *rabi* begun in some places, prospects good, 22 deaths from cholera
Southern Mahratta Country— (Oct 9th)		
Belgaum	Abundant rain throughout district	Crops well, *rabi* sowing progressing
Dharwar	Rain fell throughout Collectorate	Crops excellent except rice crops which require more rain, sowing of late crops and cotton progressing, fever continues in 4 talukas
Kanara	5 0 in Karwar	Total rainfall 72 70, cholera continues, deaths 59 during fortnight, rice harvest on coast, prospects good
Kaladgi	2 63, rain in 6 talukas from 30 in Muddebihal to 2 03 in Bijapur	Total rainfall 21 66, *rabi* sowing progressing except at Bijápur where it is retarded owing to excessive rain, *kharif* good
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory— (Oct 9th)		
Rajkot	04	Total rainfall 14 92, weather hot, state of crops improving, health good
Wadhwán	2 90 in Wadhwán	Rain general throughout Jhálawad, total in Wadhwan 5 74, crops improved health good
Baroda	62 since 6th	Total rainfall 23 64
		General Remarks—Throughout the Presidency except in Sind, where prospects are gloomy, the general outlook continues favourable, though in parts of Ahmednagar the *kharif* has partly failed, and in parts of Khandesh the young crops want more rain
Bengal— (Oct 10th)		
Chittagong	42	
Noakholly	2 2	Health good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	3 17	
Hill Tipperah	1 62	
Backergunge	2 03	Fever prevalent, but general health fair
Furreedpore	10	
Dacca	86	
Tipperah	03	
Mymensingh	5 19	
24-Pergunnahs	01	Fever prevalent, but public health fair
Jessore	70	
Nuddea	1 72	
Moorshedabad	64	Health good
Pubna	*Nil*	Fever prevalent
Rajshahye	99	Fever still prevalent
Bogra	1 69	Some fever, otherwise district healthy
Maldah	*Nil*	
Dinagepore	12	
Rungpore	*Nil*	Health improved
Cooch Behar	6 69	Health good
Jalpáiguri	*Nil*	
Darjeeling	30	
Midnapore	95	
Howrah	58	
Hooghly	24	Fever prevalent
Burdwan	18	Ditto

On page 2634 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 6th October, in the rainfall column opposite Ahmednagar for "1 17 in Nagar" read "2 27", and opposite Sholapur for 1 65 read 3 65

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal,—*concluded*		
Bankoora	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom	54	
Sonthal Perguunahs	3 46	
Bhágalpur	1 27	Raining at time of report.
Monghyr	3 38	
Purneah	93	
Durbhunga	7 48	
Mozafferpore	3 67	
Sarun	43	Showers falling at time of report.
Chumparun	47	Cholera decreasing
Patna	5 59, heavy shower on 10th instant	Health good
Gya	16, nearly 1 0 since reported	
Shahabad	1 42	
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	
Lohardugga	*Nil*	
Manbhoom	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom	45	District healthy
Balasore	18	
Cuttack	02	Sporadic cholera in *sadar* and Jajpore, otherwise health good
Pooree	1 05	
		General Remarks—In Bengal Proper prospects generally favourable, but more rain wanted in Burdwan Bankoora Midnapore, Jessore Pubna and Furreedpore, in Mymensingh and Chittagong crops much damaged by excessive rain in latter replanting going on rain in Patna Division this week, heavy in Patna and Tirhoot prospects somewhat improved, more rain wanted in Monghyr and in Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions generally, *rabi* sowing progressing
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct 9th)	2 0 to 3 0 rain since the 7th	*Kharif* prospects greatly improved, *rabi* sowings secured
Allahabad („ 10th)	Good fall of rain throughout the district during the last few days, 3 9 at Allahabad	This rain will enable *rabi* to be sown everywhere and has benefited the *kharif* crops which survived the drought
Jhánsi („ „)	2 25 at Head Quarters on 6th and 7th	Rain believed to have been general this will save *rabi*, weather still cloudy, wheat fallen to 10 seers per rupee
Agra („ 9th)	1 3 to 7 7 throughout the district	Prospects considerably improved ploughing commenced, relief parties diminishing, prices improved
Meerut („ „)	4 1	Sowings assured
Bareilly („ 10th)	6 6	Rain sufficient for *rabi* sowings throughout district a portion of *kharif* saved, general health good, no disease among cattle
Lucknow	2 4 at *sadar* 2 0 at Mohanlalganj, 3 0 at Malihabad	
Sitapur	4 4 at *sadar*	Rain general but unequal tanks not filled, sugarcane and pulse revived, *rabi* sowings ensured if seed grain be obtained, but Mahajans deal for cash only
		General Remarks—A general and heavy fall of rain reported from each division securing *rabi* sowings and greatly improving the *kharif* crops which have survived the drought, prices have fallen several seers
Punjab— (Oct 9th)		
Delhi	6 0	Prospects brighter everywhere, health good, prices falling
Hissar	Very slight rain	Autumn harvest lost, cattle suffering from want of forage, health good
Umballa	1 3, 3 0 in Ludhiána on 6th	No improvement to crops, health good
Jullundur	5	Health good
Amritsar	8	Early *rabi* crops secured health good
Lahore	5	More rain required health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing for *rabi* proceeding health good
Ráwalpindi	1 0, favourable rain at Gujrat and Jhelum	Rain sufficient for *rabi* sowings, health fair
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good
Dera Ismail Khan	Slight rain at Dera Ghazi Khan *nil* elsewhere	Prices rising, health good
		General Remarks—Rain has fallen pretty generally and the *rabi* prospects have much improved, health continues good
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavári (Oct 6th)	1 35	Some rice dried up for want of rain, irrigated rice fair but requires more rain, cholera continues prices steady
Sambalpur	*Nil*	*Mal* rice nearly all destroyed, but some may be saved if rain falls soon, other rice crops are suffering for want of rain, but will not fail altogether, health good, prices rising

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces,—*contd*		
Bilaspur	1 30	Rain beneficial prospects improved, fever continues, prices slightly risen
Raipur	1 9	Prospects favourable, but more rain wanted for rice, small pox, fever and cattle disease prevalent prices stationary
Bálaghát	1 50	Prospects favourable fever continues prices unchanged
Chhindwára	1 58	Prospects favourable, fever prevalent prices steady
Chanda	7 90	More rain wanted for rice health good, prices rising
Betul (Oct 8th)	2 47	Prospects favourable prices steady
Bhandara („ 9th)	1 12	Prospects fair more rain wanted for rice crops
Nágpur („ 10th)	4 27	More rain required for crops on light soil, slight fever prevalent, prices falling
Wardha („ „)	1 65	Prospects good
Nimar	84	Prospects improved small pox continues
Hoshangabad	2 68	Prices unchanged
Narsinghpur	3 0	Prospects improved health good prices falling
Jubbulpore	1 7	*Rabi* sowing progressing health fair, export to North West brisk, prices unchanged
Saugor	1 33	Rain beneficial, prices declining
Seoni	3 70	Crops much benefited, prices stationary
Damoh		No report received
Mandla	·33	Prospects favourable as yet but rain much wanted, fever continues prices unchanged
		General Remarks—More or less rain has fallen in all districts except Sambalpur, prospects improved but more rain is required for rice crops in some districts, particularly Sambalpur
British Burma—		
(Oct 10th)		
Arrakan Division—	Under 1 0 in Akyab	Agricultural prospects good cholera reappeared in town of Sandoway and in portions of that district, otherwise public health good
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	4 71	State of agricultural prospects and health fair replanting commenced in unfavourable weather rain wanted in Angyee township prospects good with exception of 3 circles in Hline and Hmawbee townships gids of paddy west of railway destroyed replanting going on paddy little injured in Hpoungden township fever and cattle disease in 2 townships total rainfall 91 67 inches
Thonkwa	Rainfall steady	Health generally good replanting continues, crops not destroyed are in excellent condition
Bassein	96	Fevers prevalent, total rainfall 115 74 inches transplanting going on
Henzada	1 81 during week ending 6 h instant 0 30 in Mengyee and nil in Myanoung during week ending 20th ultimo	Total rainfall in Henzada 72 16 in Myanoung 12 60 and in Mengyee 52 30 inches light cattle disease in 2 townships 67 deaths from cholera in Mengyee 6 in Momo 1 in Asanyuny and 2 in Kyunghin, small pox in Henzada town, crops progressing, replanting unsuccessful
Prome	1 0	Cholera in Poungday sub division 7 deaths Shwedoung 5, otherwise healthy total rainfall 16 15 inches crops promise fairly
Thayetmyo	76	Public health generally good, cholera ceased, crops progressing, total rainfall 64 84 inches
Tenasserim Division	2 28 in Amherst 4 22 in Toungboo 1 88 in Shwegyeen	Public health good result of replanting in Amherst district still very uncertain replanting continues in Toungboo district acres destroyed reduced to 3 805 second planting in Shwegyeen district saved by timely rain, in 2 circles loss expected to be considerable, elsewhere not serious
Mergui (Sept 29th)	1 41	Destroyed crops were replanted, those not injured doing well, cholera in Mergui town
Tavoy („ 30th)	50 during fortnight	Public health fair crops appear healthy and promising
		General Remarks—The rainfall during the past week has done some good but the rise of the Irrawaddy has again damaged some of the crops latterly planted there will be a large falling off in the area under cultivation in the Bassein and Henzada districts
Assam—		
Sylhet (Oct 10th)	*Nil*	Some damage done by flood in places, general prospect favourable
Gauhati („ „)	50	Weather variable mornings and evenings cool rice cultivation and tea manufacturing progressing favourably public health good
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Oct 10th)	·84 in Bangalore, 2 in Kolar and 2·63 in Coorg	Prices falling crops flourishing prospects encouraging daily average number employed on works under civil officers as per return last tabulated was 31 038 and under professional department 38 695 126 204 persons were fed gratuitously against 161,892 in previous week this decrease is due to improved prospects resumption of ordinary occupations, and stricter supervision of camps

Presidency or Province and District		Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—	(Oct. 10th)	1 50	Crops will now be excellent.
Central India—	(Oct 9th)		
Indore		3 10	Total 21 96
Gwalior		3 40	„ 9 21
Neemuch		6 93	„ 15 21
Rutlam		81	„ 19 5
Sutna		2 12	„ 24 96
			General Remarks –Rain has done much good, immigration into Malwa continues, but the number of immigrants is decreasing, cholera on the road between Sipri and Goonah
Rajputana—			
Abu	(Oct 10th)	1 82	Clear sky, rather cool
Sirohi	(„ 7th)	60, fair rain fell in southern districts	Tanks, wells and health good, ploughing commenced in some districts
Meywar	(„ 5th)	1	Water supply and health good, average crop about two thirds, windy and cloudy
Ajmere	(„ 8th)	About 2 0	
Jeypore	(„ 9th)	1 75	Cloudy, more rain expected, prospects improved and prices falling, barley 14 seers, wheat 12, gram 12, health good
Bhurtpore	(„ 8th)	7 50	Still cloudy
Ulwur	(„ 9th)	1 68	Rain too late to save any portion of *kharif* but favourable for *rabi*, more urgently required for sake of pasture of cattle
Marwar	(„ 10th)	Good showers in Sojat, Jaitáran, Páli, Godewar Jalor and Mullani on the 5th, 10 in Jodhpore on 6th	Emigration from Mairta and through Pálı at 400 per day each place
Harowtee	(„ 8th)	3 0 in Deoli, 3 80 in Kotah, 6 20 in Tonk, 2 31 in Shahpura	Condition most favourable for *rabi* sowings fears for grass removed, prospects cheering, famine averted.
Jhallawar	(„ 5th)	Good showers in districts	Prospects brightening
Nepal	(Oct 2nd)	0 12	Prolonged drought has done much damage, probably not more than one half the rice crop will be saved, but there are as yet no apprehensions of actual scarcity

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 31st March 1877

From the 14th April, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report, will be published at Simla. After the 7th April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at that station.

Parts II and III and the Supplement will continue to be published in Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 9th October 1877

No. 50.—Baboo Umbica Churn Chuckerbutty, [illegible] granted him in Notification No 39 of the 1st August 1877, on the afternoon of the 1st instant

No. 51.—Mr C. VonAhn, temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, transferred from the Northern Road to the Mhow Division, in Notification No 46 of the 8th ultimo, left the former division on the forenoon of the 13th idem, and joined the latter on the afternoon of the 19th idem.

The 13th October 1877

No 52.—Baboo Kedarnath Mitter, Overseer, 2nd Grade, has been granted leave on medical certificate for sixteen days, with effect from the 25th ultimo.

A. CADELL, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secy. to Agent, Govr. Genl., for Central India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Mount Aboo, the 9th October 1877

No. 2700 S.—Baboo Kali Churn Sen, Apprentice Overseer, appointed to Rajputana by the Government of India, Public Works Department, as per their Notification No 418, dated 24th September 1877, is posted to Ajmere under the orders of the Superintendent of Works, Ajmere and Mhairwarra

By Order,
A. G CROMMELIN,
Secy to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr, in the P. W. D., Rajputana

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION.

Hyderabad Residency, the 6th October 1877

No. 91.—Mr Eduljee Bymanjee Dastoor, Attaché, has been granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,
G. H. TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Resident.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 8th October 1877

The following revised Rules and Regulations, approved by the Government of India, for the Issue and Receipt of Survey and Philosophical Instruments, from the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Department, are published for the general information and guidance of Public Officers

RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Calcutta Government Mathematical Instrument Department supplies new instruments, &c, and repairs, examines and adjusts, &c, old ones, on book debit, on the public service

2 All applications for instruments on the public service must be submitted in following indent form The specification of instruments and particular purposes for which required being made as full as possible

Indent No on the Calcutta Mathematical Instrument Depôt for instruments required for the use of dated 187

Description of Instruments	Quantity or number in use or in store	Quantity or number indented for	Purpose for which required	Average cost as per printed list		How and where to be despatched
				Rs	A	The address which should be affixed to the parcels or cases to be distinctly given in full Abbreviations sometimes lead to mistakes

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this indent are indispensably necessary for the purposes set forth, according to the best of my knowledge and belief after the most careful examination

Recommended

Countersignature of approving authority *Signature of Indenting Officer with designation of appointment in full*

3 All indents must be duly approved and countersigned by the heads of departments, or of the Government under which indenting officers may be serving, before they can be supplied, *viz* —

Trigonometrical Surveys,	by Superintendent of the Survey
Topographical „	„ „ „ „
Revenue „	„ „ „ „
Settlement „	„ Boards of Revenue
Public Works Department	„ Superintending Engineers or higher authorities
Telegraph Department,	„ Director General of Telegraphs
Marine Department,	„ Master Attendant
Quarter Master General's Department,	„ Quarter Master General of the Army
All other Civil Officers or Military Officers holding Civil employs,	„ Secretary to Governments under which serving, or Secretary to Board of Revenue

and they should be addressed to the *Superintendent, Government Mathematical Instrument Department, No 9, Park Street, Calcutta*

4 The mode of transit, and address, or station to which the instruments are to be consigned, must invariably be specified on indents in the proper column Indents should not be accompanied with forwarding letters, unless more explanation is necessary than can be given on the face of the indent

5 All officers to whom instruments and other stores are issued on public service, have to account for them to the Accountant General to whom their accounts are rendered, in such manner as may be by him directed

6 All instruments and component parts of instruments, when no longer required, should be at once returned to the Mathematical Instrument Department, *except when the officer in charge considers that their transit charges may nearly equal, or exceed, their actual value as material*, in which case, he should refer to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, for instructions as to their disposal

7 When instruments are considered unserviceable by any officer, a survey should be held on them by a committee of Government officers, whose report should be forwarded to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, who will issue instructions as to which of the articles are to be

Indent forms may be had on application being made to the Mathematical Instrument Office

forwarded to the depôt, Calcutta, and which should be sold by public auction to the best advantage The proceeds of all articles sold by auction must be deposited in the nearest treasury, and the treasury receipt, with auction account sale, should be forwarded to the Accountant General to whom the accounts of such articles are rendered

8 When instruments are received for final deposit in store, a receipt will be granted for them by the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, to enable officers from whom received, to remove them from their debit, by forwarding their receipt to the Accountant General concerned, with half-yearly or other returns of stores submitted to him

9 All Government instruments, &c, requiring repair, &c, should be forwarded with an official letter or repair indent If no longer required and intended to be deposited in store, it should be specifically mentioned

10 All instruments, &c, received from England and issued on book debit on the public service, will be charged at their invoice cost, *plus* charges incurred in landing, storing and examining and despatching them, &c, or, when this cost cannot be ascertained, rate book prices will be charged These are based on average rates

11 Instruments made in the department will be charged at the actual cost, and those purchased locally for issue, at cost price, *plus* 10 per cent for incidental charges

12 Instruments, when they can be spared, are sometimes issued to officers and others on payment of the cost value, *plus* 20 per cent, and instruments, the private property of officers, are repaired, if necessary, on like terms In such cases the amount must be remitted to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, before the instruments can be despatched from the Office of the Superintendent

13 Instruments returned into store will be valued according to their condition

14 It is particularly requested that sizes and sorts of instruments, length of scales, how divided, and purposes for which required, and generally any information which will guide this department in knowing, without further reference, the exact wants of the indenting officer, be put as far as possible on face of indent, instead of in covering letters

15 The following list shows nomenclature of the various descriptions of instruments ordinarily kept in store of this department for issue on public service This nomenclature, it is especially necessary, should be adopted in all indents

16 To enable the indenting officer, as well as the officer who countersigns and finally passes in indent, to know the cost involved thereby, the average ordinary price of each description of instrument is also given in the annexed list Indenting Officers must invariably enter the value of all instruments required by them in column of indent allotted to the purpose

17 The supply should be regulated, not according to what an Officer would like to have, but by what is absolutely necessary

CALCUTTA, *July 1877*

R V RIDDELL, *Captain, R E, Offg Supdt M I D*

List of Instruments generally kept in store or manufactured at the Government Mathematical Instrument Department, Calcutta

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rate per	Average rates of issues		REMARKS
			Rs A	
Anemometers, Robinson s	Each		50 0	
„ Whewhell s	,		250 0	
Apparatus for sub soil or cholera observations	,		30 0	
Arithmometers			220 0	
Barometers, Aneroid	„	From Rs 50 to	65 0	
„ , pocket	,	„ , 40 to	60 0	
„ marine	„		65 0	
„ mountain, Fortin s principle	„		80 0	
„ „ Newman s pattern	,		60 0	
„ standard, Fortin s principle	„		120 0	
„ „ Marlotte or patent mercurial	„		125 0	
„ self compensating	„		100 0	
Bars, standard, steel, 6 feet	,	From Rs 50 to	100 0	
Boards, drawing, deal	Square feet		1 0	Size to be stated on face of indents
„ „ mahogany	„		2 0	
„ „ teak	„		1 8	
Callipers, gunners'	„		25 0	
Camera lucida	„		20 0	
Chains, measuring, 30 feet, with pins complete	10 feet	From Re 1 to	2 0	
„ „ 50 „ „				
„ „ 66 „ „				
„ „ 100 „ „				
Chronometers, box	Each	From Rs 400 to	500 0	
„ pocket	„	„ „ 300 to	400 0	
Circles, altitude and azimuth	„		1,000 0	
„ astronomical	„	From Rs 1,000 to	3,000 0	
„ reflecting	„		300 0	
„ repeating	„		1,000 0	
Circumferentors	„	From Rs 75 to	100 0	
Clinometers	„	„ „ 35 to	50 0	
Combs, acre, calculating electrum	„	„ „ 10 to	20 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rate per	Average rates of issue	Rs	A	REMARKS
Compasses, beam, bar, angular	Each		10	0	
" " , tubular	"		20	0	
" " wooden, of sorts and sizes, plain	Foot		5	0	
" " with adjustment	,		8	0	
, bow pen	Each		2	8	
" , pencil			2	8	
" dividers	,		2	8	
, , sets	"		9	0	
drawing, common, brass	"	..	2	0	
" , , electrum	,	..	3	0	
" " hair, brass	"		4	8	
, , electrum	"		6	0	
" with pen and pencil legs, brass	"	From Rs 5 to	8	0	
, " , " electrum	,	" " 8 to	10	0	
magnetic, pocket, watch pattern	"	" " 12 to	16	0	
" " in wooden cases	,	" " 2 to	4	0	
marine and azimuth	"	" " 20 to	40	0	
Napier s	,		15	0	
" prismatic, card	Inch		14	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
, " silver ring			18	0	
, proportional, brass	Each	From Rs 16 to	20	0	
" electrum	"	" " 16 to	25	0	
rectangular for plane tables	Inch of needles		2	0	
surveying, Bengali	Each	From Rs 14 to	18	0	
" English	"	" " 30 to	50	0	
triangular	"		10	0	
Curves, French	"		1	0	
Railway or circular			1	0	
, " set	Set	From Rs 12 to	20	0	
Declinometers, with compasses	Each	" " 5 to	10	0	
Eidographs	"	" " 150 to	200	0	
Electrometers ..					
Field boards	Each		6	0	
Glasses, binocular	"	From Rs 50 to	100	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
, copying or tracing	Square foot		7	0	
Heliotropes	Inch	From Rs 6 to	12	0	
Horizons, dark glass, plane	Each		30	0	
, mercurial	"	From Rs 45 to	60	0	
Hour glass	"	" " 2 to	5	0	
Hydrometers, Sykes, with brass floats	"		50	0	
, , with glass	"		55	0	
Hygrometers Daniel s	"		35	0	
" Mason s	"		25	0	
, Regnault s	"		65	0	
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, 1st sort	Box	...	60	0	
, " " 5, 2nd "	"		35	0	
" " " , 3rd "	"		15	0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, with needle points	"		80	0	
" " " electrum, 1st sort, without needle points	"		60	0	
" " " electrum 2nd sort, without needle points	"		40	0	
" " " electrum, 3rd sort, without needle points	,		20	0	
, , " in fish skin cases	Case	From Rs 8 to	10	0	
Lamps argand or reverberatory	Each		100	0	
" bull s eye	"	From Rs 5 to	10	0	
, reading ...	"		50	0	
reflecting	"		6	0	
Lenses reading ..	Inch		2	0	
Levelling instruments, dumpy, of sizes	"		14	0	
" " Y pattern	"		12	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
, engineering, in metal case	"		1	8	
" " in wooden case	"		0	8	
" reflecting	Each		20	0	
road ...	"		30	0	
Logs Massey s patent	"		30	0	
Machines map printing, Gastrell s pattern	,		60	0	
" , " Ordnance "			40	0	
Magnets, bar	Set	From Rs 5 to	10	0	
, horse shoe	Each	" " 10 to	15	0	
Meters, current	"		50	0	
Mirrors, flashing	"	From Rs 10 to	30	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
Omnimeters	"		480	0	
Opisometers	"	..	3	0	
Ozonometers	"		15	0	
Pens, drawing, dotting, with wheels	"	From Rs 4 to	5	0	
" " double or road	"	" " 3 to	4	0	
, " of sorts	"	" " 2 to	3	0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rate per	Average rates of issues	Rs A	REMARKS
Pentagraphs, English	Foot	From Rs 40 to	60 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
" French	"	" " 100 to	130 0	
Perambulators, English pattern	Each		50 0	Description to be stated on face of indents
" Everest's "	"		120 0	
" Madras "	"		100 0	
" Waugh's "	"		140 0	
Pins for maps, brass	100	From Rs 4 to	6 0	
" electrum	"	" " 6 to	8 0	
Plane tables, deal wood, without stands, &c	25 sq in		0 12	Sizes usually made are— 30 × 24 24" × 20" 20" × 16"
" mahogany, " "	"		1 8	
" teak, " "	"		1 0	
" Papier Maché	Each		70 0	
Planimeters, brass	"		30 0	
" electrum	"		40 0	
Pluviometers or rain gauges, country pattern	"		20 0	
" " Glaisher's	"	From Rs 30 to	40 0	
" " Symons	"	" " 8 to	10 0	
Pointers station, metal	"	" " 100 to	150 0	
" " wooden	"	" " 10 to	20 0	
Polymeters	"		100 0	
Prickers	"		1 0	
Protractors, metal, plain, circular of sizes	Inch	From Rs 2 to	3 0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
" " semi circular	"	" 1 8 to	2 8	
" " with adjustment, circular	"	" " 8 to	10 0	
" " " " semi circular	"	" " 4 to	8 0	
" card, Ordnance pattern	Each		1 0	
" rectangular, ivory	Inch		0 12	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
" " metal	"	From Re 1 to	1 8	
Rods, measuring, wooden	Each	" Rs 5 to	10 0	
Rules, carpenters boxwood, 1 foot, 2 fold	"		1 0	
" " " 1 " 4 "	"		2 0	
" " " 2 feet 2 "	"		2 0	
" " " 2 " 4 "	"		3 0	
" flat, ebonite	Foot	From 12 as to	1 0	
" " metal	"	" Rs 4 to	6 0	
" " wooden	"		0 8	
" folding, ivory, 1 foot 2 fold	Each		8 0	
" " " 1 " 4 "			10 0	
" folding, ivory, 2 feet, 2 fold	Each		10 0	
" " " 2 " 4 "	"		12 0	
" parallel, bar, ivory	Inch		0 10	
" " " metal	Foot		5 0	
" " " wooden	"	From Rs 1 8 to	9 0	
" " on rollers, ivory	"		12 0	
" " " metal	"		20 0	
" " " wooden	"		8 0	
" sight, for plane tables	Each		6 0	
" straight edges, steel, of sizes	Foot		6 0	
Scales, acre, calculating, 4 to 1 mile	Each		20 0	
" architects, boxwood	"		2 8	
" " ivory	"		5 0	
" Bengalee, card board	"		0 1	
" " metal	"		0 12	
" diagonal card board	"		0 2	
" " metal	Foot	From Rs 2 8 to	15 0	
" " wooden	Each		3 0	
" engineering card board	"	From 2 as to	0 8	How divided to be stated on face of indent
" " boxwood	"		2 8	
" " ivory	"		5 0	
" Gunter's, metal	"	From Rs 15 to	20 0	
" " wooden	"	"	2 0	
" Marquois, metal	"	From Rs 16 to	20 0	
" " wooden	"		10 0	
" metal common, of sizes	"	From Re 1 to	2 0	
" offsets, card board	"		0 1	
" " sets, ivory	Set		12 0	
" " " metal	"		6 0	
" " " wooden	"		3 0	
" single, ivory	Each		2 0	
" " metal	"		1 0	
" " " wooden	"		0 8	
" plotting, sets, ivory	Set		30 0	How divided to be stated on face of indent
" " " metal	"		15 0	
" " " wooden	"		12 0	
" " single, ivory	Each		5 0	How divided to be stated on face of indent
" " " metal			6 0	
" " " wooden			2 0	
" standard, common, metal	Foot		20 0	
" " " wooden	"		2 0	
" " diagonal, metal	"	From Rs 20 to	25 0	
" " " wooden	"	"	3 0	
Sectors, ivory	Each		4 0	
" wooden	"		2 0	

NAMES OF INSTRUMENTS	Rate per	Average rates of issues	Rs	A	REMARKS
Sextants, in cases of sizes	Inch		15	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
„ pocket	Each	From Rs 50 to	60	0	
Squares, co-ordinate	„		30	0	
„ optical	„	From Rs 8 to	10	0	
„ set, ebonite	„		1	8	Sizes of, and of angles to be stated on face of indent
„ „ metal	„	From Rs. 1 8 to	2	8	
„ „ wooden	„	—	1	0	
Staves, levelling, common pattern	„		15	0	
„ „ G T Survey pattern	„		30	0	
„ „ Gravatt's	„		20	0	
„ „ Roorkee	„		20	0	
„ „ telescopic	„		25	0	
„ offset or cross	„		6	0	
Sun dial	„	From Rs 30 to	60	0	
Sympiesometers	„	„ „ 20 to	30	0	
T squares, metal, of sizes	Foot	„ „ 5 to	10	0	
„ wooden	„	„ „ 1 8 to	2	8	
Tapes, Chesterman s metallic, measuring 50	Each		4	8	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
„ „ „ „ 66	„	—	5	0	
„ „ „ „ 100	„		7	8	
Telescopes, astronomical	„	From Rs 250 to	1,000	0	
„ reconnoitring	„	„ „ 40 to	100	0	
„ marine	„	„ „ 40 to	80	0	
Theodolites, Everest s, with vertical arc	Inch	„ „ 50 to	100	0	
„ „ „ without „	„	„ „ 40 to	50	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents
„ transit, with complete vertical circle	„	„ „ 60 to	80	0	
„ „ without „ „	„	„ „ 50 to	60	0	
Thermometers, boiling, with apparatus complete	Each		60	0	
„ chemical of sizes	„		6	0	
„ common „	„	From Rs 2 to	5	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indents, and how divided
„ for solar radiation			12	0	
„ for terrestrial radiation	„		12	0	
„ maximum, common	„		12	0	
„ „ black bulb	„		12	0	
Thermometers, maximum, wet bulb	Each		12	0	
„ maximum and minimum on the same board	„		30	0	
„ minimum	„		12	0	Sizes to be stated on face of indent, and how divided
„ „ black bulb	„		12	0	
„ „ wet „	„		12	0	
„ standard $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$	„		22	8	
„ $\frac{1}{3}^{\circ}$	„		22	8	
„ „ in glass cases	„	—	22	8	
„ spare, for Sykes hydrometer	„		8	0	
„ „ „ hypsometers	„		15	0	
Tide gauge	„		500	0	
Transit instrument	„	From Rs 400 to	800	0	
Vane, sight, for referring lamp	„		5	0	
„ wind, iron	„	From Rs 40 to	80	0	
Watches, common, pinchbeck	„	„ „ 20 to	25	0	

BOOKS	Rate per	Average rates of issues	Rs	A	REMARKS
Manual of Surveying for India	Each		16	0	
Nautical Almanacs	„		1	8	
Navigation, Norie s	„		10	0	
„ Raper s			10	0	
Tables, auxiliary, for facilitating computations of a trigonometrical survey, Hennessey s			3	0	
„ Glaisher s	„		1	8	
logarithmic, Borda s	„		10	0	
„ Chambers	„		1	8	
„ „ French	„		5	0	
„ Hutton s	„		10	0	
„ Law s	„		1	8	
„ „ Shortrede s, with sines, &c	„		14	0	
„ „ „ numbers	„		7	0	
„ Taylor's (numbers and sines, &c)			30	0	
„ lunary and horary, Thomson s	„		5	0	
„ traverse, Boileau's	„		3	0	
„ „ Shortrede's	„		10	0	

List of Instruments, &c, referred to in paragraph 6, which, on becoming unserviceable (i e, not capable or worth being repaired, and of which the value as raw material would be less than the cost of carriage) should be sold on the spot

Boards, drawing
Chains, measuring 30 feet
„ „ 50 „
„ „ 66 „
„ „ 100 „
Compasses, beam, bar, angular
„ „ „ tubular
„ „ wooden, of sorts and sizes, plain

Compasses, beam, of sorts, with adjustments
" bow pen
" " pencil.
" drawing, common
" " hair
" " with pen and pencil legs
" " for plane-tables, circular
" magnetic, pocket, of sorts, in brass, wooden, and pewter cases
" surveying, Bengali
Curves, French
Glasses, copying or tracing
Hygrometers, Daniel's and Mason's
Instruments, drawing, mathematical, brass, second sort
" " in fish skin cases
" " mathematical, electrum, second sort
Kathetometers
Lamps, bull's eye.
" referring
Lenses, reading
Pens, drawing, dotting
" " double or road
" " of sorts
Pins, brass, for securing maps
Plane-tables
Pluviometers, or rain-gauges
Pointers, station, wooden
Protractors, brass, plain, circular
" " " semi-circular
" " with adjustment, circular
" " " semi-circular
" card board, ordnance pattern
" paper
" reconnoitring, ivory
" rectangular, of sorts and sizes
Rod, iron, 7 feet
Rules, flat
" parallel, bar
" sight, for plane-tables
Scales, brass, Bengali
" " common, 6 inch
" card board, engineering
" Gunter's, brass
" " wooden
" of sorts and sizes, Marquois
" " " offsets
" " " plotting, sets
" " " " single ones
" paper, Bengali
" standard, common, brass
" " " wooden
" " diagonal, brass
" " " wooden
Staves, levelling, Gravatt's pattern
" " Roorkee "
" " Sopwith's "
" " offset or cross
" station
Sympiesometer
T square, steel
" wooden
Tape measuring 25 feet
" " 50 "
" " 66 "
" " 100 "
Thermometers, boiling
" chemical
" common
" maximum
" " black bulb
" " in glass, for solar radiation
" minimum
" " black bulb
" standard
" spare, for Sikes' hydrometer
Vane, sight, for referring lamps
" wind
Books of all kinds

The 13th October 1877

With reference to Notification, dated the 9th August last, Mr J A Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, rejoined his appointment on the 1st instant

One month and fifteen days' further leave, on medical certificate, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 6th October 1877, is granted to Mr Vanderputt.

With reference to Notification, dated the 23rd August last, the one month's privilege leave granted to Major W F Badgley, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, in charge No 6, Khasia and Garo Hills Topographical Survey, is cancelled

H L THUILLIER, *Colonel, R A,*
Surveyor General of India

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Mussooree, the 10th October 1877

No 28—Mr R F Warwick, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted leave for two months, on medical certificate, with effect from to day's date, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

The 12th October 1877

No 29.—Mr Irvin Pocock, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted one month and fifteen days' privilege leave, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st instant.

J T WALKER, *Colonel, R E,*
Supdt, G T Survey of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 11th October 1877

No 100—With approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr R J Bailey, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Agra Division, Military Works, during the absence of Lieutenant S C Turner, on privilege leave

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E,*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Oudh Division of Superintendence

Lucknow, the 13th October 1877

No. 72.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 437, dated 5th October 1877, the undermentioned Engineers reported their departure to Madras and Mysore for tempo ary employment on Famine Relief Works, on the dates noted against them —

To Madras

Mr J Purdie, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the 18th September 1877.

Mr J C Wyatt, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the 15th September 1877

To Mysore

Mr G W Dodsworth, Temporary Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Dinapore Division, Military Works, on the evening of the 26th September 1877

Major D C Walker, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Puchmarhi Division, Military Works, on the evening of the 24th September 1877

Mr T H Jewett, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 5th October 1877

Mr A Penny, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Saugor Division, Military Works, on the 6th October 1877

J J HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Oudh Divn, Mily Works

Rawul Pindi Division

Rawul Pindi, the 11th October 1877

No 2380—Lieutenant A Hildebrand, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Peshawur Water Works Division, Military Works, returned on the 5th October 1877, from the three months' privilege leave granted him per Gazette Notification No 2239, dated 27th September 1877

No. 2381.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 437, dated 5th October 1877, the under-mentioned Officers of the Engineer Establishment, attached to the Peshawur Division, Military Works, were relieved of their duties in the above division, and reported their departure to Madras, on the dates specified against their respective names, *viz* —

Mr J G Fox, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—25th September 1877

Mr. F Morse, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade—4th October 1877

J H CROWDY, *Capt, R E,*
In charge of Supdg Engr's Office, Rawul Pindi Divn, Mily Works

Sirhind Division of Superintendence

Umballa, the 12th October 1877

No 24—With reference to this Office Notification No 23 of the 15th September 1877, Lala Raja Lál, Overseer, returned from two months' privilege leave and joined the Jullundur Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 1st current

No 25—Under Supplement F, Section 3, of Civil Leave Code, Mohamed Unwar, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Jullundur Division, Military Works, is granted fifteen months' sick leave, from the afternoon of the 4th current, the date on which he availed himself of the same

WILLIAM B HOLMES, *Major, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Divn, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 15th October 1877

No 24.—Mr B W Blood, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Rajputana State Railway, has

been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State eleven months' furlough, in extension of that granted to him in Director of State Railways' Notification No 35 of the 20th February 1877

No. 25.—Mr J S Brown, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana Railway, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on the 21st August 1877

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director of State Railways

Western System.

The 8th October 1877

No 34—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 291, dated the 14th June 1877, Mr J M Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank) made over, and Mr James Conder, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, received, charge of the office of Assistant Director of State Railways, Western System, on the forenoon of the 3rd instant

No. 35—With reference to this Office Notification No 34 of today's date, Mr J M Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, (temporary rank) is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd instant

No 36—The furlough on medical certificate, for three months, in India, granted to Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, in Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No 55 of the 8th ultimo, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th July 1877, is confirmed

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways, officiating in the Western System

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 26th September 1877

No. 217—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No 33, dated 27th September 1877, Messrs T W Daly, and B B Opadhya, Overseers, 2nd and 3rd Grade, respectively, reported their arrivals at Mooltan on the forenoon of the 18th instant, and are posted to the Mooltan District

The 1st October 1877

No. 218—Mr G Wood, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from this date

The 3rd October 1877

No 219.—With reference to Director, Western System of State Railways' Notification No 33 of 27th September 1877, Baboo Meian Bux, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of this date, and is posted to the Mooltan District

The 5th October 1877

No. 220.—Mr D McFarran, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 15th instant, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

The 11th October 1877

No 222.—The following postings and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineers —

Mr T W Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Baboo B B Opadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division

Mr J Tait, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sutlej Bridge Division

* * * * *

Baboo Jeeraj Singh, Overseer, 2nd Grade, to the Larkana Division

Mr J R Scott, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Larkana to the Ghotki Division

Mr E F Jacob, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Office of Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District, to the Kotri Division

Mr J C Jowett, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Mehur to the Kotri Division

Mr J R Ives, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Mehur Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 12th October 1877

No 98—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 35, dated the 8th October 1877, Mr J M Campion, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival at Rawalpindi on the forenoon of 5th October 1877, and joined the Office of Engineer-in-Chief on the same date

No 99—Keshub Chunder Chatterjee, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 30th July 1877, from the privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 59, dated 12th May 1877 This cancels Notification No 83, dated 18th August 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 10th October 1877

No 51—With reference to Government of India Notification No 436, dated the 4th instant, Corporal W J Otterson and Gunner W Martin, Overseers, 1st Grade, left Agra for Bangalore on the morning of the 22nd September 1877

G F MATHEW,
for *Manager*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 10th October 1877

No 23—Mr D A Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), returned from the Examination leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 12 of 23rd July 1877, on the afternoon of the 8th instant

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

No 441.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st October 1877*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Rajpootana	July 1877	Sept 17 1877
2	Punjab	Ditto	Do 22 ,,
3	Port Blair	Ditto	Do 24 ,,
4	Oudh	Ditto	Do 25, ,,
5	Central India	Ditto	Do 26 ,,
6	Coorg	Ditto	Do 27, ,,
7	Grand Trunk Road Lahore to Jhelum	Ditto	Do 27, ,,
8	Berars (Assigned Districts)	Ditto	Do 27, ,,
9	Hyderabad Imperial	Ditto	Do 28 ,,
10	Mysore	Ditto	Do 28 ,,
11	Bombay	Ditto	Oct 1 ,,
12	North Western Provinces	Ditto	Do 1, ,,
13	Buildings under Quetta Agency	June1877	Aug 13, ,,
14	Assam	Ditto	Do 15 ,,
15	Bengal	Ditto	Sept 15 ,,
16	Central Provinces	Ditto	Do 13 ,,
17	Simla Imperial Circle	Ditto	Do 14, ,,
18	British Burma	Ditto	Do 17 ,,
19	Indo-European Telegraph	Ditto	Do 17, ,,
20	Madras	Ditto	Do 19 ,,
21	Indian Telegraph Department	Ditto	Do 21, ,,
22	Military Works	May 1877	Do 20 ,,

IRRIGATION

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Rajpootana	July 1877	Sept 13 1877
2	Bengal	Ditto	Do 28 ,,
3	Mysore	Ditto	Do 28, ,,
4	Bombay	Ditto	Oct 1, ,,
5	North Western Provinces	Ditto	Do 1, ,,
6	British Burma	June 1877	Aug 30, ,,
7	Punjab	Ditto	Sept 18, ,,
8	Madras	Ditto	Do 19, ,,

GUARANTEED RAIL WAYS

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Punjab	July 1877	Sept 22 1877
2	Oudh	Ditto	Oct 1
3	Bombay	June 1877	Aug 31 ,,
4	Bengal	Ditto	Sept 8 ,,
5	Madras	Ditto	Do 19, ,,

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Tirhoot Surveys	July 1877	Sept 3 1877
2	Store keeper State Railways	Ditto	Do 10
3	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto	Do 19 ,,
4	Tirhoot	Ditto	Do 20, ,,
5	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do 24,
6	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
7	Sindia	Ditto	Do 24,
8	Western Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
9	Calcutta and South eastern	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
10	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh	Ditto	Do 25, ,,
11	Neemuch	Ditto	Do 26 ,,
12	Assam Extension	Ditto	Do 26 ,,
13	Nulhattee	Ditto	Do 26, ,,
14	Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 27 ,,
15	Wurdah Valley	Ditto	Do 27 ,,
16	Soebsagur Coal Line	Ditto	Do 27 ,,
17	Nizam s	Ditto	Do 28 ,,
18	Rangoon and Sittang Valley	Ditto	Do 29, ,,
19	Holkar	Ditto	Oct 1 ,,
20	Bellary and Hubli	Ditto	Do 1
21	Dhond and Manmar	Ditto	Do 1
22	Indus Valley	June 1877	Aug 24
23	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto	Sept 8

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE)

Order of receipt	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt
1	Wurdah Valley	July 1877	Sept 20 1877
2	Tirhoot	Ditto	Do 20
3	Calcutta and South Eastern	Ditto	Do 24
4	Nulhatee	Ditto	Do 26
5	Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 27
6	Nizam s	Ditto	Do 28
7	Khamgaon	June 1877	Aug 20
8	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Sept 7
9	Holkar	Ditto	Do 17
10	Neemuch	Ditto	Do 18

J J McLEOD INNES, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Accountant-General, P W Dept

The 5th October 1877

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
			Rs	
154	B 52—21787		10	K Venkata Row, Sathoor
155	B 43—03235		50	Mr J Lalor, Pakala
156	B 50—96660		100	Mr H F Peters, Amutty
	B 58—16357		100	
157	B 40—95949		5	M Appathoray Naik, Madras
158	B 50—46899		100	S Condiah Chetty, Bellary
	„ —80948		100	
	B 58—01531		100	
	„ —34221		100	
159	B 52—96017		10	A M Varatha Chariar, Adoni
160	B 55—07336		50	Sergeant W MacCormac, P W D, Bangalore
161	B 52—83749		10	T Anantasawmi Row, Bangalore
162	B 53—09206		10	P Streenevassa Charry, Salem
44	B 54—14054	wrongly joined	20	M Venkatasawmy Naidu, Madras
	„ —14052			

FORT ST GEORGE,—Acctt. Genl.'s Office,
The 8th October 1877

G W CLINE, LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
1877		Rs	
W74	M 22—158[illegible]	20	Mr F Rayalo, Clerk, Comptoir d Escompte de Paris, Bombay
	„ —42942	20	
	M 29—91047	10	
	M 30—[illegible]2905	10	
W75	M 33—0[illegible]893	20	Wáman Sadáśive, No 4, Kakudwady, Bombay
W76	M 23—91221	50	Mr P Butler, Messrs Grindlay, Groom & Co, Bombay
	„ —91222	50	
	„ —91223	50	
	„ —91224	50	
	„ —91225	50	
	„ —91226	50	
	„ —91227	50	
	„ —91228	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1877			Rs	
H154	M 29—91127		10	Bai Divali, Gopipura, Surat
H155	M 27—18183		10	Khimjee Jeevraj, Tellicherry
M97	M 22—30146	wrongly joined	20	Nusserwanjee Hormusjee, Messrs Macdonal & Co, Bombay
	„ —30145			
	M 21—40335	ditto	10	
	„ —40334			
	M 4—96706	ditto	5	
	„ —96705			

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dept, *The 15th October 1877*

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner

Lahore Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
30	E 13—14196 „ —14197	100	Dr J Hendley, through the Manager, Agra Bank, Ld, Lahore
111	E 8—10120	5	Ram Nath, Draftsman, Engineer in Chief's Office, Rawul Pindee
	„ —11533	5	

LAHORE —Paper Currency Office, *The 12th October 1877*

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accts Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Nagpur Circle.

MISMATCHED NOTE

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
6	F 8—52150 „ —52151	20	Seetaram Vinayek, Book seller, Nagpur

NAGPUR —Paper Currency Office, *The 11th October 1877*

C G VANSITTART,
for *Depy Commissioner of Paper Currency*

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement.

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877.

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 19th October 1877

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 21st October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 22nd October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 24th October 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 26th October 1877 (Mails for Mauritius can be forwarded by this opportunity)

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 25th October 1877

N B —The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 27th October 1877, at 7 P M

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. | Register No 33

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

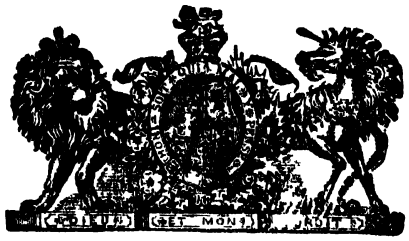
PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No 008595 of 1835-36 for Rs 1,000, and No 019183 of 1854-55 for Rs 500, respectively, of the 4 per cent loan, originally standing in the name of Premchand Bose, since deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Sham Chand Bose, the administrator to the estate of the said Premchand Bose

NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose

No 10, Old Post Office Street



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 12 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877 { Register No 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **SEPTEMBER** *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the twelve months, 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1875-76, 1874-75, and 1873-74*

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported		Quantities and Value of Cotton exported to																	
		United Kingdom		Austria		France		Italy		Russia		Ceylon		China		Straits Settlements.		Other Countries		Total	
		Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Bengal	Calcutta	802	17 960									5	122	769	20 518					1 576	38,600
	Other Port																				
	Total September 1877	802	17 980									5	122	769	20 518					1 576	38 600
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1877	1,00 850	34,69 200	9 000	1 99 702	3 455	84,568	402	8 998			8	222	130 .16	36 87 041			27	256	294 088	74 10 334
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875 76	51 982	10 69 390	64	1 507			67	1 672					225 193	64,32 999	854	20 874	42	879	2"8 202	7o 27 371
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874 75	118 933	2o 59 17o	19 419	3,42 322	21 763	4 77 441	18 938	3 96 41o			4	2o	135 531	37 27 928			191	4,836	314 779	75 38 144
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1873-74	14,341	3 01 873			4 503	98 180	4 251	97 398			4	13o	o3 157	1o 11 506	80	240	12o	3 314	"6 443	20 12 749
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	5 922	1 57 1 0	2 100	55 400			7 185	2 00 917					5 554	1 43 730			1	1o	0 762	5 57 197
	Kurrachee													9 077	2 66,29o				3	9 977	2 66 298
	Carwar																				
	Other Ports																				
	Total, September 1877	5 922	1 57 140	2 100	55 400			7 185	2 00 917					15 531	4 10 025			1	13	30 "39	8 23 495
	Total from 1st October 1876 to 30th September 1877	1,445 034	3,93 90 667	40o 08"	1 09 65 6o1	639 311	1 83 14 217	312 261	83 9" 8o2	33 264	8 71 775	17 010	4,82,o10	10o 372	28 85,611	6	50	188 361	o0,22,525	3 145 701	8 63 30 958
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875 76	2 011,217	5 03 43 997	349 500	91 11 129	567 620	1,44,72 028	253,424	66 09 988	81 802	21,26 875			192,629	o1 95 320			130,200	35,34,474	3,586 392	9,13,63,811
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874-75	2,976 669	8 47,03,205	388,908	98,25,620	654,046	1 8o,61 894	173 888	48 46,036	1o8,826	41,16 834			92,618	2o 17,805			133,369	37 56,3[illegible]	4,548,324	12,83,27 586
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1873-74	2 972,946	8,48,92,905	283,064	80,61,345	621 116	1 78 44 972	20o 932	59 38 o40	62,486	17 37 o10			100 914	28,27 142	51	425	141 502	39,20 676	4,388,031	12,53 23 415

MADRAS	Coconada	12 603	2 73 831															12 603	2 73 831
	Unicorn	14,774	3 10 897	268	6,600	27	669											15 069	3 18,157
	Other Ports	241	5 400			1 741	39 000											1 982	44,400
	Total September 1877	27 615	5 90 128	268	6 600	1 768	39 669											29 654	6,36 388
	TOTAL FROM 1st OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877	108 424	24 0o 902	1 [illegible]42	49 [illegible]80	[illegible]4 13o	[illegible]42,7 2	8 [illegible]02	1 [illegible]8 8[illegible]			[illegible]5 5[illegible]	2 [illegible]8 8[illegible]1	17 544	2 [illegible]5 51o			163 906	36 75 085
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1875 76	445 323	99 54,54[illegible]	21 649	4,99 236	90 132	19,91[illegible]7 6	22 5o7	4 [illegible]1 4o0			2 3o7	o2 822	47 7o7	10 90 o8o			10 35o	2,36 999	690 180	1 41 87 410
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1874-75	500 039	1 13,93 o39	18 714	4,32 901	68 490	14,84,[illegible]o	67 348	1o [illegible]o 81o			18 o82	4,0o 1[illegible]o	18 511	3 92 090			17 4[illegible]7	4 19 281	708 631	1,60 52,950
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1873-74	o67 663	1 30,54 677	2 679	65 o03	24 291	5 41,[illegible]60	2o 967	6 04 503			1 [illegible]o6	42 033	6 731	1 59 349					629 107	1 44,67 925
BRITISH BURMA	Rangoon															1 670	33 [illegible]54			1 670	33,654
	Other Ports																				
	Total, September 1877															1 6 0	33 954			1 670	33 854
	TOTAL FROM 1st OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877	73 009	13 48 644													27 9oo	5 24 188	3 036	53 013	104 044	19 26 045
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1875 76	5 302	94 [illegible]3													69 555	13 73 698			74,857	14,67 951
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1874-75	69 202	11 87 [illegible]78													10 023	1 83,204			79 225	13 71,092
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1873-74	23,7o7	4,32 [illegible]8													3 123	52,826			26 980	4,96 604
GRAND TOTAL	Total, September 1877	44 342	7 65 228	2 3[illegible]8	6[illegible]00	1 [illegible]68	39 669	7 18[illegible]	2 00 917			5	[illegible] 122	16,300	4,30 543	1 6[illegible]0	33 854	1	13	63 639	15 32,337
	TOTAL FROM 1st OCTOBER 1876 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1877	1 777 322	4,6o 04,o63	415 919	1 12 06 1o3	66o 032	1 [illegible]8,31 [illegible]84	321 165	[illegible]o 36 [illegible]7[illegible]	33 [illegible]64	8 [illegible]1 7[illegible]	2o 5[illegible]8	[illegible] 91 6[illegible]3	249 132	6[illegible] 60 167	2[illegible] o0o	5 24,238	191 424	[illegible]0 75 [illegible]94	3 707 739	9 93 72,822
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1875-76	2 513 824	6 14,62,187	3 1 213	96 11 92.2	8o7 752	1 63 63 [illegible]04	276,04[illegible]	[illegible]0 93 110	51 902	21 26 [illegible]75	2,357	52 822	465 579	1 26 98 [illegible]89	70 4[illegible]9	13 94 [illegible]72	140 [illegible]97	3[illegible] 72 352	4,579,581	11 4o,66,543
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1874-75	3 664,543	9 96,73 797	39[illegible] 041	1 06,00 [illegible]43	744,299	2 oo 23 82	260 174	67 6[illegible] 9[illegible]0	159 [illegible]26	41 16 534	18 056	4 o[illegible] 160	246 980	66 37 623	10 023	1 93 204	151 037	41 60[illegible]11	5,650 959	15,32,89 762
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS 1873 74	3,5[illegible]8 737	9 86 8[illegible] 133	25o [illegible]63	81 28,348	649 909	1 [illegible]8 84 917	236 150	66 40 439	62 4o6	17 37,510	1 [illegible]60	42,188	160 802	44,97 997	3,2o4	53,491	141 630	39,23,990	5,120,461	14,21 69 493

DEPT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
The 18th October 1877.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th OCTOBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras—Rice			156 360	9 82,048	2 295	14,645			158 655	9,96,693
„ Paddy					1 904	7 800			1 904	7,800
„ Other Grains			52,749	2 76 602	231	1,264	234	1,515	53 214	2,79 381
Bimlipatam—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Coconada—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Cuddalore—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tranquebar—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Negapatam—Rice			19 848	1,35 550	2 196	15 000			22 044	1,50,550
„ Paddy			1,596	8 178	12,813	52 500			14,809	60,678
„ Other Grains										
Tuticorin—Rice			26 817	1 75 217					26 817	1,75 217
„ Paddy			842	3,750					842	3,750
„ Other Grains										
Cochin—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tellicherry—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										

Calicut—Rice			13229	85 003			603	4,160	13,832	89,153
,, Paddy										
,, Other Grains			2 416	12 290					2,416	12,290
*Quilandy—Rice										
,, Paddy										
,, Other Grains										
Cannanore—Rice			504	2 688					504	2 688
,, Paddy										
,, Other Grains			82	400			231	1 664	313	2 163
Mangalore—Rice			971	6 790					970	6 790
,, Paddy										
,, Other Grains										
*Other Ports—Rice										
,, Paddy										
,, Other Grains										
TOTAL—Rice			217 725	1 487 296	1 131	2 645	603	1 150	222 822	14,21 091
,, Paddy			2 8 5	31 428	14 7 7	60 00			17 555	72 228
,, Other Grains			55 2 7	2 8 ,3 1	231	1 264	165	3 179	55,943	2,98 834
TOTAL			27 8 13	1 88 615	16 139	9 209	1 68	7 329	296 320	17,97 153
						Imports in previous week		Rice	236 047	16,28 347
								Paddy	15 2 6	5 0 81
								Other Grains	17,295	2 66 555
								TOTAL	268 561	19 53 83

Net Imports received

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 17th OCTOBER 1877

Ports to which exported	From Bengal												From British Burma									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Total		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk phyoo		Total	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	32,648	1,83 280			9 582	45 463					42 230	2,28 743												
„ Paddy																								
Bimlipatam																								
Coconada																								
Cuddalore																								
Tranquebar																								
Negapatam	42 533	2 04,000									42 533	2 04 000	25 901	1 52 932									25 901	1 52 932
„ Paddy	5 940	15,150									5 940	15 150	21,759	44 573									21,759	44,573
Tuticorin	23 086	1 16,920									23 086	1,16 920												
„ Paddy																								
Cochin	5,867	28,000									5 867	28 000												
„ Paddy																								
Tellicherry	4,400	20 000									4 400	20 000												
Calicut	7,333	34,000			634	2,749					7 967	36 749												
„ Paddy																								
Quilandy																								
Cannanore	4,400	20,000									4,400	20,000												
Mangalore																								
Other Ports					1,145	3,128					1,145	3 128												
„ Paddy																								
Total	126,207	6,21,350			11,361	51,340					137,568	6,72,690	47,660	1 97 505									47,660	1 97 505
Exports in previous week											222,234	10,41,460											88,289	3 96 382

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the South Indian Railway, during the week ending 29th September 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot District	Total
						East of Erode, excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam	65	420	1,210	41	155	211	45	152			2,299
Tuticorin			514	619							1,133
Tanjore District	13	289	784		45	92	21	12		—	1,256
Trichinopoly District	—	15	142	1	125	185	17	11		—	496
Tinnevelly District			243	140	2						385
Madras							—		250	171	421
Cuddalore				—			—			1	1
Other Stations		2	193	39	20	93	4		14	3	368
Total	78	726	3,086	840	347	581	87	175	264	175	6,359

NOTE.—These figures supplement those for the South Indian Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 13th instant.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 29th September 1877

Forwarded from	Received at											
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coimbatore and Wontimettah	Cuddapah and Yerragontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras ...	..	1,790	4,654	1,386	74		22	496	631	105	56	9,214
Beypore ..		69	99	1,795	1 263	80						3,306
South Indian		6	161	772	38					..		977
Great Indian Peninsula ...								101	123	4 455	507	5,186
North Arcot		46	2	19				5	...			72
Salem ..				75						..		75
Coimbatore ...					55					..		55
Total ...		1 911	4 916	4,047	1,430	80	22	602	754	4 560	563	18,885

Note.—These figures supplement those for the Madras Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 13th instant

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 6th October 1877

Forwarded from	Received at												
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wontimettah	Cuddapah and Yerragontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras		2,304	2,451	1,430	281		24	320	231	129	102	107	7,379
Beypore ..	...	66	102	935	1,239	76				...			2 418
South Indian ...	1		67	204	88		..	..		..		...	360
Great Indian Peninsula	13		23	..				122		1 825	294		2,277
North Arcot		146	2	125			..		..			...	273
Salem			2	185	..		..		..			...	187
Coimbatore		..			93	...			..				93
Total	14	2,516	2 647	2,879	1,701	76	24	442	231	1,954	396	107	12,987

Note.—These figures supplement those for the Madras Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 13th instant

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 13th October 1877

Forwarded	To: North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coimbatore and Wontimetta	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla	Gooty and Tadpatra	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
By the Madras Railway—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
From Madras	1,648	4 095	193	206	16	34	320	292	603	192	141	7,740
„ Beypore	90	144	255	1,326	114							1 929
„ Raichore		35							1 065	135		1 235
„ Other Stations												918
By the South Indian Railway—												
From Madras												308
„ Negapatam												2,199
„ Tanjore District												509
„ Tuticorin												971
„ Other Stations												
Total												15 809

Forwarded in previous week Tons 17,050

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 13th October 1877

		Tons
1	Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	968
2	Deliveries at Poona Sholapur and intermediate stations	3 215
3	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	320
4	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	1 936
	Total Tons	6,439
	Total for previous week, Tons	7,024

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first six months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years

Presidencies and Provinces		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO SEPTEMBER														
		1873 74			1874 75			1875 76			1876 77			1877 78		
		Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
BENGAL	Gross	37,86,392	8 55 311	46,41 703	44,41,526	6 57 482	50,99 008	45,05 359	7,81 916	52,87 275	37 38 320	6,21,529	43,59 849	46,37,863	7,84,754	54 22,617
	Nett		—	45 97,961			50 45 371	44 84,785	7 62,846	52 47 631	37 20 219	6,07 196	43,27 415	46,24.579	7 28,301	53 52,880
BOMBAY	Gross	22 32,020	1,51,443	23 83,463	24,49 936	1,80 911	26,30 847	25,13 754	3 29 013	28,72,767	23 02 949	39 807	23,42,756	27,11 677	48 724	27,60,401
	Nett			22 12 530			24 35 865	23 36 710	3,22 299	26 59 009	21 36 334	39,364	21 75 698	25,57 352	48 262	26,05 614
SIND	Gross	91,609	58,649	1,50 258	90 437	66 340	1 56 777	1 08 744	89 290	1,98 034	1 02 446	11 356	1,13 802	1 44 385	17,383	1 61,768
	Nett	—		1,48 979			1,55 066	1 03 748	87 547	1 91,295	1,01 928	11 356	1,13 284	1 44,126	17 372	1,61,498
MADRAS	Gross	8 34 479	6 52 874	14 87,353	8 60 481	5,85 077	14,45 558	9 02 695	5 59 501	14 62 196	9 12 543	3 63,009	12,75,552	6 70,096	69 075	7,39,171
	Nett			14 70 888			14,25 [illegible]88	8 91 232	5 54 441	14 45,676	9 01 691	3 62,413	12 64,104	6,10 018	69 065	6,79 083
B BURMA	Gross	4 01 657	14 54,024	18 55,681	5 30,699	10 57 399	15 88 098	4 15 603	18 19 728	22 35 331	4,79 521	12 66,040	17,45,561	5 15 225	9 55 801	14 71,026
	Nett			18 00,311			14 98 006	4 11 193	17 50 774	21,61 967	4 76 579	12 30 285	17 06,864	5 13 835	9 34,595	14,48,430
TOTAL	Gross	73,46 157	31,72 301	1 05,18,458	83 73 079	25 47 209	1 09,20 288	84,76 155	35,79 448	1 20,55 603	75,35 779	23,01,741	98 37,520	86 79,246	18 75 737	1 05 54,983
	Nett			1 02 30 669			1 05 59 406	82 27,668	34,77 910	1 17 05 578	73 36 751	22,50,614	95 87,365	84,19 910	17 97 595	1 02,47,505

N B—1 The nett collections for years previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports as in the Returns furnished by Local Governments refunds on Imports and Export are not distinguished

2 The figures for British Burma for 1877 78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to August only

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH
Calcutta, 19th October 1877

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch

KHURREEF SEASON 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of June 1877

Circle	District	Canal.	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second through out the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased on or before the 1st June 1877	Rice Irrigation: Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1877 and up to the 1st of the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Rice Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6 7 & 8)	Sugar cane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Sugar cane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Sugar cane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11)	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12)	Grand total of corresponding period of last year	Rain fall: Inches during month	Rain fall: Inches during khurreef season	Rain fall: Average of ten previous years for the same period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa	Cuttack	Kendraparah	1 269	454 72	848		9 058	4 406	102	1	103	4,509	9 378			
		Pattamoondee							1		1	1	70			
		High Level Section I	675	202	9 414		2 602	5 016	12	1	13	5 029	6,944	5 81	5 81	11 58
		Baldundah	1 300	50 60	1,250		1,235	2,485	69	1	70	2,055	1 702			
		Matchgrong	600	43 20	1 221		1 470	2 691	52		52	2 743	1 638			
	Total of the month				5,733		8 565	14 596	236	3	239	(a)14 837	19,732			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				14,283		5 179	19 472	253	7	260	19 732				
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	675	50			671	671				671	24,854	11 48	11 48	8 years 9 00
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	9			313	313				313	9,902	9 40	9 40	7 years 10·17
	Total of the month						984	984				984	28 656			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				4,918	14 321	9 417	28 656				28 656				
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western	4,342	142 46					323		323	323		0·23	0·23	7 14
	Arrah		1 660	57 30	735		21	756	4,283	123	4,406	5 162		1 40	1 40	6 80
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1 466											1 53	1 53	40·99
	Total of the month				735		21	756	4 606	123	4,729	(b)5 485				
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year															
	Grand Total of the month				6 468		9 870	16 339	4,842	126	4,968	21,306	48 388			
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year				19,211	14 321	14,596	48,128	253	7	260	48,388				

REMARKS

(a) The details are—

		Acres.
Khurreef at Rs 1-8-0 each		14,598
Perennial—		
Sugar-cane	148	
Garden Produce	57	
Huldi	1	
Brinjals	18	
Plantains	6	
Nut (supari)	1	
Betel (pan)	11	
Inker	1	
Saru	1	
		239
Total		14,837

(b) The details are—

		Acres.
Cheena at Rs 2-8 per acre		27
Indigo at Rs 5		726
Onion at Rs 2-8		3
Perennial—		
Sugar-cane at Rs 5 per acre		4 729
		5,485

Average of last 6 years only

The 27th September 1877

F T HAIG, *Colonel, R E,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch.

KHURREEF SEASON, 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of July 1877

Circle	District	Canal	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Rice Irrigation				Sugarcane and other perennial Crop Irrigation			Grand Total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12)	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month	Area leased on or before the 1st June 1877	Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1877 and up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6 7 & 8)	Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Area leased during the month	Total area leased up to date (total of columns, 10 & 11)			Inches during month.	Inches during Khurreef season	Average of ten previous years (or the same period	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujang, Pattaspore, Mundulmanik, Jellasore, Soorsoor, Kendrapara, Bhadrukh, Chandbally, Jubbulpore, Pooree, Ooloobareah, Kharee, Hidgeeree, Tumlook, Contai, Rasulpore, Hijlee, Mohurie, Tumlook, Kedgeree, Culpee, Baupoor, Kanoongoe, Kakrahattee, Kanoongoe, Kakrahattee, Kanoongoe, Kakrahattee

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES UP TO 31st JULY 1877

CANAL DIVISIONS.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1877 — Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge in feet: Full supply	Actual average throughout	Gross Consumption, cubic feet per second: Allotted discharge	Actual average throughout	Total Area of Irrigation during current year	Total Area for the corresponding period of Kharif 1876-77
Ganges Canal — Northern	10·00	8·53	740	436	22,650	25,479
Meerut	8 20	7 15	969	904	40,884	38,960
Anúpshahr			700	520	26,683	23,841
Bulandshahr		6·0	972	605	63,916	41,334
Aligarh		4·2	994	808	73,106	52,306
Etáwah			771	717	64,785	49,305
Cawnpore		7·6	958	466	55,845	46,511
Total of the month						
the corresponding						
Total Ganges Canal			6,104	4,456	347,869	277,736
Eastern Jumna Canal	5·20	4 3	1,250	1,143	50 308	57,802
Dún Canals	..			121	4,575	5,283
Rohilkhand				219	14,827	19,364
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works					246	210
Agra Canal Division				572	29,879	11,122
Grand Total					447,704	369,517

NAVIGATION RETURNS, GANGES CANAL

Principal Items of Traffic

Nature of Traffic	Up — Mds.	Up — No	Down — Mds.	Down — No	Total Up Down — Mds.	Total Up Down — No
Grains—						
Wheat	1,125		56,083		57,208	
Gram		—	4,506		4,506	
Rice	155				155	
Paddy or Dhán						
Bajhur (or mixed grain)			1,656		1,656	
Dal	2,495		300		2,795	
Juar			977		977	
Bajra			800		800	
Maize (or Indian corn)						
Total	3,775	-	64,322		68,097	
Cotton			1,501		1,501	
Oil seeds	307		2,108		2,415	
Salts	30		4,496		4,526	
Metals	3,853		3,892		7,745	
Building materials	3,283		6,201		9,484	
Firewood			19,525		19,525	
Bamboos		1,500		118,926		120 426
Timber		688		11,234		11,922
Miscellaneous	770	108	1,848	500	2,618	608
Live stock				4		4
Grand Total	12,018	2,296	1,03,893	130 663	1,15 911	132 959
Total during corresponding period of last year	42,416	1,927	95 573	39,759	1,37,989	41,686
Increase		369	8,320	90,904		91,273
Decrease	30,398				22,078	

LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)

Zila.	Acres.
Saháranpur	20,272
Muzaffarnagar	47 088
Meerut	76 856
Bulandshahr	64,162
Aligarh	48,872
Muttra	12 466
Agra	17,273
Etah	8,636
Mainpuri	24,183
Fatehgarh	13,173
Etawah	35,705
Cawnpore	50,955
Dehra Dun	4,575
Bijnor	444
Tarái	2,752
Bareilly	11,631
Jhánsi	96
Hamírpur	150
Gurgáon	8,415
Delhi	
Total	447,704
Total for the same period last year	369,517
Increase	78,187

RAINFALL.

	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1877	Average of ten previous years for the same period
Saháranpur	7 2	19 3
Muzaffarnagar	10 3	15 9
Meerut	5·7	14 5
Bulandshahr	6 2	12 4
Aligarh	3·1	11·9
Muttra	4 1	15 6
Agra	3·0	14 8
Etah	4 9	13 1
Mainpuri	9	15 6
Fatehgarh	4 3	16 3
Etawah	·9	15 1
Cawnpore	2·9	13 6
Dehra Dun	15·0	37 7
Bijnor	4 1	19 3
Tarái	12·6	27·2
Bareilly	8·5	22·0
Jhánsi	3 1	16 8
Hamírpur	4·2	18·2
Gurgáon	8·0	
Delhi	5 6	

REMARKS

Ganges Canal.—Mean volume of water passing through Solani aqueduct ... C ft. per sec. 4,989

Volumes discharged—
Etáwah Division Tail 8
Escapes 85
Cawnpore Division Tail .. 331
Escapes 109
529

Balance expended .. 4,460

Meerut division reports "about two inches of rain on 1st and 3rd of the month

Eastern Jumna Canal.—Little or no rain throughout the month, and very heavy demand for water

No remarks from other canal divisions.

Traffic.—Decline in all descriptions of traffic owing to the anticipated closure of canal.

ALLAHABAD,
The 30th August 1877.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

(26.) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money

"Mortgage deed."

(27.) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques

"Negotiable instrument."

(28) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public.

"Notarial act"

(29) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written

"Paper"

(30) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá*

"Partition-deed"

(31) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event it includes a policy on life

"Policy of insurance."

(32) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it

"Power-of attorney"

(33) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight

"Promissory note"

(34) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised

"Property"

(35) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note

"Protest."

(36) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship

"Protest of the Master of a ship"

(37) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting

"Proxy"

(38.) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person

"Receipt."

(39) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property

"Release."

(40) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination

"Respondentia bond."

(41) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes

"Settlement"

(42) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed

"Schedule"

(43) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act

"Stamp"

(44) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution and

"Stamp law"

(45) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper

4 The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature

Rule of construction

CHAPTER II

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT.

5 All stamp-duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred.

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act

6 The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act

Schedules to be read as part of Act

7 A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description

Use of appropriated stamp

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated

CHAPTER III

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS

Scheduled duties chargeable

8. Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution,

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument

Instruments executed in British India

9. Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution.

Instruments executed out of British India

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India, and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid

How instruments are to be written and stamped

10. Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper

Stock and marketable securities to be valued.

11 Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument

Effect of statement of value

12 Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue, and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped

Denoting stamp.

13 Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument

Use of adhesive stamps

14 The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps —

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna;

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India,

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations

Duties by whom payable

15 In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument;

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17 The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid; but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped.

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c, unstamped

19 Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled.

20. When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein

Instruments reserving interest

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale —

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty

23 When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp:

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient

Optional stamps where value of subject-matter is indeterminate.

24 The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year.

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c, for payment of an annuity

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expressed

27 When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral

Several instruments used in single transaction

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument

Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument

28 An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

Instruments conveying several subject-matters

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject-matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable

Consideration to be stated

29 (*a*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction

Mortgage money to be deemed purchase money

(*b*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration-money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same

(*c*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid

(*d*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift

CHAPTER IV

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS

Instruments produced in Court to be examined

30 Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument, such Judge, head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence

31 No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid

32 Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence

33 The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence,

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office

34 When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes

35 The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 43, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable

Certificate

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35

36 When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp.

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp

37 When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied.

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17

Non liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34.

39 If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be; and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property

Stamping unstamped receipts

41 When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp.

Cancellation of adhesive stamps

42 Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument

CHAPTER V

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp

43 When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable, and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid.

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp-duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payments under section 43 how made

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101.

CHAPTER VI.

REFERENCE AND REVISION

45. (*a*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces if it arise in the Panjáb, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

Reference to High Court.

(*b*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail

(*c*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf

(*d*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment.

46. If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable.

47 If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision.

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument

48 When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

Revision of certificates and orders

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit.

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority.

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 48

CHAPTER VII

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS

49. The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely) —

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15,

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No 14 of the fourth, and Nos 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule.

50. No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction,

Fees on documents filed, &c., in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction.

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction,

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court;

In their appellate jurisdiction

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence,

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision,

As Courts of reference and revision

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document

51. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf.

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section.

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court.

52 Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

CHAPTER VIII.

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES.

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices.

53. Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Power to stamp document inadvertently received.

54 If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct, and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

Amended document.

55. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp.

Computation of fees payable in certain suits

56 The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows —

for money:

I. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) —according to the amount claimed

for maintenance and annuities:

II. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year.

for other moveable property having a market-value:

III In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value —according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint.

IV. In suits—

for moveable property of no market-value:

(a) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property

(b) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree

(c) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for an injunction:

(d) to obtain an injunction,

for easements

(e) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts:

(f) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal.

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought

for possession of land, houses and gardens

V. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter, and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(a) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable

(b) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid,

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable

(c) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood

(d) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land.

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment,

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment, and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue

for houses and gardens

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden

to enforce a right of pre-emption

VI. In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph V of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed

for interest of assignee of land revenue

VII In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

to set aside an attachment

VIII In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest

to redeem

IX In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to foreclose

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge:

for specific performance

X In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration:

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute

between landlord and tenant

XI. In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated.

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed.

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras.

57. Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation.

58 The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses V and VI, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court.

Procedure where nett profits or market value wrongly estimated

60 If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid. If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account when amount decreed exceeds amount claimed

61. In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed

Decision of questions as to valuation

62 Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 588, clause (*e*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only, and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to

Suit comprising more than one subject

64 Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45

Cancellation of stamp

65 No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules

Written examinations of complainants

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts

67 Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court

CHAPTER IX

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION

Relief where too high a court fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled,

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon; and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate

69 Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances

Relief in case of several grants

70 Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates

Probates declared valid as to trust property though not covered by court fee

71 The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, &c

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court fee originally paid on such probate or letters

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79

73 In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained

Executors, &c., not paying full court-fee on probates, &c within six months after discovery of underpayment

74 Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee,

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court

75 When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Pre-*

sidency of Fort William in Bengal), or Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates

CHAPTER X

REFUNDS

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) —

(1) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written

(2) Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use

(3) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon

(4) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note

(5) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say —

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended.

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped

Provided as follows —

(1) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence

(2.) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid

Allowance for misused stamps

78. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused

Allowance how to be made

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description

Repurchase of stamps not wanted

80 When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal

81 If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment

82 When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake

83 When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect

84 When a plaint disclosing a reasonable cause of action on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31

85 The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Penalty for presenting &c unstamped foreign bills or notes

87 Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Refusal to give receipt

88 Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps

89 Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets

90 When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have

been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration

92 Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid

Fraudulent removal, sale, &c., of adhesive stamps

93 Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) —

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again,

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid,

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months

Penalty for stamp vendor disobeying rules

94 Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

Reward to informers

95 Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one-half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted

Institution and conduct of prosecutions

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf

Magistrates having jurisdiction.

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class:

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

Employment of single impressed stamp

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Employment of several stamped papers

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp-duty

100 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*

Power to make subsidiary rules

101. The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters —

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons,

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

SCHEDULE I

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS					PROPER STAMP-DUTY
			Rs	Rs	
Class I.					
1 BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT *	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed		...	100	Two annas.
2 PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE	and when the amount exceeds	100	but does not exceed	250	Four annas
	Do.	250	do	500	Eight annas
	Do	500	do	750	Twelve annas
	Do	750	do	1,000	One rupee
	and for every thereof in excess of	1,000	or part	1,000	One rupee.
3 INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY			...		One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured.
4 POLICY OF INSURANCE.*					
Class II.					
5 BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT	When the amount secured does not exceed			50	Four annas
6 BOTTOMRY-BOND	When such amount exceeds	50,	but does not exceed	100	Eight annas
7 RESPONDENTIA-BOND	and for every	100	or part thereof		
8 SETTLEMENT.	in excess of	100	up to	1,000	Eight annas
	and for every thereof in excess of	1,000	or part	1,000	Five rupees.

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No 1 or No 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty paid"

SCHEDULE I—*continued*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP-DUTY
	Rs	
9 BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT 10 PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE		The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note.
11 PARTITION-DEED		The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed
12 ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE	(*a*). When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed . 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value
	(*b*) In any other case .	Five rupees.
13 ADMINISTRATION-BOND 14 BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF	(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5)
	(*b*) In any other case .	Five rupees
15 CUSTOMS-BOND 16 INDEMNITY-BOND.		
17 APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK	(*a*). Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed . . 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount.
	(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees.

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP-DUTY
18. AWARD ..	(*a*) Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed Rs 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees
Class III		
19 CONVEYANCE	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed 50	Eight annas
	Exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100	One rupee
20 INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR	For every 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to 1,000	One rupee
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of 1,000	Ten rupees
21 TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION	.. ... .	One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance
Class IV		
22 MORTGAGE-DEED	(*a*) When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument
23 INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(*b*) When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument
24 RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT	(*a*) If the amount of the claim does not exceed .. 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees.
25 RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*) If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed... 1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance.
	(*b*) In any other case ..	Ten rupees

SCHEDULE I—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP DUTY
26 LEASE	(*a*) Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—		
		(*aa*) of less than one year	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease.
		(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years.	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
		(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved
	(*b*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved		The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine
	(*c*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved		The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid
27 SURRENDER OF LEASE	(*a*) When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees		The same duty as is payable on the lease
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees
28 COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas		The same duty as is payable on the original
	(*b*) In any other case		Eight annas
29. COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.		The same duty as is payable on the original
	(*b*) In any other case ..		One rupee

SCHEDULE II

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
I	
1—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange 2—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees 3—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association 4—DELIVERY ORDER 5—LETTER OF CREDIT 6—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company 7—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*) 8—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of— (*a*)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable (*b*)—Municipal Commissioners (*c*)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate (*d*)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution 9—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE 10—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	One anna
II	
11—BILL OF LADING (*b*) 12—DOCK-WARRANT 13—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	Four annas

NOTES—(*a*) If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof the provisions of section 28 apply

(*b*) When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets

SCHEDULE II—*continued*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
III	
14 —AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*)	Eight annas
15 —AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*)	
16 —NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction ...	
IV.	
18 —AFFIDAVIT	One rupee
19 —CHARTER-PARTY	
20 —COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT	
21 —NOTARIAL ACT	
22 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23 —PROTESTS—	
A —Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note	
B —Of the master or owner of a ship	
V.	
24 —CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition	Five rupees
25 —INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26 —INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27 —INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE	
28 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally	

NOTES —(*c*) Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue

(*d*) When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
VI	
29—COMPOSITION-DEED ..	Ten rupees
30—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP .	
31—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	
32—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31)	
33—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7)	
35—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII	
38—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will .	Fifteen rupees
39—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will	
40—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
41—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
43—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	

NOTES—(*d*) A third class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs

(2) *A Mukhtar* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit, Magistrates, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners

(3) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto

(*e*) A second class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto

(2) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
VIII.	
45—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*) 46—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*). 47—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*g*)	Twenty-five rupees
IX.	
48—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*) ..	Fifty rupees
X.	
49—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees
XI.	
50—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees
XII.	
51—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court 52—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT ..	Five hundred rupees

NOTE.—(*f*) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinat thereto

(2) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE III.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1 Affidavit when made—

(*a*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance, or

(*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court, or

(*c*) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War

2 Agreement or memorandum of agreement—

(*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively,

(*b*) made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government

3 Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon

4 Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law

5 Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No XX of 1847, section 5

6 Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

7 Bond when executed by—

(*a*) the sureties of middlemen (lambardars or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government,

(*b*) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act,

(*c*) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem

8 Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner

9 Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose

10 Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule

11 Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity

12 Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties

13 Leases—

(*a*) When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease

(*b*) Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875

14 Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned

15 Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange

16 Receipts—

(*a*) given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity

(*b*) given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity,

(*c*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity

SCHEDULE III—*concluded.*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded*

(*d*) given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association

17 Receipt or discharge—

(*a*) granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inám lands or

(*b*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured

18 Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord

19 Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan

20 Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*) of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance

(*b*) of securities of the Government of India

SCHEDULE IV

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
1 Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees	Fifteen rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees ...	Twenty-five rupees
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2 Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued.*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
*3 Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42	...	A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale
4 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.	.. .. ..	The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented.
5 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree		One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented
6 Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*a*) —When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 500	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit
7 Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*b*) —In any other case	Twenty rupees
8 An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*) —If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee
9. An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*) —If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	One rupee
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four rupees
10. An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn	(*a*) —When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original
	(*b*).—In any other case	Eight annas

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
11 Certificate of administration granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No XX of 1861 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
12. Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value
13 Certificate granted under Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*)*	*Explanation*—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos 12, 13 and 14	
14 Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed		

* NOTE.—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V.

FIXED FEES

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
1 Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate	One anna
2 Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement	When presented to any officer of land-revenue.	
3 Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner.	
4 Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government.	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority.	
5 Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund	
6 Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector	
7 Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document.	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority.	
8 Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.	When presented to any Collector— (*a*) by a person charged under Class III . (*b*) by a person charged under Class II ..	 One anna Four annas
9 Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877.	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value	Four annas.

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
11 Certificate of administration granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees ..	Five rupees.
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees .	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
12. Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*)*		
13 Certificate granted under Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees .	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value
	Explanation—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos 12, 13 and 14	
14 Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed		

* NOTE—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V.

FIXED FEES

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
1 Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate	One anna.
2 Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement.	When presented to any officer of land-revenue.	
3 Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place.	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner.	
4. Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government.	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority.	
5. Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund	
6 Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value.	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector.	
7 Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document.	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority	
8 Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877.	When presented to any Collector— (*a*) by a person charged under Class III . (*b*) by a person charged under Class II .	One anna Four annas
9 Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, X or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877.	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value .	Four annas.

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
10 Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*		
11 Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority	
12 Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant	When presented to any Criminal Court	
13. Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed	Eight annas.
14 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No XVI of 1838, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876	..	
15 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh	...	
16 Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49	.....	

* *Note*.—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:—

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas .. One anna.

If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees . . . Two annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees . . . Four annas.

If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees ... . Six annas

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
17 Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*) —When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*) —When presented to any High Court	Two rupees
18 Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case	(*a*) —When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When filed before a Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*) —When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees.
19 Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree.	(*a*) —When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Eight annas.
	(*b*) —When presented to any Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*) —When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Two rupees
20 Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant *	(*a*) —When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority	Two rupees.

* *Note*.—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded*

FIXED FEES—*concluded*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
21 Warrant of arrest or attachment of property	(*a*) —When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate . .	One rupee
	(*b*) —When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner	Two rupees
	(*c*) —When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ..	Four rupees
22 Application under Act No X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No VIII of 1869, section 37. 23. Caveat 24 Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. 25 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights	..	Five rupees
26 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit	(*a*) —To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court (*b*) —To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates (*c*) —To set aside an award (*d*) —To set aside an adoption (*e*) —Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act.	Ten rupees
27 Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act 28. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársí Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865	... ...	Twenty rupees

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES.

1 Application in writing—

(*a*) To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement

(*b*). Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government.

(*c*) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently.

(*d*) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent

(*e*) By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons.

(*f*). Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay

(*g*) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests

(*h*) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes.

(*i*) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government

(*j*). For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant.

2 Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3. Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise

4 Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company

5 Copies—

a Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government

(*b*) Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above

c). Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost

d). Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts.

(*e*) Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements.

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1) Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2) Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office

6 Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

7 First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court

8. Petitions—

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers,

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax,

(*c*). presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*),

(*d*) under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48,

(*e*). of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No IV of 1871,

(*f*). or applications, memorahda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Táluqdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No. VI of 1862

9 Plaints—

(*a*). presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court,

(*b*) in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St George,

(*c*) and processes in suits before District Panchâyats in the same Presidency,

(*d*). in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No VIII of 1865

10. Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity

11. Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No. 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees

12. Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit

SCHEDULE VII

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year	Subject or short title	Extent of repeal
XX of 1847	Copyright	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty"
XXXI of 1860	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license"
XX of 1865	Pleaders ..	Sections ten and twenty-two
XVIII of 1869	The General Stamp Act	The whole
VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act	The whole
XX of 1870	Amending Act VII of 1870	The whole
XXIV of 1870	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act	Section twenty-four
II of 1874	Administrator General's Act	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and"
XIII of 1875	Probates and Letters of Administration	Section six

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties

2 Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases

3 There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty

4 The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions

5 It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence, and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

or the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not

6. Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence" Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, mulcted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority

7 To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken

8 Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person

9 Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively

10 Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs 50 and Rs 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent, respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 are by steps of Rs. 500

11 When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases, whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty

12. The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates For, whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d*, 6*d*. and about 1⅛*d* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs 100 respectively

13 The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny

14 Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs 1,000 but below Rs 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents

15 The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax, whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16. It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally; this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869 Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies, and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs 1,000 of the amount insured

17 Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction. It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction, hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange

18 The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19. The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten Rupees The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition of the exemption in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement

20 The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty the tax then imposed was purely experimental The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England

21 The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds That amount is Rs 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government, an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily. An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject

22. An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange.

23 The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice

24 The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes

25 The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle, and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter

26 Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject, it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum

27 The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service, and it seems desirable not only that the Court fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities

28 It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements, the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules

29 The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1877

F R COCKERELL

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 17 OF 1877

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23

1 For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) —

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873

2 After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted —

Transfer of ministerial officers

"24 A The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23 of approving and confirming those officers The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another

SIMLA,
The 19th September 1877

WHITLEY STOKES.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt. of India

[Second publication]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report

2 This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867. The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions The Bill has also been re-arranged, and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report

3 It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law

4 The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case

5. The draft Bill discarded days of grace we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity"

6 The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare

7 The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non-payment of a note, bill or cheque We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due. Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour

8 We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable

9 The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument No provision was made for an action against the indorser. The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict, c 125, section 87=Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified, and by leaving (section 8) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming

10 The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder. We have in section 104, clause (*c*), restricted the protection to such instruments

11 The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter We have (section 1) excluded hundis from the operation of the Bill We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill

12 Section 8 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict, c 80, s 8, and of "Notary Public" Notaries are seldom found in the Mufussal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13 Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee. Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments

14 Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill

15 In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument

16 We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects

17 In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand

18 Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp. To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill

19 To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity, that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay, and that a lost instrument was duly stamped

20 In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets, we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills.

21 In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict, c 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques

22 Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments

23 Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

24 Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement

25 Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques, and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities

26 Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque

27 Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange

28 Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees

29 Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value

30 Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties, and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship

31 We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument

32 Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer

33 Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse

34 Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit

35 Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance, and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer.

36 These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders

37 The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part

38 These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill We have added an illustration to section 62

39 Chapter IV deals with negotiation

40 To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition

41 Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor We have framed section 66 accordingly

42 In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time

43 Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter

44 Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill but completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser

45 Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument, and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value, and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment

47. Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill, section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance, and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place

48. Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill

49 Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed This is the English rule upon the subject

50 Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill

51 Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill, but we have excluded cheques from this section, as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52 Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill

53 Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor

54 Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment

55 Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance

56 Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss, but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawee alone (see *Hopkins* v *Ware*, L R 4 Ex 268)

57 Section 96 is new It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party

58 Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill, and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment, in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him

59 Chapter VI treats of payment and interest Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced

60 Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques

61 Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser.

62 Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict, c 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course

63 To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument

64 Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument

65 Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict, c 81, relating to crossed cheques

66 Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour

67 Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill, but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable, but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68 Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill. We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable

69 Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice

70 Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment, the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice, the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer, the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument

71 Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest

72 Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill, but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority.

73 We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security.

74 In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm 4, c 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance

75 Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

76 Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L R 6 Eq 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment

77 Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered

78 Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need

79 The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill

80 In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás to the Madras Chamber of Commerce to Mr Stewart Gladstone, Mr R Stewart, Mr Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta

SIMLA,
The 4th October 1877

WHITLEY STOKES
E C BAYLEY.
F R COCKERELL

APPENDIX.

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No 2833, dated 3rd December 1867

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No 2541, dated 22nd November 1867.

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No 3, dated 14th January 1868

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No 388, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 767, dated 16th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No 1089, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures

Note by Edward Gay, Esq , dated 16th December 1867

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877"

Local extent.

It extends to the whole of British India, but nothing in this Act applies to hundis,

Commencement

And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878

Repeal of enactments

2. On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof

Interpretation clause

3. In this Act—

"Banker"

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and

"Notary Public"

"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act

CHAPTER II

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Promissory Note

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument

Illustrations

A signs instruments in the following terms —

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs 500"

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs 500 value received by me"

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received"

(*d*) "Mr B I O U Rs 1,000"

The instruments respectively marked (*a*) (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note

Bill of exchange

5 A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument

Cheque

6 A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof.

"Drawer"
"Drawee"

7. The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer," the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee"

"Drawee in case of need"

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need"

"Acceptor"

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor"

"Acceptor for honour"

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour"

"Payee"

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee"

"Holder"

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction

"Holder in due course"

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title

"Payment in due course"

10 "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned

Inland instrument

11. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument

Foreign instrument

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument

"Negotiable instrument"

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof

Negotiation

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated

Indorsement

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same, and is called the "indorser"

Indorsement "in blank and "in full

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full," and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument

"Indorsee"

Ambiguous instruments

17 Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words

18 If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid

Instruments payable on demand

19 A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand

Blank stamped instruments

20 Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon

Illustration

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to " or order" the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person

Subscribing to alternative liability

21 Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability, such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker

"Maturity"

22 The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable

"At sight" "After sight"

23 In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance

Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight or after a certain event, is at maturity

24. In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens If the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month

Illustrations

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange, dated 31st August 1877, is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight or after a certain event, is at maturity

25 In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or after sight or after a certain event, is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded

When day of maturity is a holiday

26. When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day, but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day

Explanation —The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays New-Year's day, Christmas day if either of such days falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday Good-Friday, and any other day declared by the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments,

27. Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made —

of valuable consideration,

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration

as to time of acceptance,

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity

as to time of transfer,

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity

as to payment,

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange accepted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively

that holder is a holder in due course,

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course

as to order of indorsements,

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon

as to stamp

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped

Bills in Sets

Set of bills

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid All the parts together make a set, but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished

Exception —When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all

29. That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set

Crossed Cheques

Cheque crossed generally

30. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally

Cheque crossed specially

31 Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker

Crossing after issue

32 Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable"

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection

Payment of cheque crossed generally

33. Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker

Payment of cheque crossed specially

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once

34. Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof

Payment in due course of crossed cheque

35. Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid

Cheque bearing "not negotiable"

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment

CHAPTER III

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Capacity to make, &c, promissory notes, &c

38 Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque

Minor

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

Agency

39 Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound, as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse

Liability of agent signing

40. An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or that he had no such intention

Acceptance by several drawees not partners

41 Where there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept it for another without his authority

When partnership bound by promissory notes, &c.

42. When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise

Exception.—A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities

43 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 42, 43 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners

Liability of drawer

44 The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided

Liability of drawee

45. The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill

46 Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 80, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour

47 No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees, or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need, or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance

Liability of indorser

48 Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 89, 93, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course

49 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals

50 The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party

51 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto, subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party

Illustration

A draws a bill on B, who accepts A afterwards indorses the bill to C C to D and D to E As between E and B, B is the principal debtor and A C and D are his sureties As between E and A A is the principal debtor and C and D are his sureties As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety

Suretyship

52 The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments

Discharge of indorser's liability

53 The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party, but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity

Illustration

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B which contains the following indorsements in blank —

First indorsement, "John De Souza"
Second indorsement "Peter Williams"
Third indorsement, "Wright and Co
Fourth indorsement, John Rozario

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument

54 No maker of a promissory note, and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature

55. No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse

56. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party

57. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged

58 An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name

59 An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties

60. If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration

Illustrations

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B B is a holder of the bill for consideration, and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B, for consideration, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

(*c*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D, D strikes out C's indorsement D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved

61. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable con-

sideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon

Partial absence or failure of money consideration

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced

Explanation —The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder

Illustration

A draws a bill on B for Rs 500 payable to the order of A B accepts the bill but subsequently dishonours it by non payment A sues B on the bill B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs 400 and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue A can only recover Rs 400

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced

CHAPTER IV

OF NEGOTIATION

Negotiation by delivery

64 Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof

Exception —A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens

Illustrations

(*a*) A the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer delivers it to B s agent to keep for B The instrument has been negotiated

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A s banker, who is at the time the banker of B directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B s credit in the banker s account with B The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B s agent The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it

Negotiation by indorsement

65 Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof

Transfer without indorsement.

66 If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name

Liability of transferor without indorsement

67 If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full

68 The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full, and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser

Effect of indorsement

69 The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation, but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded

70 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof

Illustrations

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments —

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only

(*b*) "Pay C for my use

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C

(*e*) "Pay C"

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C bein part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C

Who may negotiate

71 Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same

Explanation —Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof, or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof,

Illustration

A bill is drawn payable to A or order A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words 'or order,' or any equivalent words B may negotiate the instrument

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional

72 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him

Illustrations

(*a*) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me"

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability

(*b*) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C

(*c*) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course

Instrument indorsed in blank

74. A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person

Indorsement for part of sum due

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser

Collateral agreements

77 No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration

Illustration

A person who is a creditor of A signs, as acceptor, a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees A being the holder indorses it for value to B who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A A's debt to the acceptor can not be set off against B's claim on the bill.

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased

78 The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue

80 The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor

Accommodation note or bill

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party

Illustration

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction

CHAPTER V

OF PRESENTMENT

Presentment for acceptance

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place, and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured

Presentment of promissory note for sight

83 A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day In default of such presentment

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

Drawee's time for deliberation

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Presentment for payment

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof

Hours for presentment

86 Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight

87 An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments

88. An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment, and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place

Instrument payable at specified place

90 A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place

Presentment where no exclusive place specified

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be

Presentment when maker, &c, has no known place of business or residence

92. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person

Presentment of instrument payable on demand

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased or assignee of insolvent

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee

Posting instruments to be presented

97 When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor or drawee reside in different places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument, and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt, where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time

When presentment unnecessary

98 No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases —

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours,

(*b*) as against any party if, after maturity with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment,

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance

99 When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss

CHAPTER VI

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST

To whom payment should be made

100 Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument

Interest when rate specified

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Interest when no rate specified

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him

CHAPTER VII.

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Discharge from liability,

104 The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

by cancellation,

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder,

by release,

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge,

by payment

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty four hours to accept

105. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment

Cheque payable to order

107. Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him

Alterations by stranger in note or bill

109 Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made

Effect of material alteration

110. Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment, the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account, the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer, obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque

Alteration by indorsee

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed

CHAPTER VIII

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR

Dishonour by non-acceptance

114 A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill

Dishonour by non-payment

115 A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same

By and to whom notice should be given

116. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque

Mode in which notice may be given

117. Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee, may be oral or written, may, if written, be sent by post, and may be in any form, but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon, and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour

118 Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116

Agent for presentment

119 When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour

When party to whom notice given is dead

120 When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary

121 No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto,

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment,

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice,

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found, or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it,

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer,

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable,

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument

CHAPTER IX

OF NOTING AND PROTEST

Noting

122 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges

Protest

123 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour

Protest for better security

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid Such certificate is called a protest for better security

Contents of protest

124 A protest under section 123 must contain—

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon,

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested,

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public, the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found,

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal,

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest,

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected

Notice of protest

125 When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest

Protest for non payment after dishonour by non acceptance

126 All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity

CHAPTER X

OF REASONABLE TIME

Reasonable time

127. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments, and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Reasonable time for presentment

128 Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 94 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places

Illustration

A draws on B, resident at Calcutta a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight and sends it to C at Benares C, the day after he receives it indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour

129. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice

130. A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder

CHAPTER XI

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR

Acceptance for honour

131. When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made

132 Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer

Liability of acceptor for honour

133 An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not, and such party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity

When acceptor for honour may be charged

134 An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour

Payment for honour

135 When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public

Right of payer for honour

136 Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment

CHAPTER XII

OF COMPENSATION

Rules as to compensation

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules —

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it,

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment,

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any) If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill

CHAPTER XIII

OF FOREIGN BILLS

138. Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee

Drawee in case of need

139. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn

Protest of foreign bills

CHAPTER XIV

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

140 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument

Illustration

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent, and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured An action on the bill is brought against B in British India. He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent only, but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent

141. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient

Law of place of payment governs dishonour

Illustration

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign The notice is sufficient

142 If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India

Instrument made, &c, out of British India but in accordance with its law

143 Until the contrary is proved the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India

Presumption as to foreign law

SCHEDULE

No and year	Title	Extent of repeal
VI of 1840	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange	The whole
V of 1866	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India	Sections 11, 12 and 13
I of 1872	Indian Evidence Act	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange
XV of 1874	Laws local extent	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866, ss 11, 12 and 13

A PHILLIPS,

Secy to the Govt of India

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 18 OF 1877

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act, 1873

Preamble

For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows —

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s 29

1 To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added —

"EXPLANATION —Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section"

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 191

2 In section 191 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 199

3 To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwári-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwári's records mainly depends

SIMLA, *The 13th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First publication]

The following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended.

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1139, dated 21st October 1876
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 3779 dated 16th November 1876
„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, No 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures
„ the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, No 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{4798}{2-3}$, dated 16th December 1876 and enclosures
„ the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, No 1392, dated 30th December 1876 and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 50 dated 14th December 1876
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 695—1, dated 15th January 1877 and enclosure
„ Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877, and enclosure
„ Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjab, No 39 F, dated 31st January 1877 and enclosures
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 54 F, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures
„ Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Revenue Department, No 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures
„ Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North Western Provinces, No 40 F, dated 19th February 1877, and enclosures
„ Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 756—2, dated 17th February 1877 and enclosure
„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures
„ Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St George, No 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure
„ Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, No 892, dated 7th April 1877
„ Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 41 dated 5th July 1877
From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure
Note by the Hon'ble T C Hope, dated 9th October 1877

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers

3 We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act

4 In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise

5 We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest officer But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one

6 In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing

7 With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them

8 We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay

9 In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10 From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted

11 Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard

12 We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable

13 We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith

14 Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation

15 In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record

16 In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation

17 In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest

18 In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the and for public purposes

19 We have added a section (38) to enable Government, at the request of owners of land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province, but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India.

20. We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights The holders of lands under lákhiráj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India

21 In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities

22 We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws

23. In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24 In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed.

25 We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons

26 We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests

27 We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government At the same time, being permissive in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred

28 The publication ordered by the Council has taken place, but we consider republication to be desirable

29 We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed

SIMLA,
The 17th October 1877

T C HOPE
R E EGERTON
A J ARBUTHNOT
WHITLEY STOKES
F R. COCKERELL

No II

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877 "

Short title

It shall come into force at once,

Commencement

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration

Extension

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification

Repeal of Acts

2 In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer

"Forest officer"

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood

"Tree"

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not

'Timber'

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

"Forest produce"

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horns

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act

"Forest-offence"

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

"Cattle"

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial.

"River"

CHAPTER II

OF RESERVED FORESTS

3 The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided

Power to reserve forests

4 Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

Notification by Local Government

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest,

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter

Explanation 1 —For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries

Explanation 2 —The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

5 During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued, and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land

Bar of accrual of forest-rights

6 When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation —

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest,

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest, and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7. The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into—

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say —

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits.

Extinction of rights

9 The following rights shall be extinguished —

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period, and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*)

10. In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest, or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights, or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act,

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with, and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money.

11. In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Order on claims.

12. The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer.

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed

13 If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered

Record where he admits claim

14 After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified. For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may—

Exercise of rights admitted or modified

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted, or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government

15 In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit

Commutation of rights

16 Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to—

Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders

Appeal under section 16

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government

18. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved

19. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer, and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court, and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest

20 The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14

21 The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act

22 Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided

23. No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government

Rights not to be alienated without sanction

24 No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests

25 The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof

Acts prohibited in such forests

26. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf,

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass,

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber,

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same,

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce,

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved

27 The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Formation of village forests

28. The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS

"Protected Forest" defined

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest"

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved

Power to issue notification—

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette—

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification,

closing forest,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed, for such term not exceeding ten years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed,

prohibiting collection of forest produce,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid,

the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and

and breaking up or clearing of land

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest, and

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters.—

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manu-

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests,

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*c*) the grantings of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce,

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made,

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests,

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests,

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty,

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests,

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests,

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty,

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded as contemplated in section twenty-nine.

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30

33 Any person who commits any of the following offences —

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree,

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest,

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest,

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber, or

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid,

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree,

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases

34 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine.

CHAPTER V

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT.

Protection of forests for special purposes

35. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation,

(*b*) the grazing of cattle,

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation,

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes —

First—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches,

Second—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel,

Third—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks,

Fourth.—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication,

Fifth—For the preservation of the public health,

and may alter or cancel such notification.

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to show cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government.

Power to assume management of such forests

36 In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land.

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor.

Expropriation of forests in certain cases.

37. In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly

Protection of forests at request of owners.

38 The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled.

CHAPTER VI

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER

Power to impose duty on timber

39 The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right,

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty.

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money

40 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII.

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce

41 The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce.

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India,

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass,

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor,

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark,

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it, the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt,

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed,

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same,

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber,

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks, prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration.

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41

42 The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest produce at depôt

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt

44 In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss

CHAPTER VIII

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER

45 All—

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly

(*a*) timber found adrift, beached, stranded, sunk,

(*b*) unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption

Notice to claimants of drift timber

46. Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him, but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section

Disposal of unclaimed timber

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently.

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely):—

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five,

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber,

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber,

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL

A—Of Penalties

Seizure of property liable to confiscation

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence may be seized by any Police-officer or Forest-officer

Application for confiscation

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made.

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient of the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report of the circumstances to his official superior

Procedure thereupon

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law

Forest-produce, tools, &c, when liable to confiscation

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found.

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold

Appeal from such order.

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final.

Property when to vest in Government

59 When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances

Saving of power to release property seized

60. Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Punishment for wrongful seizure

61. Any Police-officer or Forest-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary-marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both

B —Of Criminal Procedure

Power to arrest without warrant.

63 Any Police-officer or Forest-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*)

Power to prevent commission of offence

64 Every Police and Forest-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence

Power to try offences summarily

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees

Operation of other laws not barred.

66 Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Power to compound offences

67 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property, but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force

Presumption that timber belongs to Government.

68 When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved.

C —Of Cattle-trespass

Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, to apply

69 Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Police-officer or Forest-officer

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act

70 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say —

For each elephant	ten rupees
For each buffalo or camel	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	one rupee
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas

D —Miscellaneous

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest officer and Police officers.

71 Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest,

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest,

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers

72 The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say —

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents,

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial

before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person

Additional powers to make rules.

73 The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act,

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act,

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons, and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules

74 The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both

Rules when to have force of law

75 All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same, or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein.

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government

Recovery of money due to Government

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

Lien on forest produce for such money

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid

Power to sell such produce

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty.

Forest officers deemed public servants

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code

Indemnity for acts done in good faith

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest officers not to trade

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four.

SCHEDULE

(*See section* 1)

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year of Act	Title
VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests
VII of 1869	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma.
XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(*No* 34)

Special famine report for the week ending 29th September 1877

Statement No 34, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 29th September* 1877

Prospects continue favorable During the past week there have been frequent and heavy showers, the rainfall averaging throughout the Province from 2 to 3½ inches, and therefore generally heavier than in the previous week The tanks have in most places received a good supply, and in many there has not been so much water for several years The harvesting of the early crops continues, the crops still in the ground are promising, and agricultural operations for late sowings active

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 4,734 tons, or 534 tons more than for the week ending the 22nd instant The markets are fully supplied The imports were received from the following quarters.—

	Tons
Madras	4,309
Beypore and Malabar	94
Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam .. .	154
Other places . . .	87
Total .	4,734

From Bangalore 1,751 tons were exported to places in the interior, or 145 tons less than last week. The export was to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr ..	456
Bellary and Chitaldroog .	239
Mysore	518
Oossoor (Salem district) .	55
Round Bangalore .	483
Total ..	1,751

3 Prices are again a little easier, the tendency to a slight fall having continued in most districts The following statement shews the maximum and minimum prices in the districts of the Province —

	Maximum in lbs per rupee		Minimum in lbs per rupee	
	2nd sort rice	Ragi	2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore district	12	14	9	13
Kolar ,,	12	16	9½	12
Túmkúr ,,	11	17	9	10
Mysore ,,	9½	14	8	10
Hassan ,,	10	15	8½	9½
Kadur ,,	9	14	8	10
Shimoga ,,	11	14	8	9½
Chitaldroog ,,	12	16	8	10½

In Bangalore there has been a material fall in rice and ragi in both the maximum and minimum scales, ragi now selling at 14 and rice at 12 lbs per rupee Rice is cheapest in Bangalore, Kolar and Chitaldroog, and ragi in Kolar, Chitaldroog and Túmkúr. Local stores of ragi have been produced for sale in several districts.

4 The number of laborers on civil relief works was 31,038, or 242 less than in the previous week, but the returns having come in for the first time in a new form, the figures are not quite accurate There was an increase of 1,524 laborers in Bangalore and of 1,766 in Mysore, and a decrease of 1,066 in Túmkúr and of 1,015 in Chitaldroog The other variations were not remarkable.

5 Under the Public Works Department 27,655 laborers were employed, or an increase of 2,384 The increase was chiefly in Bangalore, whilst Kolar, Túmkúr, Hassan and Kadur shew a decrease Laborers continue to leave the works for field occupation, and officers report that in parts where prospects are most encouraging, people neither seek the works nor relief camps.

The State Railway is the only very large work in progress, and more than 7,000 are now working upon it The Bangalore and Mysore water-supply projects occupy 3,000 between them the other works are chiefly roads and tanks, some of which have only been recently commenced

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps have again fallen and now amount to 126,204, or about the number returned for the week ending 7th July. The decrease is very general, but it is largest in the Bangalore, Túmkúr, and Kolar districts In the Bangalore Municipality there was a small increase —

	Week ending—			
	September 22nd	September 29th	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore district	45,795	20,256	25,539	
„ Municipality	15,342	15,395		53
Kolar district	8,698	6,291	2,107	
Túmkúr „	41,297	36,310	4,987	
Mysore „	2,575	2,638		63
„ Municipality	707	710		3
Hassan district	12,147	11,165	982	
Kadur „	2,828	2,682	146	
Shimoga „	3,984	3,075	909	
Chitaldroog „	28,519	27,682	837	
Total	161,892	126,204	35,807	119

7 The net decrease amounts to 35,688, and is due to the same causes which operated last week, namely, improved prospects, resumption of ordinary occupations, and stricter supervision of the camps It is most marked in the districts to most benefited More than 12,000 people are being employed near Bangalore, and as more work becomes available, further transfers from the relief camps can be made The condition of the people on the works continues a marked contrast to their appearance in the relief camps The orders to refuse no applicant continue in force

8 The cost of gratuitous feeding is returned as follows —

	Per head Rs A P
Bangalore district	1 2 4
„ Municipality	0 8 9
Kolar district	0 10 2
Túmkúr „	0 12 5
Mysore „	0 14 9
„ Municipality	0 7 5
Hassan district	0 12 4
Kadur „	0 11 1
Shimoga „	0 13 2
Chitaldroog „	0 8 11

or an average cost of 12 annas per head

"By Order,"

BANGALORE, 6th October 1877.

A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

INTERIM REPORT

Weather continues showery Prospects encouraging

BANGALORE, 6th October 1877

A W.

Movement of food grains for the week ending 6th October 1877

No 2

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway, for week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1877

	AGRA						DELHI								
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra.	Lead in miles from Agra.	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi.	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total.	Remarks
	E. I Ry	O R Ry	S,P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S,P D Ry						
Bhurtpore	1,445	.		2,525	3,970	33				200	200		547	4,717	
Mandawar				1,812	1,812	74				3,256	3,256	155	1,840	6,908	
Dosa				161	161	112						152	948	1,109	
Jeypore	3,247	71		1,297	4,615	150			1,405	4,630	6,035	191	673	11,323	
Sambhar				69	69	188						229		69	
Kishengarh	5	.			5	215			220		220	256		225	
Ajmere	772	.		392	1,164	232			1,598	1,863	3,461	273	734	5,359	
Beawr						263						304			
Nasurabad						247						288	195	195	
Rewari									1,247	2,871	4 118	51	1,193	5,311	
Ulwar				407	407				1,201	7,803	9,004	97	2,213	11,624	
Other stations, Raj Ry	521			1,112	1,633				1,533	702	2,235		1,756	5,624	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37	...								
Total	5,990	71	...	7,775	13,836				7,204	21,325	28 529		10,099	52,464	

Note —The figures shew maunds moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations , those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations

(Sd.) G F MATHEW,

For Manager

No 3

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway, for week ending Saturday, the 13th October 1877

	AGRA						DELHI								
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Raj Ry	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry						
Bhurtpore	20			19	39	33								39	
Mandawar	23			12	35	74			4½	50	54½	155	53	142½	
Dosa	6	8		5	19	112						152	22	41	
Jeypore	295	4		17	316	150			29	23	52	191	27	395	
Sambhar	½				½	188						229	½	1	
Kishengarh						215						256	11	11	
Ajmere	43				43	232			92	6	98	273	14	155	
Beawr						263						304			
Nasirabad				1⅓	1⅓	247			7	2	9	288	2	12⅓	
Rewari									151	3	154	51	6	160	
Ulwar									37	66	103	97	34	137	
Other stations, Raj Ry	24			29	53					63	63		96	212	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
Total	411⅓	12		83⅛	506⅝				320½	213	533½		265½	1 305⅝	

Note —The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations

(Sd) G F MATHEW,
For Manager

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country

Statement No XLVII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 13th October 1877

Districts	Area in square miles	Affected area in square miles	Population of district	Affected population	Collectors reports by telegram, dated 6th to 13th October 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 29th September	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 6th October	Average daily number of people employed: Percentage of population of district	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee:	Ordinary prices	During the past week	During the present week	Average rainfall of all the talukas for five years	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports ‖
									Rs	Rs							
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	The crops are very fair, except in Pachora, Erandol and Bhusawal talukas where more rain is still wanted	7,788	6,324	61	2,25,170	2,85,378	Jowari	56	20½	19⅜	24 94	14 40	19 67
											Bajri	54	17¾	18¼			
Násik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Rain sufficient except in Baglan Weather now fine Crops good 25 deaths from cholera.	3,451	1,425	19	5,86,251	3,63,660	Jowari	54	17	19½	35 29	27 55	22 71
											Bajri	47	16	17½			
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	The kharif crops are good, except in Kopargaon, Sangamner and parts of Akola and Rahuri where they have generally failed The bajri in Shrigonda and Jamkhed has been injured by rain 60 deaths from cholera	* 30,317	† 1,789	23	15,95,235	7,90,564	Jowari	76	18	19	24 30	10 65	15 32
											Bajri	66	16½	17			
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	The prospects of the kharif crops are favourable, and rabi sowing is in progress throughout the district No more rain required for the present	23,601	19,870	2 19	16,06,009	12,78,278	Jowari	65	17½	17⅜	30 60	20 76	21·74
											Bajri	51	16	17¼			
Sholápur	4,496	4,490	7,18,034	7,18,034	Excessive rain has done slight damage to the kharif crops in the Malsiras taluka, but they are good in other places The rain has also retarded rabi sowing in some places The condition of the people is generally improved, but many still require charitable relief The grain supply is sufficient	13,714	11,680	1 62	35,92 704	17,43,457	Jowari	66	19	20	25 21	8 11	28 29
											Bajri	60	19½	20			
Satara	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Crops good Sowing of rabi retarded in some places by heavy rain Prospects hopeful	15,278	13,326	1 25	11,88 794	10 38,525	Jowari	39	17½	19	54 60	25 43	39 55
											Bajri	35	19	21½			
Kaládgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8 16,037	Kharif crops good Rabi sowing is progressing, except at Bijapur where it is retarded by excessive rain	‡36,350	‡19,986	2 44	30 46,021	22,26,743	Jowari	56	·11	11¼	22 43	6 13	17 57
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	9 38,750	5 01 000	Abundant rain throughout the district Crops doing well Rabi sowing progressing Grain supply sufficient	18,131	15,138	1 61	14,57,391	9,43,833	Jowari	43	18	15½	30 48	21 34	29 40
Dharwar	4,564	3 000	9 88 037	6 30 000	The general condition of the crops is excellent, and that of the people is much improved.	33,528	28,718	2 90	15,48 356	11,76,331	Jowari	43	13	13½	26 39	13·81	20 51
TOTAL	54 350	31 183	70 3 927	50 18 092		1 82,158	1,18 256	1 48	1,50,45,934	98,46,769							
Em grants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						‡ 1 455	‡ 1 625										
GRAND TOTAL						1 83,613	1 19 881										

* These figures include all the labourers upon the Dhond Manmad Railway a large number of whom are not relief but ordinary labourers † Ordinary labourers excluded.
‡‡ These figures are for the weeks ending 22nd and 29th September respectively § For details and dates see table appended.

The season continues to improve Eight talukas were mentioned last week as requiring more rain, and this week the number is reduced to four—three in Khandesh and one in Nasik The kharif crops have generally failed in those talukas in the north-west of Ahmednagar mentioned in the last statement but one as the worst

2 Prices are more fluctuating, but on the whole show further improvement

3 A decrease of 63,902 in the number of labourers upon relief works follows this week upon the decreases of 22,938 and 36,758 shown in the last two statements But about 25,000 of this week's decrease should strictly be divided among several preceding weeks, as it consists of the number of ordinary labourers engaged upon the Dhond and Manmad Railway, who have now for the first time been distinguished from the relief labourers upon the same work, and left out of account It is satisfactory to notice that the numbers are now getting less in every one of the nine districts

4 Cholera has now disappeared from all the affected districts, except Nasik and Ahmednagar In the last named district the number of deaths is increasing.

5 Weekly written reports received since the date of the last statement bring the detailed information in the case of the Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara Collectorates up to the 6th October, and in the case of the other five affected districts to the 29th September The usual rainfall table compiled from these reports is appended The kharif crops continue in good condition almost everywhere, but are suffering for want of rain in the south and the east of Khandesh, and in the north of Ahmednagar The same cause prevents the sowing of winter crops in some places in the same districts, while in others, particularly in Sholapur, Satara and Kaladgi, that work is impeded by excessive rain On the whole, however, the sowing of winter crops progresses satisfactorily, and where the only impediment is excessive rain, the same cause which now delays sowings serves also to extend the time for possible sowing

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 22nd September, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works. Comparing the results shown in the table below with those shown in the last statement, it will be seen that the number of persons in receipt of Government charitable relief has decreased from 97,694 to 96,083, while the number of children under 7 years of age has decreased from 64,654 to 55,972 The number of people charitably relieved was thus just half as many as the labourers upon relief works during the same week

Districts	Collectors' discretionary grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date	Average number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	*537	*281	3 194	2 490	303	3,866
Nasik	228	89	1,969	3,181	470	18 491
Ahmednagar	3 278	1,118	37 675	11,779	1,480	39 822
Poona	22,049	13 053	2 01,231	8 927	1,377	59 368
Sholapur	20 158	10 930	1,39 867	4 088	589	43 200
Satara	12 017	5 890	79 005	*1 686	*1,470	45,804
Kaladgi	*19 560	*12 195	1 68 639	9 336	1,754	84 430
Belgaum	11 600	8 529	1,25,679	5 118	989	22 714
Dharwar	3,632	2,619	57 245	9 214	1,288	32 039
Kanara	124	145	5,799	(None)	(None)	1,526
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	153	18	457
TOTAL	96,083	54,819	8,20,732	55,972	9,738	3,50,717

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department agency upon which more than a thousand persons were employed in the week ending 29th ultimo The total number engaged on these large works constitutes over 74 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	2,783	5,198	
	Bombay-Agra Road	2,415		
Násik	..			
Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	27,754	27,754	
Poona	Nira Canal	12,141	20,001	
	Motoba Tank	3,426		
	Mutha Canal	2,873		
	Shirsophal Tank	1,561		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	3,368	5,117	
	Pangaon Lake	1,749		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	5,070	14,066	
	Nehr Tank	4,605		
	Pingli Tank	3,491		
Kaládgi	Muddibihal-Talikot Road	3 794	7,002	
	Hovin Hipergi-Talikot Road	3,208		
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	4,918	16,496	
	Bagewadi-Soundatti Road	2,815		
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	2,471		
	Athni-Kanamadi Road	2,188		
	Athni-Belanki Road	1,843		
	Metalling Mail Road	1,180		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road	1,181		
Dharwar	Karwar-Bellary Road	11,639	28,113	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	7,151		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	4,135		
	Hubli-Kaládgi Road	3,034		
	Hullhal-Annigeri Road	2,154		
	Grand Total	..	1,23,747	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 29th ultimo The number of persons on works under Public Works Department agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 140,157, and on works under Civil agency 24,855 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil agency has thus risen during the week from 11 7 to 15 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 98,46,769, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,20,667 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 8,20,732 from the Collectors' discretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,07,88,168

9 Maps are not sent with this summary

10 From the appended table showing the condition of the affected Native States it will be seen that the accounts of the crops continue favourable, and that prices continue to fall Little additional information has been received as regards the number of people upon the relief works

11 During the week ending 6th October, 101 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports, and 3,736 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 3,837 tons for the week This is less by 608 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 6th October 1877 to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 6th October was 419,225 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877	In October (up to 6th)	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta ports	44,215	46,332	54,347	857	15,204	3,319	101	164,575
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	3,004	215,951
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Násik	12,829	7,471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	732	38,699
TOTAL	124,239	95,511	105,926	22,865	44,753	22,094	3,837	419,225

12 There has been a net decrease of 63,732 in the number of people upon relief works, and a decrease of 6,682 in that of young children, and a decrease of 1,611 in that of people on charitable relief

13 There is considerable improvement in the general situation, but the high prices still press heavily upon the poor

C J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R E,
Acting Secretary to Government

C. E BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH OCTOBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras abundant rain is reported from the Malabar Coast, and good general rain elsewhere prospects continue good, and agricultural operations are actively progressing, prices are slowly falling. The number on relief works is 530,299, and gratuitously fed 1,283,966, the former is less by 56 929 and the latter by 247,289 than last week In Mysore there has been excellent general rain, and the crops are flourishing, the number on works is 62,506 and gratuitously relieved 103,750 the former is less by 7,187 and the latter by 22,454 than last week In Bombay there has been heavy rain in the Southern Mahratta Country and Ratnagiri, and good showers throughout the Deccan none has fallen in Guzerat, Kattywar, Khandesh or Násik, the crops are generally in good condition in Bombay proper, but want more rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Násik, and Khandesh, in Sind there is no improvement In the Central Provinces there has been good rain in Chhindwára and Mandla, and slight showers in a few other districts the prospects of the *kharif* are good everywhere except in Sambalpur, Saugor and Damoh, where the rice has failed the *rabi* sowings are being vigorously pushed on No rain is reported from Berar, but the crops are in good condition None has fallen in Central India prospects in Malwa and Baghelkhand are good, but immigrants are still coming southwards in large numbers from the direction of Gwalior In Rajputana very slight showers are reported from Ajmere, Jodhpore and Ulwur, more rain is generally wanted to permit of sowings in Ulwur and Jeypore In Bengal there has been good general rain, which has made prospects favourable throughout Bengal proper and Behar, in Pooree, Lohardugga and Singhbhoom the crops are however suffering from want of rain No more rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, sowings for the *rabi* are everywhere in active progress, prices are still high, but prospects generally good In the Punjab a good fall of rain is reported from Rawalpindi, and showers in Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar and Peshawar ploughing and sowing for the *rabi* are going on Rain has fallen in Nepal, where prospects are now improved In Assam there has been rain, and prospects are favourable In Burma there has been moderate rain, and the condition of the crops generally is good a considerable portion of the area where the rice was destroyed by floods has been replanted, but the weather latterly has not been favourable to the young crops

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Kurnool (Oct 16th)	89 (average in 5 taluks)	October 13th, rice 5 98, *cholum* 7 60, *raggi* 8 44 *cumboo* 9 66 on works 115 893 children 15 947 camps and houses 14 268, village relief 69 230 figures for Koilkuntla, Sirwell and Markapur estimated, return not being received standing crops thriving well, agricultural operations vigorously carried on
Nellore („ „)	1 23	October 13th rice 6 8, *cholum* 7 58 *raggi* 8 56, *cumboo* 9 4, on civil works 14 208 reported probably 19,000 altogether on Public Works Department works 11 387, on canal 28,205, children 5,703, camps and houses 12 401, village relief 2,560, crops fair, agriculture still active
Tinnevelly („ „)	1 63	October 15th, rice 7 50 *cholum* 9 30, *raggi* 9 90 *cumboo* 8 85 camps and houses 10 069, village relief 1 734, sowing and transplanting active, standing crops good, harvest of paddy in Tenkarai, outturn half, prospects greatly improved
South Canara („ „)	5 60	October 13th rice 4 24 *raggi* 11 20, harvesting of 1st rice crop continues, outturn favourable
Cuddapah („ „)	96	October 12th, rice 6 3 *cholum* 8 87, *raggi* 9 38 *cumboo* 11 36, on works 72,655, children 15 087, camps and houses 6 296, village relief 103,253, crops good, *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn half
Salem („ „)	1 56	October 15th rice 7 24 *raggi* 9 57, *cumboo* 9 30 *cholum* 9 12, on works 58,730, children 800, camps and houses 96 310, village relief 130,620, crops thriving harvest of paddy, *cumboo* and *raggi* in parts, outturn about half
North Arcot („ „)	1 55	October 12th, rice 7 3, *cholum* 8 1, *raggi* 8 8, *cumboo* 9 0, on works 76,568, children 12 616, camps and houses 18,638, village relief 109,951, crops good, harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo*, out turn poor
Trichinopoly („ „)	1 58 (average of district)	October 13th rice 6 16, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 36, *cumboo* 10 70, on works 5 285, children 1,102, camps and houses 1 028, village relief 2,181, sowing vigorous, early paddy, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn about a nine anna crop, some returns not received yet and approximate figures taken

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
Tanjore (Oct 16th)	1 42	October 13th, rice 5 84, *cholum* 9 54, *raggi* 12 43, *cumboo* 11 46, on works 416, children about 104, camps and houses 2,220, village relief 6 751, wet crops thriving, dry, in good condition, except in parts of Pattucottai where they are withering, harvest of *kuruvai* and *kadappu* ½ to ¾, *kar* ½ to full *cumboo*, *cholum* and *raggi* ⅛ to ¼
Chingleput („ „)	From 1 0 to 1 75 in Chingleput Tiavellore Madurantakam, and Conjeveram, light showers in Saidapet and Ponneri	October 13th, rice second sort 7 74, *raggi* 10 88 *cumboo* 9 90, *cholum* 10 11, on relief works 13,202, gratuitous relief in camps 19,333, in other places 61,806
Kistna („ 15th)	89	October 11th, rice 7 13 *cholum* 10 83, *raggi* 11 33, *cumboo* 14 87, on works 6,285, camps and houses 406, village relief 16,873, crops generally good but suffering slightly from locusts in Narsarowpet and Palnad, and from grub in Sattanapalli and Repalli, *sajja* and gingelly still harvesting
Bellary („ 16th)	1 7	October 13th rice 6 15 *cholum* 7 90 *raggi* 11 5, *cumboo* 7 93, on works 79 832, children 8,321, camps and houses 24,433, village relief 207,898, dry and wet crops generally fair, *cholum*, *raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested in few places
Coimbatore („ „)	41	October 13th, rice 7 08, *cholum* 8 31, *raggi* 9 57, *cumboo* 7 91, on civil agency works 12,859, children 906, camps and houses 1,101,940, village relief 17,641, crops in good condition, harvest of paddy and *raggi* in parts, outturn full to ⅓, accounts from professional agency works not received
Nilgiris („ „)	2 09	October 13th, rice 5 57, *cholum* 6 12, *raggi* 7 13 *cumboo* 6 53, relief works none, camps and houses 594, village relief 11, harvest of *raggi* and *samay* outturn between ½ to ¼
Madura („ „)	1 06	October 13th, rice 6 66, *cholum* 8 42, *raggi* 9 40, *cumboo* 9 76, on works 19,301, children 1,193 in camps and houses 24,503, village relief 81,632, freshes in the Vaga
Malabar („ „)	7 24	October 13th, rice 8 74, *raggi* 11 41, gratuitous relief 10, rain sufficient and seasonable, harvesting of first crop nearly completed, and transplanting of second crop continues prospects very good
South Arcot („ „)	General rain, 1 53 (average of district)	October 13th rice 6 76, *cholum* 8 12 *raggi* 9 82 *cumboo* 10 16, on works under Revenue Department 899, professional 2,928, children 47, in camps and houses 12,311, in villages 41,937, crops good, *raggi*, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts outturn tolerable *General Remarks*—General prospects continue good, prices still falling slowly, total number on works 530,299 total number gratuitously fed 1,283,966, exports of grain by rail from Madras not yet reported for week ending the 19th October 1877
Bombay— (Oct 17th)		
Sind— („ „)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 14th 7½ feet, dry easterly winds
Shikárpur		No change
Hyderabad		*Kharif* reaping *rabi* progressing, prospects poor, river abnormally low, fever in 7 talukas
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather cool, heavy dews at night, *kharif* crops withering for want of water, earlier crops ripening, *rabi* prospects gloomy, fever prevalent
Guzerat— (Oct 17th)		
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Crops good
Pánch Maháls	*Nil*	Close and cloudy
Kaira		No change, weather and public health good
Surat	*Nil*	Cholera in Surat and Choryasi 4 deaths fever in 3 talukas
Broach	*Nil*	Cholera in Broach taluka, 9 cases, 5 deaths, crops thriving
Khandesh and Násik— (Oct 17th)		
Khandesh	*Nil*	*Kharif* very fair, but late crops and *rabi* require rain, prices considerably down, public health good
Násik	*Nil*	*Kharif* reaping and *rabi* sowing progressing, prospects good except in Yeola, cholera slight, prices lower
Konkan— (Oct 17th)		
Tanna		Crops good except in two talukas, cholera continues in parts of the district
Colaba (Oct 15th)	58 in Alibág	Total rainfall 59 67, small pox at Alibág and cattle disease at Mahád, weather and crops good
Ratnagiri („ 9th)	2 92	Total rainfall 87 98, fallen more than was needed in some talukas, *kharif* crops being cut, prospects continue to be promising, 12 deaths from cholera in two talukas
Deccan— („ 17th)		
Poona	63	Total rainfall 19 22, prospects of crops, &c as last reported, deaths from cholera in Junnar and Haveli 4, a few cases of small pox in Junnar, health and weather good
Ahmednagar	*Nil* in Nagar, 75 in Karjat on 12th	*Bajri* harvesting generally progressing, *rabi* sowing continues, rain still required in parts of Sangamner, Kopargaon, and Ráhuri, 70 deaths from cholera

On page 2661 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant, opposite Bellary for "village relief 226,515 read "236,515, and opposite Madura for "children 1,471 read "1,671"

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay —*concluded*		
Sholapur	56, showers in talukas	Total rainfall 31 87, *kharif* crops good, *rabi* sowing progressing, condition of people improving
Satara	1 40, heavy rain in Tasgaon, in other talukas fall varying from 07 in peta Khandála to 3 73 in Khánápur	Total rainfall 23 98, crops good throughout, sowing of *rabi* retarded in some places, 17 deaths from cholera.
Southern Mahratta Country— (Oct 17th)		
Belgaum	2 11, rain throughout district, maximum 2 90 in Gokak, minimum 18 in Athni	Total rainfall 43 54, crops generally well hitherto but fear expressed about their safety if rain should continue, *rabi* sowing in progress
Dharwar	2 77	Total rainfall 23 82 fall general, in some parts heavy, north-east monsoon appears to have just commenced, crops flourishing, sowing progresses but is impeded by rain, fever prevalent in some talukas but not severe condition of the poor much improved
Kanara	3 67 in Karwar	Total rainfall 76 37, 32 deaths from cholera, rice harvest continues
Kaládgi	61 in Kaládgi, 17 in Muddebihál, 45 in Sindgi, 11 in Bágewádi, 60 in Bagulkot, 07 in Hungund	*Kharif* crops continue good, *rabi* sowing progressing
Kattewar and Gaekwar's Territory— (Oct 17th)		
Rajkot	*Nil*	Health generally good
Wadhwán	*Nil*	Crops and health same as before, in Chotila and Sáyla talukas large number of sparrows have appeared causing damage to crops
Baroda	*Nil*	Cotton slightly damaged by last fall, public health good
		General Remarks—Crops throughout the presidency proper, with the exception of parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik and Khandesh, good, in Sind there is no improvement, the north east monsoon appears to have set in throughout the Southern Mahratta Country
Bengal— (Oct 17th)		
Chittagong	46	
Noakholly	13	Health good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	1 55	
Hill Tipperah	83	
Backergunge	01	Health good
Furreedpore	2 38	
Dacca	68	
Tipperah	1 79	
Mymensingh	35	
24-Pergunnahs	1 35	Health fair, some cholera in Busseerhat and Barrackpore, fever abating
Jessore	3 77	
Nuddea	85	
Moorshedabad	1 83	Health good
Pubna	2 74	Fever in *sadar*, some cholera at Serajgunj and Shahzadpore
Rajshahye	2 02	Fever still prevalent
Bogra	2 27	Some fever, otherwise health fair
Dinagepore	Return not received	
Rungpore	91	Health good
Cooch Behar	62	Fever prevalent, otherwise health good
Jalpáiguri	10	
Darjeeling	14	
Midnapore	2·06	
Howrah	1 57	
Hooghly	1 62	
Burdwan	2 26	Fever in Culna and Jehanabad.
Bankoora	3 55	
Beerbhoom	74	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	1 48	
Bhágalpur	Return not received	
Monghyr	2 85	
Purneah	64	
Maldah	3 89	
Durbhunga	1 67	
Mozufferpore	1 9	
Sarun	2 53	Heavy rain in interior
Chumparun	96	Cholera almost ceased
Patna	24	Health good
Gya	1 68	

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		
Shahabad	1 41, 24 in previous week and not 1 42 as reported	
Hazáribágh	1 37	
Lohardugga	28	
Manbhoom	1 16	
Singhbhoom	17	District healthy
Balasore	2 15	Sporadic cholera in Bhuddruck sub-division
Cuttack	2 22	Cholera and cattle disease still reported
Pooree	*Nil*, 1 02 in Khoordah	
		General Remarks—In Bengal Proper the general prospects are favourable, but in Mymensingh and Furreedpore a good rice harvest is not expected, in Behar the general prospects are much improved by heavy rain of last week only in Chumparun more rain wanted, in Pooree Lohardugga and Singhbhoom crops suffering from want of rain, *rabi* cultivation progressing almost everywhere
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct 16th)	*Nil* since 10th October	Cold weather set in
Allahabad („ 17th)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing
Jhánsi („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings begun
Agra („ 16th)	*Nil*	Ploughing for *rabi* in progress, rates steady, emigration stopped, relief parties diminished
Bareilly („ 17th)	*Nil*	Prices still high, grain sowing commenced, health good
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	Heavy dews at night, prospect fair
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings commenced
		General Remarks—Weather clear since last report, cold weather set in, and *rabi* sowings progressing, prices still high, but prospects generally good
Punjab— (Oct 16th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing for *rabi* in progress, health good
Hissar	Slight rain in parts of the division	Rain not sufficient for *rabi* cultivation, fodder scarce, health generally good, but a few small pox cases in Rohtak district
Umballa	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings commenced, health good
Jullundur	2	Health good
Amritsar	3	More rain wanted for *rabi* sowings health good
Lahore	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing for *rabi* proceeding, health good
Ráwalpindi	1 7	*Rabi* prospects good all over, autumnal fever prevalent
Peshawar	3	Health good
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	No hope of *rabi* on *daman* unless rain falls soon, prices rising, health good
		General Remarks—Moderate showers of rain fell in parts of the province, ploughing and sowing for *rabi* progressing, public health generally good
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Oct 13th)	47	*Kharif* crops destroyed partially rice in some places entirely, owing to want of seasonable rain, *jowar* sowings completed, prospects of remaining crops favourable as yet cholera continues, prices steady
Sambalpur	20	Prospects of rice towards north good, towards south bad, cotton and sugarcane good, prices risen
Bilaspur	25	Prospects good, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur	49	Prospects favourable more rain wanted for rice, *rabi* sowings progressing, cattle disease prevalent, prices falling
Bálaghát	87	Prospects very favourable, *rabi* sowings continued, fever prevalent, prices easy
Chhindwára	2 27	Prospects favourable, fever continues, prices steady
Chánda (Oct 14th)	78	Rain wanted for rice, other *kharif* crops doing well, health good, prices stationary
Betul („ 15th)		Clear, prospects favourable, health good, prices stationary
Bhandara („ 16th)	*Nil*	Prospects of *kharif* much improved by previous week's rain, fever continues prices steady
Nágpur („ 17th)		Cloudy, *kharif* crops in excellent condition, *rabi* sowings progressing, health good, prices falling
Wardha	*Nil*	Prospects of *kharif* good, *rabi* sowings progressing
Nimár	*Nil*	*Kharif* prospects improved by previous week's rain, small pox continues
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	*Jowar* improving, prices fallen
Narsinghpur	*Nil*	Prospects fair, health good, prices fallen
Jubbulpore		Clear, *rabi* sowings progressing everywhere, fever continues, prices easier
Saugor	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing, immigration ceased, prices declining
Seoni		Clear, *kharif* gathering, *rabi* sowings delayed on account of recent rains, prices fallen
Damoh	36	*Rabi* sowings commenced, prices risen
Mandla	1 29	Crops much benefited, fever continues, prices stationary
		General Remarks—Good rain in Chhindwára and Mandla slight in Sambalpur, Bilaspur, Upper Godavari, Raipur, Balaghát and Chánda, no rain in other districts, prospects of *kharif* good everywhere, except at Sambalpur, Saugor and Damoh, where greater portion of rice has failed, Chánda requires more rain for rice, *rabi* sowings are vigorously pushed on everywhere, prices falling

On page 2664 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant, in the rainfall column opposite Chanda in the Central Provinces for "7 80" read "90"

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma— (Oct 17th)		
Arrakan Division—	1·0 in Akyab	Agricultural prospects continue to promise well, cholera reappeared in Sandoway town and portions of Sandoway district, otherwise public health good
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon		Crops reported to be flourishing in Pegu, and good in Syriam sub division, general prospects of harvest good, public health good, slight cattle disease in Syriam sub division, very little change in prices of food, grain stocks of paddy low in parts, and reserved for home consumption, no actual distress reported
Thonkwa	Rainfall nominal	Health and crops good.
Bassein	1 7	Fevers prevalent, slight cholera, total rainfall 117 4 inches, crops progressing favourably
Henzada	36 during week ending 13th, 2 50 in Myanoung and 3 0 in Mengyee during week ending 6th	Total rainfall in Henzada 72 52, in Myanoung 45 10, and in Mengyee 55 10 inches, slight cattle disease in 4 townships, 1 death from cholera in Mengyee, 6 in Monio, otherwise health good, crop prospects favourable
Prome	1 59	Cholera in Mahathaman, 7 deaths, 4 in Poungday sub division, otherwise healthy, total rainfall 48 inches, crops require more rain badly
Thayetmyo	2 60	Public health generally good, crops progressing, river falling, total rainfall 57 44 inches
Tenasserim Division—	3 70 in Amherst, 3 98 in Shwegyeen	Public health good, late plantings in Amherst still very doubtful, crops progressing
Tounghoo	36	More rain required for replanted paddy
		General Remarks—Crops unaffected by the floods still promise well, it is estimated that about one fourth of the rice crops in the Henzada district and one sixth of that in Bassein was destroyed by the late floods, a good portion of the land has been replanted, but the weather latterly has not been favourable to young crops, price of grain much fallen owing, it is said, to the favourable reports of rain in the Madras Presidency
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Oct 17th)	65	Mornings and evenings cool, fog over river in mornings, prospects of all crops favourable
Sylhet („ „)	2 38	Prospects of crops appear promising, fever and cholera in places
Mysore and Coorg— (Oct 17th)	Heavy showers general, 3 86 in Bangalore since Wednesday, 70 in Mysore, 20 in Coorg	Retail prices at Bangalore ordinary rice 14 lbs and *raggi* 19 lbs per rupee, wholesale prices half to one pound cheaper, crops flourishing, for week ending 6th October daily average number on civil works was 27,009, and on professional department works 35,497, increase due to drafting labourers to the larger works, number gratuitously relieved 103,750, decrease general in all the districts
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrâoti (Oct 17th)	*Nil*	Crops in good condition
Central India— (Oct 16th)		
Indore	*Nil*	
Gwalior	*Nil*	
Neemuch	*Nil*	
Rutlam	*Nil*	
Sutna	*Nil*	
		General Remarks—Prospects in Malwa and Baghelkhand good emigrants still passing in large numbers through Goona and Neemuch, cholera at Morai, two soldiers and several natives also died on road between Sipri and Goona
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Oct 17th)	Very slight shower in Beawur on the 12th	Prices steady
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing active in some parts, but more rain wanted, prices firm, health good
Jodhpore („ „)	One or two slight showers in district	Emigration continues, health good
Deoli („ 14th)	*Nil*	Prospects good, weather cloudy, prices falling
Ulwur („ 17th)	·08	Ground being prepared under wells, but rain insufficient for sowing on unirrigated land, great mortality among cattle after recent rain, emigrants returning
Nepal (Oct. 10th)	1 30	Prospects improved by rain

On page 2664 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 13th instant, opposite Mysore and Coorg for "under professional department 39,695" read "27,655."

On page 2636 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 6th instant, in the rainfall column opposite Henzada in British Burma, for "9·23" read "23."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 10th October 1877

PRESENT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C S I

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K C B.

The Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I

The Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I

Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, K C B

The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I

The Hon'ble F R Cockerell

The Hon'ble T C Hope, C S I

STAMP BILL

The Hon'ble MR COCKERELL introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees and moved that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon He said that, as a considerable period—nearly two years—had elapsed since leave was given to introduce a Bill on this subject, it seemed expedient that he should remind the Council of the scope of the former project of legislation and give some explanation of the circumstances which had delayed its progress and led to the proposal of the several further modifications of the present law provided for in the Bill now introduced When their late colleague, Mr. Inglis, moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the alteration of the stamp law it was proposed to bring together the Stamp Act of 1869, the Court-fees Act, so much of Act XIII of 1875 as related to the fees leviable on probates and letters of administration, and the several exemptions and remissions of duty and fees which the Governor General in Council had in the exercise of the powers vested in him by the Stamp and Court-fees Acts from time to time allowed, and also to explain and amend the provisions of the existing law in regard to which questions had been raised, and interpretations and constructions laid down through the decisions and rulings of the Courts

Such a measure of consolidation and amendment was in itself very necessary in the interest of the public convenience alone, for, between the year 1870 and the time when the Council was asked to sanction the introduction of a Bill relating to stamps and Court-fees, there had been hardly less than forty cases of remissions and reductions of duty and fees and other orders of Government relating to this subject, all constituting amendments of the existing law and scattered over numerous editions of the *Gazette of India*

Before further progress in the desired legislation could be made, the much vexed question of the propriety and expediency of substituting the use of impressed for adhesive stamps, with the object of checking the frauds which were alleged to be prevalent to such an extent as to imperil the security of the revenue, became ripe for decision, and was referred to a Committee of which his honourable colleague (Mr Hope) and he (Mr. COCKERELL) were members As the complete abandonment of the use of adhesive stamps in judicial proceedings would have necessitated very material alterations in the law relating to Court-fees, further action in the Legislative Department in respect of the Stamp Bill was suspended until the Committee had made its report. The opportunity

was taken of referring also to the consideration of this Committee the question of the feasibility of such amendments of the stamp law as would conduce to its improved working and the acquisition of a larger revenue

About the same time that these questions were referred to the Committee, the Government of India through its Financial Department circulated certain proposals for the amendment of the law and directed the several Local Governments, after consulting their subordinate officers, to report thereon Suggestions as to the propriety or expediency of other amendments were also invited The main points referred thus for the opinion of the Local Governments were—(1) the omission from the Stamp Act of any specification of the description of stamp to be used for the realization of stamp duties or Court-fees, and the substitution therefor of a power to the Government to regulate the use of a particular description of stamp for specified purposes by rules; (2) the specification in the Act of fees of fixed amount chargeable for the service of processes in lieu of the present system under which those fees are determined by rules framed by the High Courts, and the restoration to the executive of the same power of regulating the process-serving establishments as it has in regard to all other establishments, and (3) the reservation to the Governor General in Council of the power of making rules under the Stamp and Court-fees Act, now exercised by the Local Governments subject to the sanction of the Government of India

The local authorities returned an almost unanimous assent to the propriety and expediency of these proposals, and at the same time submitted their views as to other amendments of the law The Committee specially appointed for the consideration of the questions above referred to submitted their report, this report was sent by the Home Department to the several Local Governments, and a fresh set of opinions on all the matters treated of in it was thus elicited

The result of all this was that the entire subject of the revision of the stamp law had been considered and discussed in much detail by the local authorities, and he (MR COCKERELL) had thus had the great advantage in framing those provisions of the Bill, which embraced amendments of the existing law, of consulting the two sets of opinions elicited from local officers engaged in the administration of the law and best qualified from their experience of its operation both to point out its practical defects and to suggest appropriate remedies The proposed alterations of the law contained in the Bill were for the most part based upon such recommendations of the Committee as had met with the approval of the local authorities, and the suggestions of various officers, and he (MR COCKERELL) had much confidence therefore in presenting the Bill to the Council as a measure which was, as regards its main features at least, in complete accordance with the views of the chief administrative officers of the several parts of the empire to which a general law on this subject would apply.

Though there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of the proposed legislation, objections had been raised in some quarters For instance the expediency of reuniting in one Act the provisions of the law relating to stamp duties, and that by which Court-fees are regulated was questioned It was said that the present practice of keeping these two subjects distinct had worked smoothly and satisfactorily, and was best adapted to public convenience, inasmuch as the classes of persons who were chiefly affected by, and interested in knowing the requirements of the law in regard to the use of general stamps, were not much concerned in litigation and the liabilities of suitors in the matter of the payment of Court-fees

Now he (MR COCKERELL) regarded stamp duties and Court-fees rather as different branches of the same subject than as two distinct subjects The duties and the fees were both levied by means of stamps the sale proceeds of which were entered under the same head in the public accounts, and both were regulated by the same administrative agency Nor could he agree with the conclusion that the persons who had to do with general stamps had little or no interest in the subject of Court-fees, he thought on the contrary that, a few purely commercial transactions involving the use of bills of exchange, bills of lading, &c., excepted, the agency employed for determining the proper stamp duties chargeable on instruments executed in connection with the conveyance of inter-

ests in property, or obligations for the payment of money, was generally the same as that to which persons about to engage in litigation would have recourse, for he believed that it was no more the practice to frame instruments evidencing the transfer of any interest in property, than to draw up a plaint in a suit or an application to a Court, without the aid of legal practitioners On the other hand, there were distinct advantages in the combination of the existing enactments relating to stamp duties and Court-fees as the provisions of the law regarding the description of stamps to be used, the refund of the value of spoiled stamps, the sale of stamps and the general administration of these sources of revenue were common to both, so that a considerable saving in the enacting provisions would be effected by the proposed consolidation.

Then it had been urged that further legislation at the present time on the subject of stamps and Courts' fees was premature, and that these repeated alterations of laws affecting the transactions of a very large number of persons were extremely harassing and detrimental to public convenience He would read to the Council what had been written by the person who might be said to be the most prominent if not the only exponent of this feeling —

"I hope that the Government will deprecate the passing of this measure When the last General Stamp Act was passed in 1869 and the Court Fees Act in 1870, it was hoped that the wearisome and vexatious alterations of the law on these two subjects (of which there have been so many) had come to an end The law of 1866,* to which the public and the profession were beginning to get accustomed, was completely altered in form, and the system of separating ordinary stamps from Court Fees adopted I see no reason now for altering this system and re-uniting the Stamp Act with the Court Fees Act"

* Probably 1862 is meant, as no Stamp Act was passed in 1866

The writer of these remarks was a person who might reasonably have been expected to be better acquainted with the facts of the case If it were true in any measure that the stamp laws did come under the frequent revision of the Legislature, it could hardly be a matter for surprise or reprobation, because the very fact that the law on such a subject affects the transactions of a very large number of persons and is on that account more used and subjected to greater wear and tear probably than any other Act on the Statute-book, indicates in itself the necessity for its periodical repair But in order to show how much at variance with the real facts was the statement which he had just read, he (MR COCKERELL) must crave the indulgent forbearance of the Council whilst he entered into a very brief retrospect of past legislation in regard to stamps

Up to 1860, the law regarding both branches of the stamp revenue was distinct in the different Presidencies, having been contained in certain Regulations of the Madras, Bombay and Bengal Codes respectively Previously to that year the law had undergone no alteration in Bengal for a period of 31 years, in Bombay for 33, and Madras for 44 years, in the year 1860, the first general stamp law for all India was enacted, the Council would remember that the period was one of great financial pressure, when the Income-tax was first introduced and the tax-yielding resources of the Empire were being strained to the utmost limit feasible The gross stamp revenue, which up to that time had not exceeded seventy lakhs of rupees, was in the first year's operation of Act XXXVI of 1860 almost doubled It was hardly to be expected that such a great and sudden change of the law should be made without some mistakes, and accordingly in 1862 it was found necessary to amend the law for the purpose of remedying certain inequalities of taxation and undue pressure of particular duties caused by the previous Act, but the fresh legislation then adopted was entirely in the direction of the relief of the tax-payer and created no new burdens

In 1866 there was a demand for strengthening judicial establishments, and it was thought that the cost of the measure might be met by a corresponding increase of the stamp-fees leviable on the institution of suits A Committee was appointed in that year for the consideration of the subject, and the Act relating to stamp-fees levied in the Courts passed in 1867 was based on that Committee's recommendations The Act of 1867 related to fees levied in the Courts by means of stamps and left untouched the law relating to general stamps.

In 1868, fresh legislation was commenced in regard to the subject of general stamps and resulted in the passing of the General Stamp Act of 1869. The object of the Act of 1867 had been not merely to provide for the cost of improving

and strengthening the judicial establishments, but also to repress to a certain extent litigation of a frivolous and vexatious character which was said to have been partly encouraged by too low rates of Court-fees The decrease in litigation, however, resulting apparently from the operation of the Act of 1867, was found to be so excessive as to justify the apprehension that the tentative rates of fees imposed thereby had over-reached the mark and amounted to a practical prohibition in many cases of legitimate redress of actual wrongs Accordingly in 1870 a relieving measure was adopted, designated the "Court-fees Act," by which the fees theretofore chargeable on the majority of suits were reduced to the extent of about 2½ per centum The Stamp Act of 1869 and the Court-fees Act of 1870 contained the law in force on these matters up to the present time It would be seen therefore that the sum total of stamp-legislation during the last half century consisted of three Acts for the imposition of stamp duties and four Acts relating to Court-fees, whilst some of these measures had been adopted exclusively in the interest of the tax-payer This indicated, in his opinion, the very reverse of a meddlesome spirit on the part of the legislature in dealing with this important subject, and established the groundless character of the animadversions upon the past legislation in connection with stamps of the writer of the letter which had been read, and the objection to the present measure founded thereon

With these introductory remarks by way of explanation of the circumstances attending the proposed legislation on this subject, he would now pass to the consideration of the Bill before the Council

The primary object of the Bill, as had been already explained, was the consolidation of all enactments in force treating of stamp duties or Court-fees It was designed further to explain and simplify the requirements of the law in regard to these matters by large additions to the interpretation clauses, a clearer and more systematic arrangement of its several provisions, and a simpler classification of the documents liable to stamp duty or chargeable with Court fees enumerated in the schedules

The most important amendments contemplated by the Bill had for their object the acquisition of a substantial increase of revenue These provisions were of two kinds and might be described as (1) defensive, and (2) offensive. The former were by far the most important

There was no branch of the revenue to which the law afforded so small a measure of protection as that of stamps, in the case of the excise, the inland customs, the sea customs and the opium revenue, the law armed the several officers responsible for the administration of those departments with large powers in aid of the realization of the revenue They might search suspected persons and places for the purpose of discovering contraband practices and evasions of the requirements of the law But in the case of stamps the revenue officer had no such power, public opinion would not uphold the authorization by law of the entry into houses and search of places where deeds and instruments were deposited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether documents liable to Stamp-duty had been properly stamped Yet without some power of this kind the Collector of Stamp Revenue was practically almost helpless in regard to the prevention of frauds, and must wait till the possessor of an unstamped or insufficiently stamped document himself disclosed the breach of the law, by producing it before some Court or public officer

In these circumstances it was only to be expected that the evasion of the payment of stamp duties and the loss of revenue resulting therefrom would be very great, and it should be the especial aim and object of a stamp law to render the available agency for the detection of evasions and securing their due punishment as effective as possible The existing law as well as that which preceded it, contained express directions to Courts and public officers not to admit in evidence or in any way act upon documents which being liable to stamp duty were produced before them unstamped or insufficiently stamped, but in order to prevent undue harshness and excessive injury to individuals where the omission to use the necessary stamp arose out of ignorance rather than an attempt to evade the requirements of the law, it was enacted that the Collector or Civil Court—

"If satisfied that the omission to execute the instrument on properly stamped paper did not arise out of any intention to evade payment of the duty prescribed by law,"

might, on payment of the amount required to make up the full duty, together with the fixed penalty, which varied according to the circumstances

of the case, cause the instrument to be stamped and thereafter treat it for evidence or other purposes as a valid instrument.

This in substance had been the law on this subject, with some unimportant variations as regards the amount of penalty to be levied in such cases, from the year 1860 up to the present time, and the only substantial difference in dealing with improperly stamped documents was that whilst the earlier Acts, although they prescribed the punishment to be awarded for the offence of under-stamping, made no provision as to the action to be taken by Civil Courts when they were not satisfied that the omission to use a proper stamp was otherwise than wilful, there was in the present law, which had been in force since 1869, an express direction to these Courts to impound the unstamped or insufficiently stamped document in such cases, and send it to the Collector in order that the offender might be criminally prosecuted.

Now these provisions had wholly failed to secure the object in view There was abundant evidence to show that the Civil Courts before which instruments liable to stamp duties were most commonly produced, habitually ignored the obligation imposed upon them by the law to exercise due vigilance and discrimination for the protection of the interests of the revenue in this matter, he could cite numerous opinions which had been expressed by executive officers to this effect, but, inasmuch as the evidence of persons who were in some degree specially responsible for the due realization of the revenue might be open to the objection that it was interested and one-sided, he would merely bring before the Council, in support of the statement which he had made above, what judicial authorities of large experience had themselves to say on this subject

A Judicial Commissioner in submitting his opinion in regard to needed amendments of the stamp law recommended the abolition of the power vested in Civil Courts to admit in evidence unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, if satisfied that the default did not arise from an intention to evade payment of stamp duty He said —

"I am satisfied that this power entails on Government a very serious loss of revenue As a rule, documents are admitted or rejected without any enquiry as to the intention to evade payment of stamp duty, and although the Civil Courts are bound, on the admission of such documents, to levy the duty and penalty prescribed by the law, as a fact a great number of documents are admitted without payment of either duty or penalty The Civil Courts should be bound to send all such documents to the Collector, and in the event of the Collector intimating that the requisite duty had not been paid within a time to be specified by the Court, the document should not be admitted in evidence"

He would next read to the Council the opinion expressed by a very experienced and able District Judge in the Madras Presidency That officer reporting on this subject said —

"With regard to the alterations of the stamp law proposed in paragraph 19 of the Committee's report, I have to observe that as far as my experience goes, the Courts of this country are not to be trusted with discretion in admitting in evidence improperly stamped or unstamped documents Under the old law the Courts could admit such documents unless fraud was patent, and in practice I believe such documents invariably were admitted The natural consequence was that almost every merchant and money-lender was willing to run the remote risk of having to pay a penalty in consideration of the present certain gain of cheating the Government"

A Chief Commissioner also reported as follows —

"The Judicial Commissioner discusses at some length the provisions of the law regarding the admission by the Civil Courts of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, the levy of penalties, and the institution of criminal prosecutions He says that the Courts are unduly lenient in admitting as evidence unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, that as a rule such documents are admitted without enquiry and without payment, and that frequently a document which has been produced in a Civil Court is withdrawn when the penalty is demanded."

Here then was complete evidence of an indisputable kind, not only as to the fact of the habitual reception by the Civil Courts exercising original jurisdiction of documents not bearing a proper stamp without any attempt at discrimination as to the character of the evasion of the use of a proper stamp, but also to the effect that the Courts wilfully defeated the intention of the law in constituting them agents for the discovery of offences against the revenue, by allowing persons who had committed such offences to withdraw the proofs of their criminality, without any determination of the question as to their liability to punishment.

The law directly prohibited the admission of unstamped documents in evidence as a means of discovering the omission to pay the proper stamp duty, but an offence was committed whenever an instrument was executed without the use of a proper stamp, and it was difficult to believe that the Courts could in good faith so misapprehend the object of the law as to suppose that the person producing an unstamped or insufficiently stamped instrument was not punishable for the omission to use a proper stamp so long as he did not elect to put the instrument in evidence

To obviate as far as possible these causes of failure in the prevention of the evasions of the payment of stamp duties, a new course of procedure for dealing with unstamped documents was provided by the Bill The Courts must still be used as the discovering agency, this could not be avoided as instruments liable to stamp duty were necessarily produced before them in far greater numbers than before any other authority The Bill (section 30) required the Courts to examine every instrument produced before them liable to stamp duty and determine the question of it being properly stamped, whether it was required to be put in evidence or not The subsequent sections of chapter IV of the Bill laid down the course to be followed in the case of documents not properly stamped, they must be impounded and sent to the Collector, but to prevent miscarriage of justice through the suppression of good evidence, such documents might be received in evidence on payment of deficient duty with interest and a certain amount by way of additional duty in such cases a copy of the document would be sent to the Collector instead of the original and the liability to a criminal prosecution in respect of the under-stamping would be in no way affected by the circumstance that the instrument had on certain conditions been allowed to be put in evidence

The prevalent disinclination of the Courts to presume fraudulent intention where an instrument not properly stamped was produced might, it was thought, be in great measure due to those provisions of the law which tended to invalidate wholly an instrument which had been wilfully under-stamped, and the consequent destruction of evidence involved in the finding by the Court that the under-stamping was fraudulent, it was perhaps natural that the Courts responsible for the administration of justice between litigants should manifest great reluctance to do anything by which good evidence would be destroyed, the new provisions of the Bill would relieve them of any embarrassment on this ground

The aim and object of legislation in this direction was to give a deterrent rather than a vindictive power to the penal provisions of the law, and it was thought that the fear of a prosecution before the Magistrate and the infliction of criminal penalties would, if the contingency of such consequences of the evasion of the payment of stamp duties could be established as a potent factor in the calculations of the executants of instruments liable to such duties, be sufficiently repressive, and that there need be no recourse to the extreme measure of the invalidation of documents not properly stamped in ordinary cases

The other provisions designed to secure an increase of revenue had been described as "offensive," by which he meant that they involved an enhancement of existing rates of duty in certain cases—a direct attack in short upon the pocket of the tax-payer!

As the most important amongst the changes of this kind, he might mention the increased duty which it was proposed to levy on bonds, conveyances and the like, where the amount involved exceeded Rs 1,000, on all bills of exchange, policies of insurance and instruments evidencing a contract for the repayment of loans made for short periods on the deposit of valuable securities, the abolition of the minimum rate now chargeable on bonds and the reduction of the limit of exemption from the payment of the one-anna duty on receipts for the payment of money in satisfaction of a debt

The enhancement of the rates now chargeable on bonds, conveyances and similar instruments involving a large amount, bills of exchange and policies of insurance generally, could be justified on grounds of equity, for the alteration involved no more than the equalization of *ad valorem* rates generally, it would simply have the effect of bringing the rate of duty heretofore imposed on these documents up to the general standard of rates which had long been in

force in regard to the large majority of instruments liable to *ad valorem* stamp duties

The large majority of documents, contributing the bulk of the revenue derived from "General Stamps," consisted of bonds, conveyances and other instruments similarly chargeable the amount involved in which did not exceed Rs 10,000 They were charged at an average rate of half and one per centum respectively on the maximum amount of the classes or ascents by which the assessment of the rate was regulated, but when the amount involved in the transaction in reference to which the instrument was executed, exceeded Rs 10,000, the rate of percentage of the duty on the amount taxed became gradually less Now that was not the principle of the mode of assessment adopted under the stamp laws of England, there the rate of duty maintained the same proportion to the amount involved in the instrument subjected to the duty-charge without limit or reserve, and it was proposed to adopt a similar rule in this country The change would cause a considerable increase in rates of duty charged on amounts exceeding Rs 10,000 As regards amounts exceeding Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs 10,000, some increase of rates would be entailed by the substitution of classes or steps of Rs 1,000 in lieu of those of 500 each on the maximum amount of which the percentage rate of duty was levied This classification for the purpose of assessing the duty was also in conformity with the scale obtaining under the English law

The proposed increase in the case of all bills of exchange and policies of insurance rested on the same grounds, those instruments had hitherto been taxed relatively to other documents subject to an *ad valorem* duty below English rates, the proportion which the Indian rates of duty chargeable on the general class of bonds and conveyances to the rates levied in England on similar instruments was not maintained in the case of bills and policies He did not wish it to be supposed that the fact of the Indian rates being thus made, as regards all instruments subject to the *ad valorem* mode of charge, generally higher than the English rates, had been overlooked, they were intentionally made higher, because the former rates, though calculated to work satisfactorily where the transactions affected by the stamp law were numerous, would be wholly inadequate to the production of the required amount of revenue under the conditions of a far less extensive trade and commercial activity and the higher rates therefore had been necessarily adopted in this country

His argument in support of the amendments of the law in regard to these duties was simply this, that, whereas the large mass of documents subjected to an *ad valorem* duty had borne the higher rates without objection from any quarter since the year 1860, the proposed enhancements were consistent with past legislation and based on equitable considerations, for they involved nothing more than an equalization of *ad valorem* rates in accordance with the heretofore generally prevailing standard and an increase only in respect of those instruments which tested by that standard had up to the present time been too lightly assessed As regards policies of insurance he might add that the rates now proposed were in force previous to the passing of the Act of 1869

The exemption of life policies which had been introduced by that Act with the view, he believed, of encouraging such insurances in this country as a provision for families, would not be continued Insurance on lives was more commonly effected by way of security for loans, and there was no reason why such transactions should be protected from special taxation more than other commercial transactions

The changes of which he had next to offer some explanation were in a contrary direction In extenuation of the proposed abolition of the minimum rate of duty levied on bonds the equalization principle could not be pleaded The increase of that rate from two to four annas was based on the consideration that as the transactions requiring the execution of instruments of that class, and involving very minute amounts were so numerous, a large increase of revenue would be obtained by the change without imposing an undue burden on the tax-payer The four-annas rate was not now proposed for the first time, it was the minimum rate under the Act of 1860, but reduced by the Act of 1862 He could not find that any substantial reason had been adduced for such reduction, it was stated during the discussion in Council of the details

of that Act, that the higher rate was too great and likely to induce evasion, but no grounds were assigned for this conclusion, and he could not see how a duty of four annas only could have any prohibitory influence on transactions of this class when a fee of double the amount was readily forthcoming in the case of every petty application to a Court of justice As to the greater risk of evasion he entirely disbelieved that within certain moderate limits the rate of duty chargeable had anything to do with the matter There could not be a lower rate of duty than the one anna chargeable on receipts and yet no duty probably was so constantly evaded

The proposed reduction of the limit of exemption from the payment of duty in the case of receipts was dictated by similar considerations to those just stated in regard to bonds for small amounts It was designed to obtain a substantial increase of revenue by the imposition of a very small rate of duty on a very large number of transactions

The other proposed amendments were hardly of sufficient importance to justify his further detention of the Council by any detailed explanation in regard to them He would only mention the suggested substitution of an *ad valorem* charge for the present low rate of fixed duty imposed on instruments contracting for the repayment of loans made on the deposit of valuable securities for short periods, and the new tax on certain members of the legal profession It seemed clearly equitable and consistent with the general principle governing the imposition of stamp duties that these transactions should be taxed in reference to the amount of the accommodation obtained

Advocates and attorneys were required in England to pay duty on the documents entitling them to practise their profession in the Courts of law, so also in this country Vakils and Mukhtars had for a long time been subject to the payment of stamp duty on their licenses or certificates which had to be renewed annually There could be no reason consequently for continuing the exemption now enjoyed by advocates and attorneys of the High Courts, and it was proposed to tax them accordingly The rates fixed by the Bill were not higher than those paid under analogous circumstances in England

In regard to Court fees no changes were proposed except in the case of processes, to which he had already referred, and fees leviable on the institution of suits in Courts of Small Causes, and on probates and letters of administration It was proposed to assimilate the Presidency Towns' rates in these last cases to those levied in the Courts of this class situated outside of the towns, by a depression of the former, and a corresponding elevation of the latter rates The town-rate of institution-fee had hitherto been two annas per rupee, or 12½ per centum, whilst the mufassal rate was the same as that levied in other Civil Courts, namely, 7½ per centum on the amount sued for

It was proposed to substitute an even 10 per centum as a mean rate for all Small Cause Courts As he had spoken of the general provisions of the Bill as in accordance with the views of the local authorities, he should mention that their concurrence did not extend to the alteration of the rates of fees leviable in Small Cause Courts, or to the particular amount of fees to be charged for the service of processes, as provided by the Bill These amendments of the existing law were inserted in the Bill at a late stage of its preparation and without consultation of local officers, they would need especial consideration, if the reduction of rates in the Presidency Town Courts was adopted in respect of institution-fees, those relating to the service of processes issuing from the same Courts would also need revision, and corresponding amendments of Act IX of 1850 would have to be made

The duty leviable on probates and letters of administration had been introduced by the Act of 1870, and the rate then fixed, two per centum on the assets of the estate, was a purely tentative limit It was thought that an additional half per centum might fairly be imposed, as compared with the rate at which these duties were levied in England, where legacy and succession duties were also in force, the estates of deceased persons in this country would still be most favoured The annual income from these fees had now reached about five lakhs and might under the more developed operation of the Hindú Wills be expected to show a steady progressive increase

It only remained to state his anticipations in regard to the increased revenue from stamps and Court-fees in the event of the adoption of the changes of the law provided for by the Bill In regard to the results of the more

stringent provisions of the Bill for the prevention of evasions, his estimate could only be in great measure conjectural, the present annual income from general stamps was under ninety lakhs, he thought therefore that he might take credit for eight lakhs or ten per centum on this head, the improved returns from the abolition of the present minimum rate on bonds would be about eight lakhs, the increased rates on bills of exchange might be expected to yield an additional income of about four lakhs, and that on bonds and conveyances involving amounts in excess of Rupees 1,000 about two lakhs

The increase to be expected from the reduced limit of exemption in the case of receipt stamps, and from the additional duty to be imposed on probates, letters of administration and certificates, together with the alteration of the institution-fees in Courts of Small Causes, amounted to about five lakhs

He trusted that these proposals would be regarded as moderate, and that they would be accepted by the public as providing for a substantial progressive increase of the stamp revenue, without imposing an undue burden upon the tax-payer

He did not propose to refer the Bill at present to a Select Committee It was one of those measures which would not ordinarily be brought forward at Simla, and his only object in introducing it now was to secure its early publication and give as much publicity as possible to the proposed amendments of the law etc the Bill came under the consideration of a Select Committee in Calcutta

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR COCKERELL also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments should direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

MADRAS DISTRICT JUDGES BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES introduced the Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort St George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee He said that this Bill, like the rest of the business down in his name on to-day's list, was a small matter, and inasmuch as (to quote Herrick) "a little stream best suits a little boat," he would trouble the Council with a very short speech about it The first section of the Bill was, as he had already explained, intended to give the District Judges in Madras the power which District Judges possessed in other parts of India of suspending and removing the ministerial officers of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs The second and last section was copied from the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, section 37, and would enable District Judges to transfer ministerial officers from one Munsif's Court to another in the same district As had been remarked in a letter which he had received from the late Acting District Judge of Trichinopoly, "It often happens that, while there is not sufficient reason for removal, it is very expedient to break up a set of subordinates who have begun to intrigue"

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *Fort St George Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government should direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872 He said that the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, sections 193 and 194, provided for the superintendence, by the Board of Revenue as a Court of Wards, of the persons and property of seven classes of persons Of these the first four classes were disqualified females, minors, idiots and lunatics

The PRESIDENT asked what, technically, was the difference between an idiot and a lunatic

The Hon'ble MR STOKES replied that an idiot was one that has had no understanding from his birth, a lunatic was one that has had understanding, but has lost the use of his reason The fifth, sixth and seventh classes were persons incapable, from physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, by vice or bad character, from managing their estates, and persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates The provisions relating to the seventh class had been found extremely useful in the North-Western Provinces, and had been largely brought into effect Now the Panjáb Laws Act provided locally for the first four of these classes but it said nothing about the fifth, sixth or seventh, and inconvenience had recently been felt owing to the inability of the Local Government to comply with the request of a certain eminent but impecunious Sikh Guru, (the head of the Sodhi family, the custodian of what was regarded as the original copy of the Granth), who, feeling himself disqualified to manage his own estates, had applied that Government should assume the administration of his property and arrange for the liquidation of his debts The primary object of the Bill which MR STOKES now asked leave to introduce was to supply this defect in the law of the Panjáb

Another amendment, suggested by section 173 of the Oudh Land-Revenue Act, 1876, was the addition of a clause providing that persons whose property was under the superintendence of the Court of Wards should not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof It was obvious that there was not much use in trying to settle the affairs of an insolvent landholder if, during the process of liquidation, he was allowed to incur fresh debts and charge his property therewith

Lastly, the opportunity would be taken to make the correction in the drafting of section 5 of the Panjáb Laws Act, to which he had referred on a previous occasion

The Motion was put and agreed to

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873 He said that the chief object of this Bill was to make in the North-Western Provinces one of the amendments of the law which he had just mentioned as necessary in the Panjab, that is to say, to render disqualified proprietors incapable of entering into certain contracts save with the sanction of the Court of Wards The Bill had been framed at the request of the Local Government, and the opportunity would be taken to make a verbal amendment in section 194 of the Act, and to clear up a doubt as to the effect of section 29

The Motion was put and agreed to

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

PANJÁB COURTS BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjab

The following Select Committee was named —

On the Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort St George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes,—the Hon'ble Sir Edward Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr Cockerell and the Mover

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 17th October 1877

A PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

SIMLA,
The 10th October 1877

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1877. { Register No 53

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 23rd October 1877.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India will leave Simla on Monday the 5th November 1877 upon his autumn tour

His Excellency will march to Mussoorie, visit Agra and Cawnpore, and arrive in Calcutta by the end of November 1877.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Printed and published for the Govt. of India *at the* Govt. Central Branch Press, *Simla.*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

№ 43.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. [Register No 53.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 43

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 23rd October 1877

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His Excellency will march to Mussoorie, visit Agra and Cawnpore and arrive in Calcutta by the end of November 1877.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE

Simla, the 22nd October 1877.

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town,

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton
The Hon'ble Sir A Clarke, C.B., K.C.M.G
Lieut-Col O T Burne, C.S.I., Private Secy.
Colonel G P Colley, C.B., Military Secy
Dr and Mrs. Barnett
Mr. A. Liddell, A.-D.-C.
Mr. H. Rose, A.-D.-C.
Mr C U Aitchison, C.S.I., Foreign Secy
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C.S.I., Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General.
Mr C. E. Bernard, C.S.I., Secy., (Famine) Public Works Department.

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments

O T BURNE, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Private Secy to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 26th October 1877

№ 879 —The following extract paragraph 1 from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 106, dated the 18th September 1877, is published for general information —

Para 1.—The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the divisions of your Government placed against their names —

Mr Clement Thomas Le-Hardy, Bengal.
„ Charles Stuart Bayley, Bengal
„ Edward Branson Harris, Bengal.
„ Roderick Henry Macleod, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Thomas Edward Vaughan, Bengal
„ Alfred Kensington, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
„ John Prescot Hewett, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.

Mr. George Casson Walker, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Harvey Adamson, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Sholto James Douglas, Bengal
„ Herbert Thirkell White, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ George Kenneth Lyon, Bengal
„ William Charles Macpherson, Bengal
„ Percy Cotterill Wheeler, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Thomas Lowten Layton Jenkins, Bengal
„ Robert Liston Harris, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Richard Townsend Greer, Bengal
„ Henry Zouch Darrah, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Oscar Theodore Barrow, Bengal
„ John Andrew Grant, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Edward Currie Morrison, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Richard Ebb Hamblin, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Henry Maude, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ John Edward Gill, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Herbert William Ward Reynolds, North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Oudh
„ Duncan John Alfred Campbell, Bengal
„ Harry Cox, Bengal

No 887—The services of Mr B G Geidt of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

MEDICAL.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 587.—The services of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Madras Government for employment on famine duty with effect from the dates opposite to their names —

Assistant Surgeon Sundar Mal,—8th September 1877
Assistant Surgeon Rajendro Nath Ohdedar,—4th September 1877
Assistant Surgeon Gobind Ram,—5th September 1877
Assistant Surgeon Devi Ditta,—9th September 1877
Assistant Surgeon Munna Lal,—17th September 1877
Assistant Surgeon Lalita Mohan Sen,—19th September 1877

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 25th October 1877

No 333—APPOINTMENT—The Reverend J H Taylor, B A, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be Chaplain of Rangoon Town in British Burma with effect from the 15th instant

The 26th October 1877

No 337.—The Venerable J Baly, M A, Archdeacon of Calcutta, reported his return on the afternoon of the 10th instant from the leave granted him in Home Department Notification No 98, dated the 27th March last

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—FORESTS

Simla, the 23rd October 1877

No 1424*F*.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr J L Huddleston, Assistant Patrol in the Inland Customs Department, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 23rd August 1877, the date on which he joined his appointment Mr Huddleston is posted to the Central Provinces

FIBRES AND SILK

The 31st August 1877

No. 45—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3 His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhomeria nivea*.

4 A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saharanpur Rs 4-1 per maund or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1. Name in full and residence
2. Profession or occupation
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4. Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla, the 26th October 1877

No 174J.—In supersession of Notification No 144J., dated 20th July 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Indian Limitation Act XV of 1877 shall, on and from the 1st day of January 1878, be in force throughout the territory of Mysore, subject to the following modifications —

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878," for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Judicial Commissioner," for the words "Court of a District Judge" shall be read "Court of a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner," and for the words "British India" shall be read "the territories of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore"

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

POLITICAL

The 24th October 1877

No. 2451P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is pleased to confer upon Raja Beer Chunder Deb Burmon, Chief of Hill Tipperah, the title of "Maharaja," as a personal distinction.

T H THORNTON,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

The 26th October 1877

No. 2466P—With reference to Notification No 1426P, dated 18th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Albert Restalic as Acting Vice Consular Agent for France at Aden during the absence of Mr J Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

GENERAL

The 23rd October 1877

No. 2977G.—APPOINTMENT —Surgeon D R Ross, Bombay Medical Establishment, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Bushire, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon J C Lucas

No. 2978G.—ERRATUM —In Notification of this Office No 413G, dated 15th February 1877, regarding the assumption by Surgeon Barclay of temporary medical charge of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, during the absence of Surgeon Keegan, for the words "on duty at Delhi," substitute "on duty with the Agent to the Governor General for Central India"

No. 2979G.—The following extract from the "*London Gazette*," dated Tuesday, September the 11th, 1877, is published for general information —

Foreign Office, September 8, 1877

The Earl of Derby, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received the following despatch from the Right Honourable A H Layard, Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, forwarding a notification of the closing of the entrance to the Gulf of Arta at night —

Therapia, August 27, 1877.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to inclose copy of a Note which I have received from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, relative to the closing of the Port of Prevesa at night

I have, &c,
(Sd) A H. LAYARD

Sublime Porte, August 25, 1877

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Gouvernement Impérial vient d'interdire provisoirement et jusqu'à nouvel avis l'entrée et la sortie de la Passe de Prévésa à tous navires et embarcations, après le coucher du soleil

Tout bâtiment sans distinction qui contrairement à cette defense, cherchera a passer, sera invité à s'arrêter par un coup de canon tiré à blanc de la forteresse et si, nonobstant ce premier signal, il persiste à avancer, des coups de canon à boulet mettront obstacle à son passage

Cette measure ayant été publiée sur les lieux, je viens prier votre Excellence de vouloir bien de son côté, en informer son Gouvernement et les navigateurs sujets Anglais

Veuillez agréer, &c,
(Sd) SERVER.

Son Excellence
Monsieur Layard, &c, &c

(Translation)

Sublime Porte, August 25, 1877

M L'AMBASSADEUR,

I have the honor to inform you that the Imperial Government have provisionally, and until further notice, prohibited entrance to and exit from the Straits of Prevesa to all ships and boats after sunset

Every vessel without distinction which, in contravention of this order, shall attempt to pass will be summoned to stop by blank cannon-shot from the fortress, and if, in spite of this first signal, it persists in advancing, shots will be fired to prevent it from passing

This measure having been published on the spot, I beg your Excellency to be good enough to inform your Government and British navigators of it.

Receive, &c,
(Sd) SERVER

His Excellency
M. Layard, &c, &c.

T H. THORNTON,
Offg Secy to the Govt. of India

The 26th October 1877

No. 3058G—Mr F C Daukes, B C S, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, is granted privilege leave for six weeks, with effect from the forenoon of 29th October 1877

No 3059G—In Notification No 2134G, dated 15th October 1875, Sections 5, 7 and 8, wherever the words "1st Assistant" occur, after '1st" add "or 2nd," and for "Assistant" insert "Assistants"

No 3064G—Whereas their Highnesses Maharaja Sindia of Gwalior, Maharaja Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Dhar, the Nawab of Joura, the Raja of Rutlam, and the Raja of Sillana have granted to the British Government full jurisdiction within those portions of the lands forming the Neemuch (State) Railway, including the lands occupied as stations, out-buildings, and for other purposes connected with the railway which lie within their territories In exercise of such jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XI of 1872 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1872), the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following notification —

I —The 1st or 2nd Assistant, for the time being, to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India shall exercise the powers described in Section 36 of Act X of 1872 and the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class as described in the same Act, within such portions of the aforesaid lands as are situated in the Central India Agency

II —A Court of Session and a High Court have been already constituted within the said portions of the aforesaid lands by Notifications No 159J, dated 7th August 1873, and No. 181J, dated 23rd September 1874

III —Within the said portions of the aforesaid lands, the administration of the Police shall be vested in an officer to be designated Superintendent of Neemuch (State) Railway Police, who shall exercise the same police powers as may be exercised by District Superintendents of Police under any law for the time being in force in British territory in subordination to the 1st or 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India

IV —Within the said portions of the aforesaid lands, the Superintendent of the Neemuch (State) Railway Police for the time being shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd class as described in Act X of 1872 in subordination to the 1st or 2nd Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Central India

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MINT AND CURRENCY

Simla, the 26th October 1877

No. 4071—*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year* 1877 —

	Bullion or Coin received		Coined and examined
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers	From Merchants	
	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of September 1877—			
Calcutta	14,95,790		23 38 425
Bombay	44 95 781		57 98 550
TOTAL	79 99 871		81 36 975
First nine months—			
Calcutta	2 20 03 070	1 968	2 45 98 306
Bombay	6 12 62 197		6 33 83 685
TOTAL	8 32 65 576	1 968	8 69,81 991

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877

	Gold			Silver			Total		
	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of September	17 18 837	17,19,500	Net exports 1,161	1,79,10 296	9 87 977	1 69 22 319	1 96,28 633	27,07 477	1,69,21 156
First nine months	1 63 69 625	68 76 459	94,93 166	9 76 62,601	1 00 77 472	8 70 25,129	11 40,32 226	1,69,13 931	9 71 18 295

The 26th October 1877

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c

No. 4069.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department —

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

Section 2 (page 114)

Insert the following Note under this section —

[NOTE —This section does not apply to a military officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras or Bombay Such an officer is subject to the rules of the Military Department for all kinds of leave]

SUPPLEMENT E

Section 13 (page 206)

Substitute the following for Rule 1 *under this section* —

A Chaplain on privilege leave may draw any local allowance attaching to his office, such as conveyance allowance, or jail allowance, provided that it is not drawn by his *locum tenens*

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE

Chapter IV, (page 226)

Insert the following Note below the heading of this Chapter —

[NOTE —A military officer employed in the Military Secretariat of the Government of India, Madras or Bombay, though drawing pay in the Civil Department, is not, for the purposes of this Code, considered to be a military officer in civil employ]

R B CHAPMAN,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 25th October 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 940.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, W H. Adley, to have permanent rank from the 22nd June 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J P Walker, M D , retired

The 26th October 1877

No. 941.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Malcolm John Meade, 89th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent,—4th October 1876

No. 942.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel George Augustus Brown, Bengal Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the 21st October 1877, under the operation of the Royal Warrant of the 31st January 1859, Clause 10, and the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval

No 943.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette*," 14*th September* 1877, *page* 5235.

War Office, Pall Mall, 14*th September* 1877

BREVET

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Graham, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Colonel Dated 3rd April 1877.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant conferred upon Deputy Assistant Commissary John Wolfe, Madras Establishment, in *Gazette* of 22nd May 1877, to be dated 3rd November 1876, instead of 3rd March 1876, as therein stated

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, on 10th July 1877, of General Sir George Bell, K C B, Colonel of the 1st Foot —

Lieutenant-General John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps, to be General Dated 11th July 1877

To be Lieutenant-Colonels Dated 11th July 1877

Major Frederick Thomas Bambridge, Bengal Staff Corps

Major Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps

Major Charles Matthew Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps

Captain and Brevet Major George Francis Beville, Bombay Staff Corps

"*London Gazette*," 18*th September* 1877, *page* 5287

India Office, 17*th September* 1877.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps made by the Government in India —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant J A C Weddeburn, 54th Foot Dated 11th February 1876

Lieutenant T C Pears, 70th Foot Dated 11th February 1876

Lieutenant C S Wheler, 13th Hussars. Dated 25th February 1876

No. 944 —ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Permanent

Lieutenant C M Keighley, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—from 27th September 1877, *vice* Lieutenant C S Hogge, Sub Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, resigned

Captain A R Badcock, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class. } From 19th October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R S Geaves, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, retired

Captain C E Hallett, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (on furlough), to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class

Captain R J H Wyllie, Sub Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Officiating Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class

Temporary

Colonel J S Ogilvie, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class } From 4th October 1877, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A McKenzie, Officiating Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, on furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel J. V Hunt, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class

No 945.—ARMY REMOUNT DEPARTMENT—

First Class Veterinary Surgeon J J Meyrick, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Veterinary Surgeon W Boyd

No. 946 —NATIVE ARMY—

38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Teeka Ram, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Mowla Bux Khan, invalided, Jemadar Dooljun Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Kasseeram Tewary, invalided, Jemadar Rambhunjun Singh, from the 18th Native Infantry, to be Subadar, *vice* Ramgolam Sing, deceased, Havildar Keerut Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewsurun Pattack, invalided, Havildar Maharaj Sing, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Saligram Tewary, invalided, Havildar Girdharee, from the 41st Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Phekoo Ram, invalided, Havildar Oojagur Sing, from the 36th Native Infantry, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mucktoo, promoted,—26th October 1877.

No. 947.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps

Mr Reginald Augustus Donnithorne to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant W G Beveridge, permitted to resign his appointment at his own request.

Subject to his passing the prescribed examination in drill

ARMY CIRCULARS.

No. 948.—With reference to paragraph 11 of War Office Circular No 888 of the 2nd January 1865, republished in G G. O No. 471 of 1865, the following Clause 45 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st April 1877, is published for general information —

Officers' Passages

Clause 45 —1 An officer returning from abroad on his private affairs will be liable to pay the expense of his successor's passage to the station from which he has returned, provided—

(*a*) —He retires from the service (except on full pay), or exchanges to another regiment, or to half pay, or is made supernumerary in his regiment

(*b*) —He is transferred to the Militia (except as Adjutant) under Article 28, Royal Warrant, 24th February 1873, (Clause 21, Army. Circulars, 1873)

2 Paragraph 11, page 3 of the Regulations issued with War Office Circular 888, will be amended accordingly

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No 949—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule IX, Note 2, of the Regulations of 1868

Conductor Joshua P. Hill, Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868

No 950.—The following extract from List No 18, dated the 28th September 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return to duty

Major the Hon'ble J H Fraser, S C
Captain G Edmonds, Unattached List
Sub-Conductor J Ventham
Captain F T Goad, S C
Surgeon-Major C Hatchell
Captain C L Woodruffe, S C
Lieutenant F R Ditmas, S C
Captain H Paterson, S C
Major J. S Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry
Surgeon-Major K McLeod, M D.
Colonel E G Langmore, S C
Major H W Gordon, S C
Surgeon D F Keegan, M D
Lieutenant W J B Bird, S C
Lieutenant B C Graves, S C
Captain V Rivaz, S C
Major F J Keen, S C
Captain G T Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry

Granted extensions of leave

Colonel F W Peile, R E, 4 months, private affairs
Surgeon-Major H Cayley, 4 months, private affairs
Captain H C Marsh, S C, 1 month, urgent private affairs
Surgeon-Major J Ewart, M D, 5 months, private affairs
Colonel G M Battye, S C, 20 days, private affairs

Captain C E Salkeld, S C, 6 months, medical certificate

Captain F E Wiggens, General List, Infantry, 2 months, medical certificate

Major L Wavell, S C, 3 months, urgent private affairs

Retirement

Surgeon-Major F J Earle, 31st July 1877

No. 951.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J J H Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 10th October 1877

Major J B Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—Fort William, 11th October 1877

Surgeon D F Keegan, M D, in medical charge 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—Bombay, 10th October 1877

Lieutenant A J F Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—Fort William, 11th October 1877

No. 952.—REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Major J Eckford, Royal Engineers, G G O No 491 of 1877,—*City of Edinburgh*, 13th July 1877, from Calcutta

Captain A R Wilkinson, General List, Infantry, G G O No 630 of 1877,—*Indus*, 5th September 1877, from Calcutta

Veterinary Surgeon W Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, G G O No 873 of 1877—*Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay

HONORS AND REWARDS

No 953—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officer to the 2nd class of the Order of British India, under the operation of G G O No 2 of 1877, with effect from the 19th July 1877 —

MADRAS

To the 2nd class with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar-Major Gopaulsawmy, 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Abbass Ally, "Bahadur," deceased

PASSAGES

No 954—The following rules regulating the grant of passages at the public expense to officers of the Military Account Department in India, are promulgated in supersession of all previous orders —

I An officer appointed permanently to the post of Controller will not be allowed free passage on promotion

II An officer moved within the presidency in which he is serving to act as Controller, will not be allowed free passage, but if moved from one presidency to another on account of such acting promotion, he will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the duty extends over six months

III An officer below the grade of Controller, moved from one appointment to another in the interests of the public service, whether permanently or temporarily, will be allowed free passage for himself, and for his family also if the move is permanent, or on account of duty of a permanent nature extending over six months

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

No 955—The following Notification by the Financial Department, No 3399, dated 27th September 1877, is republished for general information —

"PAY AND ALLOWANCES

The 27th September 1877

No 3399—The President in Council directs that the following Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information —

RESOLUTION—The President in Council is pleased to rule that in calculating travelling allowances at mileage rates, fractions of a mile shall be omitted from the calculation"

No 956—In continuation of G G O No 482 of 1877, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the provisions of Articles 1078 to 1080 and 1082 to 1084 of the Pay Code for India, Vol I, are generally applicable to a British officer (on British pay), landed under proper authority at any intermediate place while on passage to or from India, who shall receive the following rate of personal allowance for every night he may be obliged to remain on shore —

For general officers	20 shillings
„ field officers	15 „
„ other officers	10 „

No 957—PAY CODE—

The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume I, "British Troops" —

Article 1260 Add—When it is found necessary to appoint a clergyman to accompany troops proceeding home *viâ* the Suez Canal, he will be allowed £ 50, provided the number of troops does not fall below 100, the clergyman making his own arrangements for passage

G L No 250—5 S of 8th September 1877

Article 1661 The last clause is reconstructed as follows —

"Free passage for one servant is authorized for a passed hospital apprentice when travelling by rail on duty of a permanent nature"

G I No 463—4 S of 15th September 1877

Article 1208 In the 6th line, after the word "baggage" substitute "is" for "in"

Article 457 To the note add—"Subaltern officers of field artillery ordered on service are allowed a second charger"

G L No 312 of 8th August 1862 Controller's Instructions to Paymasters

Article 1595, page 299 After the words "Transport Sergeant Major", for "Bengal" substitute "Bengal and Bombay"

G L No 563—4 S of 20th September 1877

Article 1217 Add the following —

"NOTE—The European servants of officers travelling on duty by rail, may be allowed 2nd class accommodation, provided the aggregate expenses for the conveyance of the servants accompanying the officers does not exceed what would be incurred if the full number of servants allowed by this article were provided with 3rd class passages"

G L No 336—6 of 19th September 1877

Article 1842. For the words "between musters" substitute "irrespective of muster"

G L No 734—S S of 27th September 1877

Article 1290. Add—"Passage by private steamer will not be granted during the troopship season to an officer who may be urgently ordered home on duty, unless it be specially stated in the order that he is to proceed at once by private steamer without waiting for the sailing of the next troopship"

G L No 23 S of 1st June 1877
G O No 198 of 1877
Bombay G, G. O No. 537 of 1877

Article 1527 In the fourth line, for the word "establishment" substitute the words "actual effective strength," and add the following at the end of the article —

"The authorized established strength of a corps must not be exceeded by the enlistment of boys when the effective strength may be in excess of the established strength, no enlistment of boys will be permitted except when the necessity therefor is clearly proved, and then only with the sanction of the Commander-in-Chief of the presidency concerned—each case being reported to the Government of India"

G L No 473—S C of 25th September 1877

Article 1547 is cancelled, and the following substituted —

"1547 A soldier who takes his discharge on the expiration of the first term of his limited engagement, on or after the 1st June 1877, will not be permitted to re-enter the army"

Army Cir of 1877 cl 58.
G O No. 154 of 1877

In the margin of Article 1144 enter, as an additional authority, "G O No 252 of 1877."

Article 652, clause *a* At the end of this clause add the words "nor does it apply to British regimental, artillery district and station commands"

G L No 424—15 S of 16th October 1877

No. 958.—The following corrections are to be made in the Pay Code for India, Volume II, "Native Troops" —

Article 400, clause (*d*) After the word "recruiting parties" insert "also schoolmasters on admission into the service"

G O Nos. 94 and 348 of 1877

Article 342, clause (*d*) To the note to this clause add—

"In no case shall the same duffadar or havildar obtain this prize for two years in succession, the holder of the prize may still compete annually, and if found the best instructor, can, after being 12 months without the reward, be again recommended for it"

G O No. 186 of 1877

Article 423*a*. Add the following additional clause —

"Bullock-train passages may, in the absence of railway communication, be provided for native commissioned officers required to proceed to a distant station, when the urgency of the duty will not admit of their marching fifteen miles a day in the absence of bullock-train, the most inexpensive mode of conveyance will be adopted, horse or dooly dâk being only allowed in very exceptional cases when no other cheaper carriage is procurable"

G O No 237 of 1877

Article 472. Insert the following at the end of the article :—

"Note.—Degradation from a higher to a lower class of an officer's grade on account of stupidity, infirmity or physical inefficiency, does not debar him from attaining the superior pension, nor does such degradation come within the signification of 'blemished character'"

G L. No. 472—33 S of 30th August, 1877

Article 659, page 139 The 1st degree injury pension for men of and above fifteen years' service should be, for tindal Rs 7-2-0, for tent and store lascar and bheestie Rs 3-12-0 a month.

PENSIONS

No. 959.—In G G O No 767 of 1877, under 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, omit the names of Sowars Khooman Singh and Bulloo Singh.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No. 960 —The services of the undermentioned officer have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for special duty —

Lieutenant-Colonel G W Holdsworth, Bengal Infantry

No. 961 —The services of Surgeon W A C Roe, Officiating Junior Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, are, with reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 4B, dated the 15th October 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 26th October 1877

ORGANIZATION

No 29 —In continuation of Marine G G O No 15, dated the 6th July 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the dual duties connected with the Marine and the Port of Calcutta, hitherto performed by the Master Attendant, shall for the future be separated, the administration of the Marine service and the Dockyard being entrusted to a Superintendent of Marine, and the local port and other mercantile duties, to a Port Officer

2 The appointment of Master Attendant is therefore abolished, and the emoluments attached to the appointment will be drawn by the Superintendent of Marine

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 30.—With reference to G G O. No. 29 of 1877, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment —

Commander G T Robinson, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Marine at Calcutta.

No 31.—Mr W. Guthrie, Commander, Indian Government Steamer *May Frere*, to be Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, *vice* Mr. C King, appointed Port Officer, Akyab

Mr E H Fenn, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *May Frere*, *vice* Mr. Guthrie.

Mr. M Bean, 1st Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Dalhousie*, to be Acting Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Koladyne*, *vice* Mr. J. Niderhaim, discharged.

Mr J Robertson, 2nd Officer, Indian Government Steamer *Quangtung*, to be Acting 1st Officer of the Indian Government Steamer *Dalhousie*, *vice* Mr Bean

Mr. E C J. Tate, Mate, Indian Government Steamer *Teesta*, to be Acting Commander, *vice* Mr. F. R. Williamson, pensioned

Mr. J G Strong, Mate in charge, Indian Government Troop-flat *Gogra*, to be Mate in charge of the Indian Government Yacht *Sonamukhi*, *vice* Mr. G D. Nash, promoted.

Mr. W E. Jackson, Mate, Indian Government Steamer *Jaboona*, to be Mate in charge of the Indian Government Troop-flat *Gogra*, *vice* Mr Strong.

PROVISIONS

No. 32.—The following revised scale of provisions is to be adopted in future in all sea-going vessels belonging to the Indian Marine in regard to the native portion of the crew, *viz* —

Daily	Biscuit	lb	½
	Rice ...	„	1
	Tea	oz.	¼
	Sugar	„	2½
	Ghee	„	2
	Salt	„	½
Weekly	Curry stuff	„	4
Daily when procurable	Fresh meat	lb	½
	Vegetables	„	½
Daily when fresh meat and vegetables are not issued	Salt fish	oz	8
	Dall	„	4

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy. to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 20th October 1877

No. 458.—The following promotions are made in the Upper Subordinate Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from 16th August 1877, *vice* Sergeant T Hearlihy, Overseer 1st grade, remanded to military duty —

Nathoo Ram, Temporary Overseer 1st grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *Permanent*.

Dowlut Ram, Overseer 2nd grade, to Overseer 1st grade, *Temporary*.

The 22nd October 1877.

No. 459.—The Government of India in the Public Works Department has no further need of the services of Baboo Shama Churn Dey, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch.

This cancels his transfer to Madras, *vide* Public Works Department Notification No. 437 of 5th October 1877.

No. 460—With reference to Government of India Foreign Department Notification No. 2915G of the 16th October 1877, Mr. H H Gahan, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, is posted to the Central System of State Railways.

No. 461—The grant by the Government of Bombay of two years' furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, and of subsidiary leave to Mr C L Bickers, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment, is confirmed.

No. 462—Mr F E Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 463.—Mr W H Parker, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is, on return from furlough, transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways, and posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade

The 23rd October 1877.

No. 464.—Mr W. H Brand, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted as Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Dhond and Manmad Railway

The 24th October 1877

No 465.—Mr W N Shilstone, Accountant 3rd grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Rajpootana State Railway.

No 466.—The grant by the Government of Bombay of one year's furlough to Europe on medical certificate to Mr H D Pearsall, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is confirmed.

No. 467.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 440 of 5th October 1877, Mr. F Barnes, Deputy Examiner, is placed in charge of the current duties of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, from the date on which Mr Hopkins made over charge of the office, to the date of assumption of the charge by Major Westmorland.

No. 468.—Mr A. W D'Souza, Registrar of the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 22nd October.

The 25th October 1877.

No. 469.—Mr. A. B Mariano is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to British Burmah.

The 26th October 1877.

No. 470.—Mr. A. Izat, Executive Engineer 1st grade, is promoted temporarily to the rank of Superintending Engineer 3rd grade, whilst holding the appointment of Engineer-in-Chief of the Dhond and Manmad Railway with effect from 30th August 1877.

W. A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R.E.*,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877 { Register No 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information.—

ACT No XVII OF 1877.

THE PANJAB COURTS' ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb.

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb, and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY.

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877"

Local extent

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb,

Commencement

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof

Repeal of Acts

2 The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act

Interpretation clause

3 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif

CHAPTER II

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS

Grades of Courts

4 Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely) —

(1) the Chief Court,

(2) the Court of the Commissioner,

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner,

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers,

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers,

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers,

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers, and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

6 The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge

7 Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*

8 The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldar with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted

9 The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any person may be invested with certain powers.

10. The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise

Exercise of such powers by benches

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

13 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction

CHAPTER III

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT

14 The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts

15 The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction

Power to try European British subjects

16 The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits

17 Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen, or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say) —

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct,

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench

18 In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely) "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb"

Limitation of such appeals

Delegation of powers to its members

19 Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force

Proviso

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Rule of decision when Judges differ.

20 When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say —

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say —

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six,

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon

Power to refer question to full bench

21 Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question.

Power to appoint ministerial officers

22 The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government

Powers and duties of such officers

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

24 Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts.

25. The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court

Power to make rules as to petition-writers

26 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb,

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Power to make rules as to other matters.

27 The Chief Court may from time to time—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English,

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts,

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority,

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

28 The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637

29 The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637

CHAPTER IV

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners

30 Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district

Principal Court of original jurisdiction

31 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district

32 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table —

Court	Limit of jurisdiction
	Rs.
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsildár with special powers	200
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsildár with ordinary powers . . .	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

33 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same

Power to distribute business

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section

Power to fine ministerial officers

36 The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary

CHAPTER V

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

First appeals

37 When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say —

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsildár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner,

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner,

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal

38 When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure sections 584, 586

39 The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584 —

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law"

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees

Period of limitation

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say —

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days,

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal

41 Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn

CHAPTER VI

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts

42 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court

Power to make rules regarding pleaders

43 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts

44 The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties

45. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals

46 Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25

Rules when to have force of law

47 All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge

48 The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty-five, and may cancel such notification.

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases

49 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers

The Local Government may cancel any such notification

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published

Explanation —In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49

50 For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified

SCHEDULE

(*See section* 2)

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year of Act	Title
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjab and its Dependencies
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjáb and its Dependencies
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces, the Panjáb, Oudh and the Jhansi Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjab to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildár
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu subdivision of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjab, and for other purposes

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. { Register No 58

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No XVII OF 1877.

THE PANJA'B COURTS' ACT, 1877.

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb, and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1 This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877."

Local extent.

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb,

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof

Repeal of Acts.

2 The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation clause.

3 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS.

Grades of Courts

4 Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely) —

(1) the Chief Court,

(2) the Court of the Commissioner;

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers,

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers,

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers,

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers, and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers.

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

6 The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge

7 Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*

8 The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted

9. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred

Any person may be invested with certain powers

10 The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise

Exercise of such powers by benches.

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act.

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

13 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction

CHAPTER III.

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT

14 The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts.

15 The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial.

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction

Power to try European British subjects

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits

17 Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen, or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say) —

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct,

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench.

18. In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely): "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

Limitation of such appeals

19. Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force

Delegation of powers to its members

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone.

Proviso

20 When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say —

Rule of decision when Judges differ

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say —

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six,

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon

21 Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges

Power to refer question to full bench

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench or such question

22 The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act.

Power to appoint ministerial officers

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Powers and duties of such officers

24 Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court

Suspension and dismissal of such officers.

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government.

25 The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts

26 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

Power to make rules as to petition-writers

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb,

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees

27 The Chief Court may from time to time—

Power to make rules as to other matters.

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English,

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts,

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority,

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof,

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

28 The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government.

Registers, books, accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court.

according to the scale in Table A, Appendix E, for a person of the same age with normal prospects of life But it is not intended that this rule should be employed indiscriminately, and the Government of India will be ready specially to consider any cases in which its strict operation would work serious hardship

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

Chapter I (Page 113)

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and "Extent of application" —

[NOTE —No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Leave If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity]

Section 4 (*g*) (Page 118)

Insert the following as a Note under this section —

[NOTE —The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code]

SUPPLEMENT F

Section 1 (*b*) Exception (4) (Page 210)

Add the following after the words "Ordnance establishment" —

"or a syce in charge of a Government stallion"

ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE

Chapter I (Page 223)

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and "Definitions and Explanations" —

[NOTE —No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Acting allowances If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity]

Section 1 (*a*) (Page 223,)

Insert the following as a Note under this section —

[NOTE,—The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code]

Section 25

Insert the following as Rule 4 on page 236 —

4 An officer in medical charge of a civil station is entitled under this section to an allowance of Rs. 100 a month for holding visiting charge of a second station.

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 19th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 923 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant D'Arcy Wentworth Thuillier, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 17th Bengal Cavalry,—13th June 1876

Lieutenant Walter Richard Pollock Hamilton, 70th Foot, Squadron Officer, (Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Punjab Frontier Force,—25th August 1876

No. 924.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Captain W W. H Scott, General List, Infantry, Squadron Commander, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Major R Beadon, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October 1877

Captain G A White, 40th Foot, to be a Brigade Major on the establishment, *vice* Captain G B Wolseley, whose tour of staff service will expire on the 25th October 1877

No. 925.—GARRISON INSTRUCTION STAFF IN INDIA—

Captain P W Watts, 1st Battalion, 18th Foot, Assistant Garrison Instructor, to be Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain E M Larminie, R E, resigned Dated 27th September 1877

Captain C E S Parker, 73rd Foot, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain Watts, promoted. Dated 24th September 1877

Captain H F Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, to be Assistant Garrison Instructor, *vice* Captain G W B Collis, 1st Battalion, 6th Foot, resigned Dated 21st September 1877.

No. 926 —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 257, dated the 13th September 1877, are published for general information —

1 The undermentioned candidates, having completed their course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and having been reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 31st March 1877 —

W Owen
W Gillies
D M Jack
W Conry
G F Kellie
J G Hancock.
D Bain
A W Mackenzie
J. Mullane.
D Mullen
E L Robinson.
J A Nelis
W B Smyth
A M Crofts
J Crofts
W Coates.
J. Blood

2 They will be allowed to count as service for full pay pension the period of their residence at Netley, from the 31st March to the 6th August 1877, inclusive.

No. 927.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

The following *provisional* promotion is sanctioned in the Ordnance Department of the Hyderabad Contingent —

Sub-Conductor George Brady, attached to the Military Secretary's Office, Hyderabad Residency, to be Conductor, from 5th December 1876, *vice* Quartermaster T Gannon, promoted

NOTE —The promotion of Staff Sergeant H Smith to Sub-Conductor will be in room of Sub-Conductor Brady, and not as stated in G. G O No 271 of 1877

BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS.

No. 928 —Clause 7 (Transfers) of paragraph 950, Bengal Army Regulations, is cancelled, and the following substituted —

Transfers —Men volunteering or transferred from one regiment or battery to another at their own request, if still serving with their old corps on the 1st October, will receive the bedding due to the old corps on that date, and this bedding they will take with them when joining their new corps

Men, who join their new corps before the 1st October, will take with them the bedding already in their possession, and will receive the bedding issuable on or after that date to the new corps

Soldiers of short service enlisted under the Army Enlistment Act of 1870, with more than two years to serve, will receive the bedding issuable to the regiment with which they are serving on the 1st October, and after joining their new corps, will be entitled to proportionate compensation for the period each article of bedding (in their possession when transferred) is required to last beyond the prescribed period of duration The compensation will be payable annually in arrears, and subsequent issues will be regulated according to the bedding due to their new corps

DRESS

No. 929 —Officers of the Commissariat Department will, in future, wear the dress of the staff as laid down in pages 9 to 12 of the British Army Dress Regulations, but without pouch belt and telescope case. The saddle cloth will also be omitted from their horse furniture

2 The Commissary General will wear the uniform and appointments of a Deputy Adjutant General, Deputy Commissaries General, those of Assistant Adjutants General, and Assistant and Deputy Assistant Commissaries General, those of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

3 Sub-Assistant Commissaries General will also wear the uniform of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, the braid on the collar being, in their case, that laid down for a Captain holding the appointment

4 All officers serving in the department will wear the collar badges of their *army* rank

5 The uniform to be worn will be that of their substantive rank in the department

6 The Hawke's pattern helmet with spike will replace the cocked hat and plume, and the departmental turban will be of alternate twisted folds of yellow and white There will be no objection, however, to Commissariat Officers when attached to divisions or districts wearing turbans of the same colour and pattern as those of other staff officers serving within the command

7 The staff plume will only be worn when in full dress

EQUIPMENT TABLES

No 930.—With reference to G G O No 841, dated 24th March 1875, the following alterations will be made in the Equipment Tables for Native Infantry regiments —

Names of Stores		Period of service	Data for calculating proportion	REMARKS
Page 2	*Accoutrements*			
Belts, leather, waist	Black N I, native officers, complete	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	
	Brown N I, native officers, complete	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	
	Buff N I, native officers, complete	8	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	
Frogs, leather	Black N I, drummers	5	1 per drummer, bugler and musician	
	Brown N I „	5	1 ditto ditto	
	Buff N I „	8	1 ditto ditto	
Knots leather, sword	Black — N I rank and file, Bombay	5	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	
	Black — Native officers, staff sergeants and havildar major, Madras	5		
	Brown N I, staff sergeants, Bombay	5		
	Buff N I — Staff sergeants, Bombay	8		
	Buff N I — Officers, staff sergeants and havildar major, Madras	8		

Names of Stores	Period of service	Data for calculating proportion	REMARKS
Page 8 *Accoutrements*			
Lockets, union — Brass, native infantry, all ranks	12	1 per havildar, naick sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician	
Lockets, union — Gilt, staff sergeants, native infantry, Bombay	12	1 per sword, gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	In Bombay Presidency
Slings, leather coat for native infantry — Brown, Bombay	5	1 per havildar, naick, sepoy, drummer, bugler and musician	Ditto
Slings, leather coat for native infantry — Buff, "	10		
Arms			
Scabbards, sword, leather — Brass mounted — Havildars or drummers, N P	5	1 per drummer, bugler and musician	
Scabbards, sword, leather — Gilt mounted line regiments, staff sergeants	6	1 per sword gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	On payment for native officers, Bengal and Bombay
Page 4			
Swords — Gilt hilt, line regiments, staff sergeants	12	*Bengal Presidency* 1 per native officer	On payment
		Madras Presidency 1 per native officer 1 per staff sergeant 1 per havildar major	
		Bombay Presidency 1 per native officer 1 per havildar major 1 per quartermaster havildar 1 per drill havildar 1 per drum major 1 per fife major	On payment
Swords — Iron hilt, havildars or drummers N P	12	1 per drummer, bugler and musician	
Pages 6 *and* 11 *Miscellaneous*			
Bags, canvas, kit, for native troops, painted, Bombay		1 per havildar naick, sepoy drummer, bugler and musician	In Bombay Presidency only
Clubs, practice, wood		16 pairs per regiment	
Flags — Camp, 18" × 18"		24 per regiment	
Flags — Saluting, 18" × 18", Bombay		1 per regiment	
Flags — Staff, wood — Camp 7' 6"		24 per regiment	Ditto
Flags — Staff, wood — Saluting 9' 10"		1 per regiment	
Gymnasium and fencing stores — Guards, hand, for single sticks, land service		80 per regiment	Ditto
Gymnasium and fencing stores — Masks, wire fencing, for foil practice		20 per regiment	
Gymnasium and fencing stores — Sticks, fencing, male bamboo		400 per regiment	
Page 7			
Musketry instruction stores — Straight edge, brass		1 per regiment	
Page 10 *Tools, armourers*			
Tools for fixing leathers in snap caps	..	1 per regiment	Supplied free
Page 26 *Instruments*			
Cases, drum, ticken side brass, C P		1 per side drum	
Cords, drum, side brass, C P		1 ditto	
Hoops drum — Cords, side brass, C P		2 ditto	
Hoops drum — Flesh, side brass, C P		2 ditto	
Slings, buff, side brass drums		1 ditto	
Snares, catgut, side brass, C P		1 ditto	
Sticks, drum, side brass, C P.		1 ditto	

NOTE.—Face sticks,—1 per company to be supplied by Wing officers, and 4 by the Adjutant for instruction of recruits to last 10 or 12 years

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 931—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Captain John Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—for two years, one year, two months and seven days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868

No 932—With reference to G G O No 695 of 1877, Sub-Conductor J Utting, Ordnance Commissariat Department, is granted an extension of leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 21st November 1877

No. 933—REGULATIONS—

Under the authority of Her Majesty's Government, it is notified that in the case of officers of the old Indian cadres of Royal Artillery and of those officers of the 12 new Line Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry who are serving under Indian Pension Rules, the restriction now enforced by the Indian Pension Rules of deducting certain periods of leave or furlough from their service is removed, and that in the case of the officers above indicated all full pay service, past or future, will be permitted to count towards pension on retirement

HONORS AND REWARDS

No 934—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the 18th May 1877, in room of Lieutenant-General T Tapp, C B, deceased —

Major-General SIR HENRY DALY, K C B, *Bombay Staff Corps*

Ensign	1st September 1840
Lieutenant	18th June 1843
Captain	25th December 1854
Brevet Major	19th January 1858
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel	20th July 1858
Major	18th February 1861
Brevet Colonel	21th July 1864
Lieutenant Colonel	1st September 1866
Major General	4th January 1870

Served with the Bombay column army of the Punjab in 1848-49, present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojerat, pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army (medal and two clasps), commanded the 1st Punjab Cavalry at the passage of the Kohat Pass, and against the hill tribes in 1850-51-52, commanded the Corps of Guides at the siege of Delhi, 1857 (twice wounded and horse killed, Brevet-Major and C B), commanded Hodson's Horse at the siege of Lucknow, 1858 (Lieutenant-Colonel), and the brigade of Hodson's Horse throughout Sir Hope Grant's campaign in Oude, 1858-59, including the action at Nawabgunge, passages of the Goomtee, Gogra, &c (medal and two clasps).

Was Commandant of Hodson's Horse from March 1858 to March 1860, and Commandant, Central India Horse from December 1861 to October 1871 Has been Agent to Governor General for Central India since October 1871.

No. 935—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes, respectively, of the order of British India, under the operation of G G O No 2 of 1877, with effect from the dates specified —

BENGAL

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar Buckshee Khan, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—1st January 1877

Ressaldar Shaheb Zaman Khan, 18th Bengal Cavalry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Shaick Hoossain Bux, "Bahadur," deceased,—2nd May 1877

Subadar Jatteram Kawar, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry), *vice* pensioned Subadar Surnam Sing, "Bahadur," deceased,—1st July 1877

Subadar Kalka Tewaree, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—19th October 1877

Subadar Wali Mahomed, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—19th October 1877.

Ressaldar Latif Khan, 1st Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—19th October 1877

MADRAS

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur"

Subadar Major Naugiah, "Bahadur," 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar Major Shaik Moideen, "Sirdar Bahadur," deceased,—5th July 1877

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur"

Subadar Narrainsawmy, 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, *vice* Subadar Major Naugiah, "Bahadur," promoted,—5th July 1877.

PENSIONS

No 936—Puckalee Davia, of the 2nd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs 3 per month, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab circle

No 937.—In G G O No 48 of 1877, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, opposite the names of Dufladar Mir Irshad Ali and Sowar Sheikh Nujjut Ali, under the head "Circle of payment," for "Punjab" read N W P

RETIREMENTS

No 938—In continuation of G G O No 887, dated the 1st October 1877, the undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAME	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
24	Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Stannus Graves	Staff Corps	292 0 0	229 8 0		19th October 1877	England.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1877. [Register No. 53.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individual and Corporations

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SUPPLEMENT No 42

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 17th October 1877

No. 32 —Mr Amir Ali made over charge of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, before noon on the 25th September 1877

No. 33.—Mr T A Pearson received charge of the office of Officiating Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta, before noon on the 26th September 1877

The 18th October 1877

No. 34 —His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate the Hon'ble D Cowie to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 13th instant.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 16th October 1877

No. 861 —Mr W R Benson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 12th August last

EXAMINATIONS

The 19th October 1877

No 116 —Mr R M Dane of the Bengal Civil Service, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Persian, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs 2,000

MEDICAL

The 13th October 1877.

No 573 —The services of the undermentioned Second grade Assistant Surgeons are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma —

Assistant Surgeon Nundo Coomar Mitter
" Muhammad Sudrool Huq

The 19th October 1877

No. 580.—Third grade Assistant Surgeon Promotha Nath Mookerjee is dismissed from the service of Government with effect from the 8th ultimo

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—CUSTOMS

Simla, the 19th October 1877

No 141—The Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the exemption from export duty of all rice exported by sea and entered outwards for either of the French ports of Pondicherry and Karikal, or passing by land into any of the French Settlements situate on the line of coast within the Presidency of Fort St George, which was accorded in Notification No 19, dated the 19th January 1877, and extended to the 21st instant by Notification No 331 of the 20th July last, shall continue in force for a further period of three months, *i e*, until the 21st January next inclusive

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FIBRES AND SILK

The 31st August 1877

No 45—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhomeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 4-1 per maund or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rhea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla, the 19th October 1877

No 169*J*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Mhairwaria

No 171*J*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend the undermentioned Acts to the Scheduled District of Ajmere and Mhairwaria —

Act XXVII of 1860 (An Act for facilitating the collection of debts on successions)
Act XX of 1863 (The Native Religious Endowments Act)
Act III of 1865 (The Carriers' Act)
Act XI of 1865 (The Mufassil Small Cause Courts Act), except those sections which have been repealed by Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) as specified in the first schedule annexed to that Act
Act XXVII of 1871 (The Criminal Tribes Act)
Act XV of 1873 (The North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act)
Act XV of 1875 (The Punjab Laws Amendment Act—Rural Police), with the necessary verbal alteration for application to Ajmere and Mhairwarra instead of to the Punjab
Act X of 1877 (The Code of Civil Procedure), except Sections 1 and 3, which are already in force in the said districts.

POLITICAL

The 17th October 1877

No 2397*P*—With reference to Notification No 1518P, dated 27th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr W Kennedy as Vice-Consul for Denmark at Moulmein, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 2399*P*—With reference to Notification No 1422P, dated 16th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Albert Restuhe as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr J Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

REVENUE

The 17th October 1877

No 99*R*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Sections 16, 17, 19 and 20 of Bombay Act IV of 1868 to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts

GENERAL

The 16th October 1877

No 2915*G*—The services of Mr H H Gahan, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties under the Dholpore State

No 2928*G*—The appointment of Assistant Political Agent, Bussorah, having been included in the 3rd class of Political Assistants in the graded list of the Political Department, Mr G Lucas, Uncovenanted Assistant to the Resident, Persian Gulf, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 3rd Class, *vice* Mr P J C Robertson, Officiating as Political Agent 2nd Class at Muscat

The 18th October 1877

No. 2953G.—The following temporary appointments, with effect from the date of assuming charge, are made in the Mysore Commission —

Captain E P Maltby, Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, to officiate as Deputy Inspector General of Police in Mysore

Major C S Blair, Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 1st Class, *vice* Captain E P Maltby

Captain H M S Magrath, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 2nd Class, *vice* Major C S Blair

A Srinivasaiengar, Assistant Commissioner 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, *vice* Captain H M S Magrath

The 19th October 1877

No 2970G—Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, L L D, Bengal Civil Service, Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted subsidiary leave from 11th to 17th October 1877, inclusive

T H THORNTON,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Simla, the 18th October 1877

No. 3864.—The following appointments in this Department are published for general information —

Mr J Westland, B C S, to be Inspector of Local Offices of Account

Mr C R C Kiernander to be Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle, but to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syama Charan De, or until further orders

Mr E Rule to be Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah

Mr J E Cooke to be Deputy Accountant General, Madras

Babu Syama Charan Dé to be Assistant Comptroller General

Mr E W Kellner to officiate as Assistant Comptroller General during the absence on privilege leave of Babu Syama Charan Dé, or until further orders

Mr T H Biggs to be Assistant to the Comptroller General, but to continue to officiate till further orders as Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, and Deputy Commissioner of Paper Currency, Nagpur Circle

Mr H S Groves, B A, to be Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab, but to continue to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Madras

Mr F J Atkinson to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C

The 18th October 1877

No 3912.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department —

CIVIL PENSION CODE

Chapter I

Insert the following Note between "Chapter I" and Definitions —

[NOTE —No standing order not contained in this Code should be quoted or trusted in deciding or submitting for orders any question affecting Pensions If any officer thinks that any order not embodied in this Code ought to be revived, he should refer the question through the proper channel to the Government of India Without the special authority of the Government of India, no such order has any validity]

Section 1 (*a*) (Page 1)

Insert the following as a Note under this section —

[NOTE —The Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is not a Local Government for the purposes of this Code]

Section 59

Insert the following as a Note under this section after Clause (c) on page 32 —

[NOTE —The Proviso under Section 60 applies to an officer invalided on account of incapacity for further service, which incapacity is due to old age or natural decay from advancing years The attention of the examining medical officer should always be called to that Proviso in the case of an officer whose qualifying service begun after he attained the age of twenty-five years in order that he may adapt his certificate accordingly]

Section 60 Proviso (Page 32)

For the words "admissible as invalid pension or gratuity" substitute "admissible under this section"

Insert the words —

"See Rule 5 under Section 95, page 52 A gratuity is intended to be less valuable than a pension, and must not be awarded if it is likely to impose upon the revenue a higher charge than would arise from a pension

As a foot-note to the word "Gratuity" in each of the following sections —

Section 50 (page 25)
„ 52 („ 27)
„ 53 („ 28), and
„ 56 („ 29)

Section 95 (Page 52)

Insert the following as Rule 5 under this section —

5 Every applicant for a gratuity should appear before a commissioned medical officer or medical officer in charge of a civil station, and if the medical officer considers that the applicant has clearly not the normal prospects of life, he should so certify in a confidential report to the head of the office explaining briefly the grounds for his opinion In such case the Local Government should grant, in lieu of the gratuity, a pension equal to that which the gratuity would purchase

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No. 939 —The services of Surgeon-Major J C Morice are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the expiration of his present leave

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 12th October 1877

No. 448 —The attention of Local Governments and Administrations and Heads of Departments in the Public Works Department is drawn for guidance to the Notification in the Military Department, No. 681, dated 28th July 1877, published at page 413 of the *Gazette of India* of 28th July, regarding barrack and hospital supplies

The 13th October 1877

No 452.—Mr W Ogden, Accountant 3rd grade, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department

No 453.—Baboo Bisheshur Nath is appointed Pay Master on the Punjab Northern State Railway with the rank of Assistant Examiner 3rd grade

The 16th October 1877

No. 454.—Sergeant A MacDiarmid, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is remanded to military duty

No. 455 —Mr C D Hawes, Accountant 3rd grade, Western Rajpootana State Railway, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from the afternoon of the 20th September 1877

No 456?—Under the provisions of Section 7 of Act I of 1876, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st November 1877, the substitution of the following rule in place of Rule 45 of the Inland Telegraph Rules and Rates published in the *Gazette of India*, No 51 of the 21st December 1872 —

Rule 45 (as revised) Should the addressee of a message have left the station to which it is addressed, it will, if returned unopened with definite instructions as to the new address, be re-transmitted without extra charge

The 17th October 1877

No. 457.—Mr C E Hubbard, Accountant 3rd grade, in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 19th September 1877

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637

29. The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637

CHAPTER IV

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners

30 Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district

Principal Court of original jurisdiction

31 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district

32 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner

have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts

column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table —

Court	Limit of jurisdiction
	Rs
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsildar with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsildar with ordinary powers	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

33 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same.

Power to distribute business

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen.

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner.

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section

Power to fine ministerial officers

36 The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary

CHAPTER V.

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

First appeals

37 When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say —

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsíldár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner,

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner,

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal

38 When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure sections 584, 586

39 The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 581 —

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law,"

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees

Period of limitation

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days,

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal

41 Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn

CHAPTER VI

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts

42 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court

Power to make rules regarding pleaders

43 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts

44 The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties

45. The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals

46 Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25

Rules when to have force of law

47 All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge

48 The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty five, and may cancel such notification

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases.

49 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers

The Local Government may cancel any such notification

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published

Explanation —In this section "land" means land assessed to the land-revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49

50 For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified

SCHEDULE

(*See section* 2)

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year of Act	Title
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of Judicature of the Panjab and its Dependencies
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjab and its Dependencies
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces the Panjab, Oudh and the Jhansi Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjáb to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildár
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjab
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kullu sub division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 41.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1877 [Register No 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART III —Advertisements and Notices by private individual and Corporations

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Preliminary Report of Select Committee and Negotiable Instruments Bill (No II), 1877

SUPPLEMENT No 41

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 8th October 1877

No 823 —APPOINTMENTS —Moung Htine, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 1st grade, in British Burma, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 1st class 2nd grade, *vice* Moung Kyau Zan Hla, retired

Moung Hpo, Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 2nd grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 1st grade, *vice* Moung Htine

Ikrim Ally, Extra Assistant Commissioner 3rd class 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Commissioner 2nd class 3rd grade, *vice* Moung Hpo

JUDICIAL

The 12th October 1877

No 1565.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Lakhmi Lál Baruá, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif in the district of Kámrúp.

POLICE

The 6th October 1877

No 306 —Consequent on the reversion of Mr T F Fforde, Superintendent of the Municipal Police of the town of Rangoon, to the Provincial Police the following arrangements are sanctioned with effect from the 27th July last —

Mr T F Fforde, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in British Burma, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 4th grade,

Mr J C Perreau, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Officiating District Superintendent of the 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent of the 5th grade,

Mr W A Banbury, Assistant District Superintendent of Police and Officiating District Superintendent of the 5th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS —SURVEYS

Simla, the 9th October 1877

No 591 —Mr R Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker, is allowed, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, 15 months' furlough on medical certificate under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it

FORESTS

The 11th October 1877

No 1359*F*—With reference to Notification No 137, dated the 2nd February last, it is hereby notified that Mr D E Hutchins, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 2nd grade was on leave on medical certificate from the 21th September 1876 to the 29th July 1877, and that subsidiary leave is granted to him from the 30th July to the 3rd August 1877, the day on which he assumed charge of his Division

CUSTOMS

The 12th October 1877

No 138 —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from all duties of Customs, wooden railway sleepers, current coin and bullion when they are imported into British India

GENERAL

The 12th October 1877

No 715 —Mr A B Wilson is appointed to be Registrar of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office

FIBRES AND SILK

The 31st August 1877

No 45 —In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rhea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rhea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile the demand for rhea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhomeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rhea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rhea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saharanpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Sahâranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Sahâranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Sahâranpur Rs 4-1 per maund or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rhea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

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COMMERCE AND TRADE

The 12th October 1877

No 21 of 1877 —The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information —

NOTICE TO MARINERS

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA

Light-vessel on Krishna Shoal

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No 18 of 1877, issued by this Department, respecting the destruction of Krishna Shoal Light house,

Information, by telegram, has been received from the Master Attendant at Rangoon, that a light-vessel has been placed four miles eastward of the position of Krishna Shoal Light-house

The vessel exhibits a *fixed* white light, elevated 48 feet above the sea level, and is visible from every direction

A blue light is burnt every hour, commencing at 7 P M

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 2nd October 1877

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr (late I N),*
Supdt, Marine Survey of India

By Order,

G H M PATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts —Gulf of Martaban, No 823, Bay of Bengal, No 706, Indian Ocean, No 748*b*, *also* Admiralty Light list, East Indies, &c, page 16, No 96, Indian Marine Survey Light list No 87, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 198

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL

Simla, the 12th October 1877

No 160J—Khan Bahadur Edulje Pestonjee is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate within the limits of the cantonment of Mhow, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class, under Section 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure

POLITICAL

The 12th October 1877

No 2352P—With reference to Notification No 1212P, dated 29th May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 2354P—With reference to Notification No 1 11P, dated 29th May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Adolphe Aubert as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 2356P—With reference to Notification No 1373P, dated 13th June 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Adolphe Aubert as Acting Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr L Hernandez, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

No 2358P—With reference to Notification No 1157P, dated 22nd May 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr William Thorburn as Consular Agent for Italy at Kurrachee, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

GENERAL

The 9th October 1877

No 2846G—With reference to notification of this Office, No 1498G, dated 5th June 1877, the following appointments in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, are made permanent, with effect from the 13th April 1877 —

Lieutenant-Colonel J D Hall, 2nd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, *vice* Major Martin

Captain J Colledge, 3rd Squadron Commander, to be 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Hall

Captain M G Gerard, 1st Squadron Officer, to be 3rd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain Colledge

Lieutenant E D H Daly, 2nd Squadron Officer, to be 1st Squadron Officer, *vice* Captain Gerard

Lieutenant N F F Chamberlain attached, to be 2nd Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant Daly

The 12th October 1877

No 2903G—Captain F H Jackson, Assistant Agent to the Governor General at Baroda, held charge of the current duties of the Agency from 21st August to 10th September 1877, both dates inclusive, during the absence of Mr Melvill on special duty

T H THORNTON,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —MINT AND CURRENCY

Simla, the 12th October 1877

No 3709—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency* —

Date	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation	Silver Coin Reserve	Silver Bullion Reserve	Reserve in Government Securities	Total Reserve
1877		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
30th Sept	Calcutta	6 27 78 410	57 12 007	1 09 -7 042	2 84 33 516	4,50 91 565
	Madras	1 6 8[illegible] 05	1 17 08 [illegible]20		60 00 000	1 77 08,525
	Bombay	2 6 71 [illegible]5	78 39 175	1,31 95 0,0	1 58 00 000	3 68 34,245
	Allahabad	1 74 0 0	44 60 045		31 00 000	75 60 045
	Lahore	78 93 [illegible]8	43 04 080		53 00 000	68 04,080
	Calicut	[illegible]5 6 90	25 24 460		7 00 000	32 24 460
	Cuttack	8,68 677	3 90 925		5 00 000	8 90 925
	Nagpore	10 47 2[illegible]6	6 11 705		6 00 000	1[illegible] 11 705
	Kurrachee	26 0[illegible] 86	17 20 125		12 00 000	29 20 125
	Akola	12 12 [illegible]75	18 06 755		8 00 000	16 06,755
	TOTAL	12 39 17 430	3,69,62 802	2,41 22 112	5 99 32 516	12 89 17,430

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &c

The 12th October 1877

No. 3743.—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department —

CIVIL PENSION CODE

Section 38 (page 18)

Add the following as Rule 10A under this section —

10A The rules of this Code apply to an officer appointed to the Kolhapore School before the 22nd October 1875, but the British Government is not responsible for any pension or gratuity to which he may become entitled Such pension or gratuity is payable only from the Fund described in Rule I (*b*), Appendix D If such an officer is transferred to service under the British Government, any pension or gratuity to which he may become thereafter entitled, is payable according to the rule of proportions by the British Government and from the said Fund

Section 52 (page 27)

Insert the following as Rule 2A under this section —

2A Whenever it appears from the certificate prescribed by Rule 2 that a person has been admitted to the public service whose age according to his own statement or in the opinion of the examining medical officer exceeded twenty-five years, the Accountant General should report the case for the orders of the Local Government, reminding it of the Resolution by the Government of India No 423, dated 20th January 1871, quoted as a foot-note to Section 60.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

Section 88A (page 137)

Substitute the following for the last sentence —

Nor does this rule apply to a military officer who either vacates his appointment in the Civil Department when going on leave and reverts to the Military Department, or receives only English furlough pay, or to a Covenanted Civil Servant who receives only subsistence allowance in these cases, the allowance admissible is charged to the British Indian revenues

R B CHAPMAN,

Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 9th October 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 905.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Francis George Lawrence Mainwaring, 63rd Foot, Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd May 1876

No. 906—The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Charles Richard Pennington, Captain Charles Albert Dodd } 4th October 1877

No 907—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel J L Nation, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Brigadier-General W J F Stafford, C B, whose tour of staff service has expired

No 908.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeon-Major John Cardy Shaw, of the Medical Department, is brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill an existing vacancy

No 909—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Bengal Cavalry

Duffadar Gunput Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Emut Khan, invalided, 1st May 1877

15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry

Subadar Jewun Sing to be Subadar Major, *vice* Subadar Major Ram Rutton, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided, Jemadar Bhag Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Ram Rutton "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided, Jemadar Anoke Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Russawah Sing, invalided, Havildar Abloo Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhag Sing, promoted, Havildar Khosal Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Anoke Sing promoted, Havildar Sunda Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jye Sing, invalided, Havildar Khosal Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhugwan Sing, invalided, Havildar Boota Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jewun Shah, invalided,—1st May 1877

No. 910—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned passed medical pupils are promoted to the grade of 3rd class Hospital Assistant as supernumeraries to the fixed establishment, with effect from the 18th September 1877, and their services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, for special duty —

Names	Date of passing the English qualification examination
Dajiram Chandra	17th May 1873
Affiz Syed Abdool Vadhoodh	
Abid Hussen	
Maghan Raghoba	
Emam Khan	
John Mathew	17th May 1873

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 911—The following corrections are to be made in G G O No 681 of 1877 —

TABLE No 148 (PUBLIC WORKS)

(*Page* 20)

For "Bedsteads, iron (Broome's pattern), 6½ feet long × 3½ broad and 2½ high,"

Read *Bedsteads, iron (Broome's pattern), length 6 feet 6 inches, breadth 3 feet 3 inches, height of frame 1 foot 9 inches, height to top of head and foot rails 2 feet 3 inches*

(*Page* 21)

Opposite the item "Padlocks and keys, iron (English)," and in the scale column next after the word "cupboards" insert *pettarrahs*

TABLE No 148 (COMMISSARIAT)

[CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT, PAGE 27]

Section 1—Miscellaneous Articles

The item "Gumlah, earthenware, glazed, 1 per iron urinal," to be expunged, and not "Gumlahs, earthen, glazed, for native latrines," as directed in G G O No 805 of 1877

[MARCHING EQUIPMENT, PAGE 32]

Omit the words "and G O No 19 of 1877" in the second line of Note I

This cancels a corresponding entry in G G O No 805 of 1877, under "Section V—Hospital clothing (Women)"

TABLE No 148 (COMMISSARIAT)

[HOSPITALS FOR NATIVES, PAGE 50]

Under letter P above the entry "Purdahs with ropes for hanging and tying," enter *Pettarrahs for medicines, pairs* Scale of supply, *Native Cavalry*, 1—*Native Infantry*, 1—The rest of the columns blank

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 912.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major Fitzherbert Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey of India,—urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868

Major Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident, 3rd class, Rajputana Agency, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,—private affairs, for one year, five months and twenty-six days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain Allan Harden, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under the Furlough Rules of 1875 (See ruling, Rule 6, G G O No 1110 of 1876)

Captain James Robert M'Cullagh, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Officiating 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year and three days, unde Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 28th October 1877

Lieutenant John William Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under the Furlough Rules of 1875 (See ruling, Rule 6, G G O No 1110 of 1876)

No 913—The furlough to Europe granted to Captain C Crawford, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, Public Works Department, in G G O No 191 of 1877, has effect from the 6th January 1877, the date on which his subsidiary leave expired, instead of the date previously notified

G G O No 359 of 1877

No. 914.—The furlough to Europe granted to Surgeon W Finden, in G G O No 735 of 1877, has effect from the 7th July 1877, the date on which his subsidiary leave expired, instead of the date previously notified

G G O No 848 of 1877

No 915—The following extract from List No 17, dated the 14th September 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return to duty

Conductor G Bailey
Major R M Skinner, S C
Captain Sir B P Bromhead, Bart, S C
Captain R O Vyvyan, General List, Infantry
Lieutenant C W Monypenny, S C
Lieutenant-Colonel R Worsley, Infantry
Deputy Surgeon-General E C Thorp, M D
Lieutenant-Colonel T E Webster, S C
Major W E Chambers, S C
Lieutenant G W Martin, S C
Colonel J J H Gordon, S C
Colonel C G Arbuthnot, C B, R A
Surgeon W N Keefer.

The permissions to return to duty granted to the undermentioned officers have been cancelled —

Surgeon-Major L F Dickson, M D
Captain W L Samuells, S C
Lieutenant-Colonel E Venour, Infantry

Granted extensions of leave.

Captain G T Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry,—1 month, private affairs

Lieutenant-Colonel E Venour, Infantry,—6 months, medical certificate

Major H G Waterfield, S C,—6 months, medical certificate

Major A. Seagrim, S C,—4 months, private affairs

Captain R S Robinson, R A,—3 months, private affairs

No 916—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain G MacCall, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 25th September 1877

Conductor J Johnston, Superintendent, Thomason College Press, Roorkee,—Bombay, 19th September 1877

No 917.—REGULATIONS—

Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that in future military officers in political employ will be allowed to share in common with other officers the privilege of counting as service leave on

medical certificate in or out of India, consequent on wounds or illness contracted in the field, necessitating the immediate departure of the officer.

This order will not have retrospective effect

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS

No 918—The following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information.—

MILITARY — INDIA OFFICE,
No 248 — *London, 6th September* 1877.

To

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council

MY LORD,

I have the pleasure to inform Your Lordship, in reply to your letter No 129, dated 24th May 1877, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of the 32nd Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry (Pioneers) wearing on its equipment the motto "Aut viam inveniam aut faciam"

I have, &c,
(Sd) SALISBURY

PENSIONS

No. 919.—Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Thomas Ryan, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 240 per mensem, under G G O No 69 of 1868, payable in India

No. 920—The undermentioned widows are admitted to the Order of Merit pensions specified below —

Names	Rank name and corps of deceased	Date of admission	Class of Order of Merit	Circle of payment
Sooruj Koour	Havildar Surnam Sing 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry	20th April 1875	3rd class, Rs 3 per mensem for three years	N W P
Kabeer Kattu	Sowar Sadoolla Khan 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent	12th December 1875	3rd class Rs 2 1 per mensem for three years	Do
Goolab Koer	Duffadar Hurdeo singh 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse	8th April 1876	3rd class Rs 3 5-4 per mensem For three years	Do

No 921—Bheestie Peer Bux, of the 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs 3 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle.

No. 922.—ERRATA—

In G. G O No 656 of 1877, under 16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Native Infantry, for Sepoy "Mozaem Sing" read *Molaim* Sing, and under 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, omit the name of Sepoy Kulloo.

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 27.—Mr Frank Henry Smith is appointed to officiate as a 2nd grade officer, on probation, from date of joining.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 28.—Mr Thomas Burns, 3rd grade Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 10th October 1877

No. 442—Mr J F Maxwell, Executive Engineer 4th grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works

No 443—ERRATUM —In Public Works Department Notification No 436, dated 4th October 1877, for "Mr H C Woods, Overseer 3rd grade," read "Mr H C Woods, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade"

No. 444—In continuation of Notification No 437, dated 5th October, Mr J C Wyatt, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works

The 11th October 1877

No. 445.—Mr J B Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 6th October 1877, or any subsequent date he may avail himself of it

The 12th October 1877

No. 446.—Mr R Gatmell, temporary Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways

No. 447—Captain W J. LeBreton, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta.

Mr D C Gordon, Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, and now officiating as Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, to be Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

Mr F Morrison, (temporary) Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, to be (temporary) Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore.

No 449—The undermentioned passed students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College are appointed to the Public Works Department as Apprentice Engineers and permanently posted as follows, but as a temporary arrangement they are attached to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh —

Mr J T Farrant, Punjab Irrigation Branch

„ W A Bagley } Punjab Provincial Branch
„ B C Bensley }

„ W A R Swinnerton, Hyderabad

„ E Foy, Rajputana

Lalla Mohan Lall Kateha, N-W P Provincial Branch

„ Sohan Lal, Central Provinces

„ Sham Nath, Central India

No. 450.—Mr H N. C Cloete, Executive Engineer 4th grade, is transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways

No 451.—Sergeant J Sharp, R E, Overseer 1st grade, Rajpootana, is permitted to revert to military duty at his own request

W A. CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. | Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Mount Aboo, the 15th October 1877.

No. 2762S—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 406, dated 14th September 1877, published at page 559 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated 15th idem, Mr J W Brassington, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Ajmere on the forenoon of the 1st October 1877, and took over charge of the office of the Executive Engineer, Mayo College Division, from Mr Bhagat Singh on the afternoon of the 6th idem

By Order,

A G CROMMELIN,
Secy to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajputana

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency, the 19th October 1877

No. 1344.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 2804G, dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon R Caldecott, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Surgeon-Major T Beaumont on the forenoon of the 8th September 1877

No. 1345.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 2806G, dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon D F. Keegan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, received charge of the Office of Residency Surgeon, Indore, from Surgeon R. Caldecott on the forenoon of the 14th instant

By Order,

F H MAITLAND, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt. Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY

NOTIFICATION

Hyderabad Residency, the 20th October 1877

No. 97.—Captain G H. Trevor, 2nd Assistant Resident, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it

By Order,

G H TREVOR, *Captain,*
2nd Asstt Resident

CHIEF COMMISSIONER AND SUPERINTENDENT, ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

NOTIFICATION

Port Blair, the 1st September 1877

No. 17.—Captain W B Birch, Officiating 1st Assistant Superintendent, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days, with effect from the 19th October 1877, or fromsuch subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

C A BARWELL, *Major-Genl,*
Chief Commr and Supdt, Andaman and Nicobar Islands

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 8th October 1877.

Mr P White, Assistant Surveyor, 4th Grade, attached to No 8 Mysore Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave, granted him in Notification dated 15th September 1877, on the forenoon of the 16th August 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th September 1877

H. L. THUILLIER, *Colonel, R A,*
Surveyor General of India

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 26th October 1877

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal, General Treasury and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 5th proximo, on account of the Hindu festival "Kalee Poojah," in conformity with Government Notification, No 3464 of 29th October 1867

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary & Treasurer

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 19th October 1877

No 101.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 405, dated 13th September 1877, Mr J W Huntley, Accountant, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, which he joined on the afternoon of 6th October 1877

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E,*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Division of Superintendence.

Meerut, the 18th October 1877

No 64—Referring to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 434, dated 5th October 1877, the following Officers and Subordinates in this Division of Superintendence, posted to the Famine Relief Works in the Madras Presidency, were relieved of their duties on the dates noted opposite each of their names —

Mr M Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1th Grade,—24th September, afternoon

Lieutenant N Arnott, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1th Grade,—24th September, afternoon

Mr J Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, —23rd September, forenoon

Mr G Lamb, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, —25th September, forenoon

Dowlut Ram, Overseer, 2nd Grade,—2nd October, afternoon

The 20th October 1877

No 65.—Major H F Blair, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Mr M Birkbeck, Temporary Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, respectively, received and made over charge of the Chakrata Road Division on the forenoon of the 18th September 1877

The 22nd October 1877

No. 66—Major H F Blair, R E, Executive Engineer, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th October 1877, or such subsequent date as he may wish to avail himself of the same

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Meerut Divn of Superintendence, Mily Works

Oudh Division of Superintendence

Lucknow, the 24th October 1877

No 73—Sergeant G Booley, Overseer, attached to the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, having applied for discharge from the Army, has been remanded to military duty on the 19th instant

No 74—Sergeant A S McDowell, Overseer, attached to the Saugor Division, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 60, dated the 18th September last, on the afternoon of 6th instant

J J HUME *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Oudh Divn, Mily Works

Presidency District

Calcutta, the 23rd October 1877

No 8—The under-mentioned subordinates, transferred for employment on famine relief works by Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 437 of 5th October 1877, left Calcutta for Madras on the dates specified —

Baboo Goroodoss Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, on 8th October

Mr W Delahay, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, on 18th idem

L RUSSELL, *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Presdy Dist, Mily Works

Sirhind Division of Superintendence

Umballa, the 22nd October 1877

No 26—Mr R D Fulkner, C E, Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 18th current from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 14 of 18th July 1877, and re-assumed charge of his Division

WILLIAM B HOLMES, *Major, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Divn, Mily Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 18th October 1877

No 1780—Mr W B Gray, Temporary Assistant Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, reported his return on the forenoon of 17th October 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No 369 of 22nd August 1877

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel, R E,*
Consulting Engineer

Lucknow, the 23rd October 1877

Mr J B Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Accounts, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification, No 445, dated the 11th October 1877, on the forenoon of 8th October 1877

DOUGLAS A SCOTT, *Lieut, R E,*
for *Offg Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways*

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 17th October 1877

No 26—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 450 of the 12th October 1877, Mr H N C Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is posted to the Western Rajputana Railway

No 27—With reference to Government of India Public Works Department, Notification No 446 of the 12th October 1877, Mr R Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is posted to the Sindia Railway

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director of State Railways

North-Eastern System

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1877

No 61—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 396, dated the 10th September last, Mr C D Berrill, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Northern Bengal State Railway on the afternoon of the 22nd idem

No 62—Baboo Suttya Churn Chatterjee, Apprentice Accountant, appointed to the Dhund and Manmar Railway in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 394, dated 8th September 1877, as Probationary Accountant, 1th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, on the forenoon of the 24th September 1877

The 19th October 1877

No 64—Mr J Barron, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted fifteen months' furlough under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved of his duties

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director of State Railways, North Eastern System

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 9th October 1877

No 65—Mr J Durand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to Ghat Division, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it

No 66—Mr R Davis, Assistant Engineer, Temporary 1st Grade, Burnagar Division, returned on 2nd October 1877 from the two months' privilege leave granted him in Notification No 40, dated 18th July 1877

No 67—Mr W C L Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, availed himself on the forenoon of 2nd October 1877 of the one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No 59, dated 27th September 1877

No 68—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 420, dated 24th September 1877, Mr D Campbell, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 27th August 1877 to join the Dhund and Manmar Railway

No 69—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 420, dated 24th September 1877, Mr T J Browning, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, left this line on the afternoon of 28th August 1877 to join the Dhund and Manmar Railway

The 12th October 1877

No 70—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 436, dated 4th October 1877, Mr J Corkery, Overseer 2nd Grade, left this line on 27th September 1877, to join the famine relief works in Mysore

No. 71—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 436, dated 4th October 1877, Mr H C Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, left this line on the forenoon of 5th October 1877, to join the famine relief works in Mysore

No 72—Mr J C Ledger, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, availed himself of one week's subsidiary leave to one year's furlough granted him in Notification No 21, dated 4th October 1877 of Director of State Railways, Central System, from the 6th of October 1877.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 16th October 1877

No 223—This Office Notification No 198 of 16th August 1875 is cancelled

No 224—With reference to this Office Notification No 145 of 26th June 1877, Baboo B L Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month

No 225—In supersession of this Office Notification No 206 of 11th September 1877, Baboo N C Mookerjee, Temporary Overseer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 15th September 1877

The 20th October 1877

No. 226.—The following posting and transfers have been made by Superintending Engineer, Mooltan District —

Baboo Meeran Bux, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to the Shujabad Division

Mr T W Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, and Baboo B B Bandyapadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Rawal Pindi, the 22nd October 1877

No 100—Mr W Millett, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th October 1877 from the two months' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No 93, dated 8th September 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 22nd October 1877

No 5.—Lahori Mull, appointed in Public Works' Notification No 315, dated 22nd May 1874, as Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, to the Accounts Establishment, under the Director of State Railways, is transferred from the Office of the Deputy Examiner of Accounts to that of the Assistant Locomotive Superintendent of the Open Line, Punjab Northern State Railway, from the forenoon of the 18th September 1877

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E,*
Manager

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 20th October 1877

No. 52—Privilege leave of absence for four weeks is granted to Mr C E Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent attached to this Railway, with effect from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it

The 23rd October 1877

No 53—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department Notification No 432, dated 3rd instant, Baboo Soshee Bhoshun Bose, Accountant, 4th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 22nd idem

Mr C E Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, attached to this Railway, availed himself of the four weeks' privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 52, dated the 20th instant, on the forenoon of the 18th idem

G F MATHEW,
for *Manager*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Oct 8			11,84,278	19 96 902	63 9- 255	8- 24 527
9			6 08 1..	11 24 783	61 29 296	91 96 047
10		2 19 432	5 933	12 98 752	79 17 128	91 11 881
11		2 90 104	5,82,815	6 96 ..1..	59 91 46	95 88 479
12		1 38 356		6,96 212	60,26 486	99 06 354
13	Holiday					

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Oct 1877* } J F TENNANT, *Offg Mint Master*

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Oct 15	Holi days					
16						
17		1,19 574		6 96 212	80 67 883	91 6- 715
18		5 96 193		6 90 212	61 99 47..	87 1 479
19		6 17 058		6 96 21	8- 97 514	81 10 966
20		6 42 19"		6 96 212	70 27 615	75 23 085

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 23rd Oct 1877* } J F TENNANT, *Offg Mint Master*

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 25th October 1877 Rs 35,71,102-7-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, *26th Oct 1877*

Report of a Deserter from Her Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 10th day of October 1877

Name,—William Brown
Age,—25 years
Size,—5 feet 6 inches
Color of—
Complexion, dark hair, light brown, eyes light brown
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Cicatrix of burn over right scapula
Date of Desertion,—5th October 1877
From whence Deserted—Sattara
Date of Enlistment,—10th September 1872
Place of Enlistment—Taunton
Where Born,—Bishops Lydeard
County,—Somerset
Town—Taunton
Trade,—Laborer
Dress at the time of Desertion—Regimentals
REMARKS,—Nil

F BARCLAY, *Lieut-Col,*
Comdg 66th Regt

Report of a Deserter from Her Majesty's 66th Regiment of Foot, dated at Ahmednagar, this 10th day of October 1877

Name,—William Buckley
Age,—25 years 3 months
Size—5 feet 7 inches
Color of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, light brown, eyes, grey
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained,—Scar 1 inch long on front of left ear
Date of Desertion,—5th October 1877
From whence Deserted—Sattara
Date of Enlistment,—6th July 1870
Place of Enlistment,—Portsmouth
Where Born,—Mary le Bone
County—Middlesex
Trade,—Laborer
Dress at the time of Desertion,—Regimentals
REMARKS,—Nil

F BARCLAY, *Lieut-Col,*
Comdg 66th Regt

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October 1877*

PARTICULARS	4 PER CENT LOANS								4½ PER CENT LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1845-46	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1872			10 years Repayable June 1877	15 years Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 30th September 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14,46,720	30 67 000	2 04 73 400	1,12,35,500	1 75,04,400	42 18,100	2 97 000	3 03 72,600	82 800	4,57,33,200	5,02,000	33,03,600	13,83,16,839
Stock transferred to London											1,000					1,000
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October 1877								7,000								7 000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October 1877						1 59 700		9,000			1 000		3 500			1,73,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October 1877						3 200	1 51,500	49 800			2 400		1 16,300			3,25,200
	55 600	33 173	2 346	14,46 720	30 67 000	2,06,36,300	1,13 87 000	1 76 70 200	42,18 100	2 97 000	3 03 77 000	82,800	4,58,45 600	5 02 000	33,03,000	13 88,23,239
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers						6 000		1 500			2 000	2 500	95 000			1,07,000
Balance on 15th October 1877	55 600	33 173	2,346	14,46 720	30 67 000	2 06 30,300	1,13,87,000	1 75 68 700	42,18,100	2,97 000	3 03 75 000	80 300	4,57,50 000	5 02 000	33 03 000	13 87 16,239

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Augt 1877 enfaced from India, 2,515 lakhs re transferred from London 2,517 lakhs
" 16th August 1877 to 31st 23 1
" 1st Sep " to 15th Sep 17 1
16th to 30th 9 2
1st October to 15th Oct 5 " " 1
2 574 2 522 lakhs
Balance against India 52

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 24th October 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd October 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid up				2,00,00 000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,355	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	91,35,439	3	7			
Public Deposits at Branches	91,53,356	5	9	1,82,88,795	9	4
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				1,94,67,852	10	5
Bank Post Bills, &c				3,06 109	9	2
Sundries				9,92,378	13	1
RUPEES				6,09,54,491	10	0

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				85,04,798	5	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				47,96,366	9	4
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				51,36,688	13	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,67,92,726	15	8
Balances with other Banks				10,97,915	14	8
Dead Stock				10,02,675	6	3
Stamps				7,900	3	0
Sundries				2,25,436	14	0
				3,75,64,509	1	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,40,94,842	0	9	2,33,89,982	9	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	92,95,140	8	3			
RUPEES				6,09,54,491	10	0

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 25th Oct 1877

W WESTLAND,
Offg Chief Accts & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK
Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

Register No	No of Notes		NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED Value Rs	Name of Claimant
76	B 58—21084		100	M Kristnama Charry, Tripapaloor
77	B 40—90929		5	Mahadava Iyer, Arnee
			NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED Rs	
163	B 40—26685		5	D Srinivasa Row, Nundial
164	B 53—01201		10	M Parasooramiah, Nundial
165	B 40—42817		5	Samiah, Madras
166	B 40—66083		5	Venkanna, Kolar
45	B 40—49913 / J 7—66055	wrongly joined	5	A Narayana Chetty, Madras
46	B 58—13868 / —15760	ditto	100	Messrs Aspinwall & Co, Madras

FORT ST GEORGE—Accts Genl's Office,
The 15th October 1877

G W CLINE, LL D,
Asstt to the Accts Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Calicut Circle

No of Notes	NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED Value Rs	Name of Claimant
J 7—69308	5	M K Govindun, Sub Registrar, Chalipuya
	NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED Rs	
J 5—71813	20	Mustankhan, Naique, 10th Company, 3rd Battalion, Shimoga

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office,
The 10th October 1877

P A COLE,
Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

Register No	No of Notes	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED Value Rs	Name of Claimant
65	F 4—90556	50	The Director General of Post Offices, India, Simla
66	E 12—50893	20	Baboo Seetanath Banerji, Calcutta
	„ —58145	20	
	„ —60591	20	
67	E 13—15141	100	Mohomed Abdul Majid, late Sub Overseer Khurja Drainage, Bhawan
68	E 10—63125	10	Baboo Prosono Chander Bhuttacharji, P N S Railway, Shahdara, Lahore
	„ —76719	10	
	E 15—12084	50	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 20th October 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accts Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
259	O 28—16266	1,000	Babu Hurı Nath Shaha
	O 27—28628	500	
	„ —35703	500	
260	O 28—07149	1,000	Babu Sree Ram Mukerjee
	„ —05248	1,000	
	L 94—44653 to „ —44662	100 each	
261	O 28—06239	1,000	Kanya Lal
262	L 84—61780	100	Babu Kristo Chunder Dutt
263	L 94—03324	100	Babu Juggeshur Roy
264	L 94—47522	100	Babu Khetra Mohan Bose
265	L 94—19870	100	Mr C C Quinn, C S
266	L 84—21418	100	The District Superintendent of Police, 24 Pergunnahs
267	L 83—36423	100	Babu Gobind Chunder Caoor
268	L 81—37588	100	Babu Bonwaree Lal Sing
274	L 63—51776	20	Babu Ram Swaroop
276	L 96—92080	10	Major F N Mackenzie
277	L 80—65748	20	Messrs Colvin, Cowie & Co
	L 62—44431	10	
	O 6—68587	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
289	L 90—64107	20	Babu Tarık Nath Sen
	L 27—87094	5	
290	L 91—24077	20	Babu Sree Nath Das
	L 27—78169	5	
291	L 26—67165	5	Mr W F Kruger
	„ —67166	5	
292	L 32—74388	10	Syed Hasun Alı
	L 75—90252	10	
	L 87—80057	10	
	L 95—93858	10	
	„ —90906	10	
293	L 27—81764	5	Babu Koonjo Behari Mukerjee
294	L 8—02582	100	Mr H Deveria
	L 84—86081	100	
	L 94—06350	100	
	L 82—34011	100	
	„ —62879	100	
295	L 84—69276 „ —71967 L 94—33566 to „ —33570	100 each	Gunga Pershad Kasub Lal
296	L 80—14296	20	Abdul Koreem
182	L 61—52021 „ —52022	10	Mr C Holland
183	L 24—61419 „ —61416	5	Babu Dwarkanath Mittra
	L 11—39816 „ —39815	5	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept, *The 26th Oct 1877*

R E HAMILTON,
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
1877			
H156	M 22—43380	20	Mr J F Donnelland, Depôt Store keeper, N S Railway Bhusawul nuggur
H157	M 30—46728	10	Narayon Ramjee, Telegraph Signaller, G I P Railway Station Kulburga
H158	M 23—62365	50	Laljee Govindjee, Grain dealer, Tanna
H159	M 21—60959	10	Harmal Shammall, Mandvi Bunder, Bombay
H160	M 22—16322	20	Wanársee Dass Narrain Dáss, Nagpur
	M 38—48610	10	
	M 18—20364	10	
H161	M 29—46182	10	Mr A Baylis, Mazagon, Bombay
	M 30—18143	10	
H162	M 22—60057	20	Mr D C Saldanha, Merchant, Sirsi
	M 4—86094	5	
H163	M 25—66606	100	Mr F Campbell, Executive Engineer Irrigation, Indee
	„ —66607	100	
	„ —66608	100	

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept, *The 23rd October 1877*

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 26th October 1877

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *vid* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 27th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 28th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 29th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 30th October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Kashgar*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st October 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer *Maduta*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 31st October 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 2nd November 1877

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 1st November 1877

N B —The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th October 1877

Alexandre, Bose and Co, Messieurs
Andrew, D C
Angel, Mr
Apcar M G
Austen, T
Barker, Fred A
Bailey, F G
Barridge, H
Blair W Hugh
Bell, H
Belmont & Co, Messrs
Blotzky F B
Boerresen Mrs Caroline
Brown, W J
Byrne, E
Calvert, J
Campbell J T
Carrington, George and W Wigley
Christian Miss E
Collins, James
Connors, Mrs M
Cooper, A
Corbett & Co, Messrs
Culloden, W
Curran, W A
Daucey, C F
DeCosta, Mrs
Ditmas, J
Edda, Mrs
Elliott W H
Eyre E A
Forbes, Coln Chas
Francis, Jas
Freeman W B
Gomes Domingo
Grant, J W
Greenwood, Mrs M J
Groze, Mr
Hall, Mr
Hayes, Mrs G S
Hentry, J H
Hicks, Miss Charlotte
Higby, Mrs
Higgs, W H
Hodgkinson, R
Howard, S E
Humphreys, Miss F
Iles, Capt A J
Indelicato Orazio, Signr
Indian Spectator Press
Jacobovicz & Co, Messrs
Jackson, J W
Joseph & Co
Keating J A C
Keller Monsieur
Kemnus, Mrs
Kennedy, Mrs Clara
Kerr, Geo E
Lawrence, Manuel
Leroy, Z M
Lockwood, P E
Luke, P V
Lyons, Sergt J
Matthais, Mrs J
Mckeeven, P J
Montrion, W F C
Nephews & Sons, Messrs
Oakshot, Mrs
Peebles, J M
Pereira, Mrs R
Plant Brothers, Messrs
Reed, Mrs M
Richardson, Roland
Robertson, Dr R A
Robertson, Miss Agnes
Rogers, Sergt J
Row, Mrs H C
Smith, Alexander
Solano, Mrs
Somerville, C J R
Taylor, Capt W
Templeton, W G
Valley, J A
Vandnueen, Mrs M
Woodford, J J

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for"

Beedell, Capt W
Bell, C H
Bainbridge, Frank C
Brown, Captain C L
Browning, W E
Brown, Mrs Arthur
Brunn, Arthur
Brunn, F F
Burland, Chas
Cameron, A
Deuni, Mrs C H
Duncan, Mrs E A
Duncrift, John
Dixon J W
Faweus William
Felsted, Thos
Forster, C
Francis, W
Gibson J H
Gibson, Mrs Alick
Gillet, F H
Girdlestone, Mrs
Grahame, W F
Grigson, Arthur Knight
Harrison C W
Harvey W
Healy, Mrs Margaret J
Howey, Capt J E W
Hughes, J W
Jameson, P
Jamieson, F W
Johnson, R H
Killcoyne, Thos
Kirkman, James Drummond
Kughley A M
Lawson, S J
Lee, T S
Leonard Thomas
Lindeman, L K
Lock, Pat
Lonsdale, John
Macdonald, J
MacGibbon John
MacWilliams, John
Moore, Revd C
Piket Blime, Madame
Poper, A R
Powell, H J
Pyce H J
Rebello Salvador
Simpson, James M
Sirk, S S
Stewart, Frank
Story, Augustus
Taylor, G W
Taylor, Jos S
Tuckett, S L
Williams W J
Williams Capt T
Willms, W E S
Wilson, A J
Wilson, Robert
Woods Capt James W
Wood, R B

Registered Letters

Duffin, Miss
French A
Freeman W B
Howard, W J
Molony, E S Esq, c s
Spear, Ed
Walker, Major T N
Wilson, A J

Newspapers

Bainbridge, F C
Carmichael, John
Debarsee, C
Dixon, J W
Gibson J H
Graham, W F
Healy, E
Johnson, Robert
Lees J C
Navin & Co
Pryce, H J

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0 per cubic foot
22 „	@	„	2	12	0 „
23 „	@	„	2	14	0 „
24 „	@	„	3	0	0 „

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0 per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0 „
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0 „

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 6-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 1st June 1877

Central Provinces Gazetteer—Edition of 1870 in one Vol

A limited number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs 12 per Vol, exclusive of postage charge Apply to Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co, Calcutta, Thacker, Vining & Co, Bombay, or to Superintendent, Chief Commissioner's Office, Nagpur

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THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N W P High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received

---

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing 8 Hastings Street

INDIAN OCEAN

Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877 By R C Carrington *Price, Annas 8*

INDIA, WEST COAST

Karachi to Vingorla Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington 1876 *Price Re 1*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River By Navigating Lieutenant W P Haynes, R.N, 1876 *Price, Annas 8*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads By Commander A D Taylor, 1877 *Price, Annas 12*

Quilon Roads Lieutenant Taylor, I N, 1858 *Price, Annas 8*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef Chitlac and Kiltan Islands Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I N, 1848 *Price, Annas 12*

Byramgore Reef or Chercapani, and Angria Bank Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, I N 1848 *Price, Annas 8*

TRAVANCORE

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks M Chapman, I N, 1875 *Price, Re 1 8*

INDIA, EAST COAST

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Madras Roadstead Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad R N, 1876 *Price Re 1*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon By F H Twynam and Commander A D Taylor 1877 *Price, Re 1*

BAY OF BENGAL, &c

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point, adapted to the latest determinations of the G T S and observations by Commander A D Taylor, 1877 (*In course of preparation*)

Coringa or Coconada Bay, showing the Northern Godavery Mouths Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R N, 1875 *Price, Re 1-8*

False Point Anchorage. By Navigating Lieutenant Hammond, R.N, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Hooghly River—Luff Point to Anchoring Creek showing the James and Mary Shoals and entrance to the Roopnarain River By Navigating Lieutenant Coghlan, RN *Price, Re 1 8*

Coromandel Coast Sheet No 2 from Latitude 15° to 16° 30 N *Price, Re 1*

Sheet No 3, from Latitude 13° to 15° N *Price Re 1*

Sheet No 4 Lieutenant M A Sweny, IN 1869 60 *Price Re 1*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads From the latest Government Surveys Compiled by R C Carrington, 1877 *Price, Re 1*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River Surveyed by Lieutenant F W Jarrad RN, 1877 *Price, Re 1*

Coast of Tenasserim—Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant R Moresby with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A D Taylor 1876 *Price Re 1*

Kopah Inlet, from a sketch by Commander A D Taylor 1876 *Price Re 1*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA, WEST COAST

Salang Island (Junkseylon) Commander A deRichelieu H M Siamese Navy 1876 *Price Re 1*

Junkseylon, East Coast—Puket or Tonkah Harbour By Commander A deRichelieu H M Siamese Navy, 1876. *Price, Re 1*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America with Charts by Commander A D Taylor I R G S Super Royal 8vo cloth lettered *Price Rs 16 packing and postage Re 1 12*

List of Light-houses and Light-vessels in British India (Suez to Singapore) corrected from Official information By R C Carrington 1877 *Price Re 1*

Spheroidal Tables, showing the length in feet of a degree minute and second of latitude and longitude the corresponding number of statute miles in each degree of latitude the number of minutes of latitude or nautic miles contained in a degree of longitude under each parallel of latitude, and the length, in cables of a minute of longitude corresponding to each nautic mile for every ten minutes of the quadrant compression $\frac{1}{294}$ By R C Carrington, 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Hydrographic Notices

Rangoon River By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, RN, 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Mergui Archipelago By Commander A D Taylor, IN, 1876 *Price, Annas 4*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands By Commanders A deRichelieu and A D Taylor IN, 1876 *Price, Annas 4*

False Point Harbour By Navigating Lieutenant G C Hammond RN, 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad RN, 1877 *Price Annas 4*

Salween (Maulmain) River By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad RN 1877 *Price Annas 4*

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„ 6 Out of print
No 7 Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden
„ 8 Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River
„ 9 Rock off Pegu coast
„ 10 Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal Singapore Strait
„ 11 Out of print
„ 12 Position of Cochin Light house
„ 13 Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay
„ 14 Buoy marking Gindurah Rock, Galle
„ 15 Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi, and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea
„ 16 Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet
„ 17 Alteration in position of "intermediate" light ship entrance to River Hooghly
„ 18 Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light house
„ 19 Correction of position of Santipilly light-house in Admiralty Charts
„ 20 Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PUBLIC NOTICE

I, E Lethbridge, Student of the Inner Temple, Master of Arts of Exeter College, Oxford, an Officer of the Second Class of the Bengal Education Service, at present on Special Duty at Simla with the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce hereby declare that I have this day adopted, and shall henceforth use, the name of Roper before, and in addition to, my present surname of Lethbridge Dated this eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven

(Sd) E ROPER LETHBRIDGE

Declared in my presence

(Sd) ROBERT PARRY NISBET,
Deputy Commissioner of Simla,
a Justice of the Peace for British India

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost or Stolen

The Government Promissory Notes No 008595 of 1835-36 for Rs 1,000, and No 019183 of 1854-55 for Rs 500, respectively, of the 4 per cent loan, originally standing in the name of Premchand Bose, since deceased, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Notes and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt-Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favor of Sham Chand Bose, the administrator to the estate of the said Premchand Bose

NOBIN CHAND BURAL,
Attorney for Sham Chand Bose

No 10, Old Post Office Street

Stolen or accidentally destroyed

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No 097595 of the 4 per cent loan, 1st May 1865, for Rs 1,000, enfaced for payment of interest in London, and standing in the name of Harriet Louisa Tonnochy, the proprietress, by whom it never has been endorsed to any person Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress

ROB H SMITH,
Attorney for the proprietress

MEERUT,
The 2nd October 1877

[First Publication]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877 —

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin

From Financial Department, No 1354, dated 18th June 1870 and enclosures
" ditto No 1813, dated 5th July 1870, and enclosures
" ditto No 2150 dated 23rd July 1870, and enclosures
ditto No 2998, dated 12th November 1870, and enclosures
" Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 5623, dated 15th November 1870 and enclosures
" Financial Department, No 291, dated 16th January 1871, and enclosures
" ditto No 1745, dated 24th July 1876 and enclosure
Telegram from the Secretary of State for India dated 5th September 1876
From Secretary, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, dated 13th December 1876
" Officiating Secretary Government of Bengal, No 92, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosures
" Commissioner of Orissa, No 1161 dated 13th January 1877
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 845 dated 10th February 1877, and enclosures
" Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No 304, dated 6th February 1877 and enclosures
" Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No $\frac{158}{17}$, dated 3rd February 1877 and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No 69B, dated 1st February 1877
" Chairman, Trades Association, Madras, dated 7th February 1877, and enclosures
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 1084 dated 20th February 1877, and enclosures
Secretary to Government, Madras, No 1021, dated 10th March 1877, and enclosures
Demi official letter from L Reid, Esq, Commissioner of Customs, Bombay, dated 24th March 1877 and enclosures
Memorandum by Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, No 600 B dated 25th August 1877 and enclosures
Note by the Hon'ble T C Hope dated 4th October 1877

2 In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, the definition of "Customs-port" has been made (section 3, clauses (*d*) and (*e*)) to include, and that of "Foreign Port" to exclude, ports not in British India which are entitled to be treated as British Customs-ports

3 The existing Act limits the privileges of coasting vessels to vessels which do not touch at any intermediate foreign port But this has been found difficult of application, especially on the Western Coast, where foreign ports are numerous, and the limitation is illegally waived in the case of coasting steamers But the Bombay Committee point out that all craft ought to be treated alike, and we think that, where there is danger of smuggling, special restrictions may be imposed on particular classes of goods under the powers of chapter XIII The definition (section 3, clause (*g*)) has therefore been expanded

4 We have also enlarged the definition of "Master" (section 3, clause (*h*)) so as to include a ship's agent appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf, when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector

5 In consequence of representations received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the expediency of legalising coasting trade with petty ports which it would not pay to constitute Customs-ports, a provision has been inserted in section 11, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, enabling the Local Government to recognize such ports for the purposes of the coasting trade only

6 In accordance with a recommendation of the Bombay Committee, a clause framed on the model of the English Customs Act of 1876, section 153, has been added to section 17 of the Bill, prohibiting the importation or exportation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing names, marks or brands being, or purporting to be, those of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India

7 By a little condensation, the whole of chapter X of the Bill as introduced has been dispensed with The privilege of transhipment has been extended to sailing vessels.

8 By section 38, an owner not having sufficient information regarding any goods has been allowed, as suggested by the Bengal Board of Revenue, to deposit them temporarily in a warehouse

The term "real value" has also been defined, as the want of a definition has been much felt The obligation to declare real value has likewise, for statistical purposes, been extended to all goods, whether dutiable or not

9 The third clause of section 39, by which it is provided that undervalued goods retained for the use of Government shall be sold by public auction, has given rise to some difference of opinion, some authorities advocating the substitution of a general power to dispose of the goods for the benefit of Government, in accordance with the English Customs Act of 1853 We have reserved this question for further consideration after enquiry as to the alleged rarity of cases in which difficulty or loss to Government is occasioned by the present provision

10 Sections 45 and 46 (33 and 34 of the Bill as introduced) have also elicited wide differences of opinion between different mercantile and Custom-house authorities The former section is identical in principle with the existing English law section 20 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, runs as follows —

"In the event of any increase, decrease, or repeal of duties of customs chargeable upon any goods or commodities after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased

duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract-price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same, and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse at such decreased duty, or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract-price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction"

The latter section is in harmony with Mr Wilson's financial statement of February 18th, 1860, and the consequent section 2 of Act X of 1860, as also with the notification of the Government of India, No 3180, dated 3rd September 1875 Both sections originated in the memorials and representations which the Government of India is in the habit of receiving whenever a change of tariff takes place We have added another illustration to section 45, to express its scope more fully, but we have left the general question of the retention of both sections open for discussion in Calcutta

11 We have omitted from section 50 (121 of the Bill as introduced) the last clause, which followed the existing law, as it has been justly pointed out by Mr Lane, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, that it is unreasonable to refuse drawback on ships' stores, and both inconsistent with the permission to export from bond (section 30) and at variance with the English Act

12 In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed in the reports, the rate of drawback has been re-entered in section 50 at the existing rate of seven-eighths, instead of three-fourths, to which it was raised in the Bill as introduced

13 In accordance with representations received from the Bombay Committee and other quarters, we have, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, extended to the Indian Marine and Marine Survey (section 56) the privileges with regard to wine, provisions and stores which have hitherto been confined to officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy The privilege has likewise been extended in all cases to spirits

14 In order to meet the case of the foreign ports of Native States on the Western Coast, which are not surrounded by customs preventive lines, the existing practice of refusing drawback on exports to such ports has been legalised (section 57) in the form of empowering the Governor General in Council to prohibit drawback in the case of any particular port This is in accordance with the Bombay Committee's suggestion

15 In accordance with the existing practice at Bombay, which originated in section 35 of Act I of 1852, the Customs-collector has been empowered (section 58) to reject, if he sees fit, any claim for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees The Bombay Municipal Act provides similarly regarding petty refunds of town-duty

16 Section 44 of the Bill as introduced was inserted in consequence of a long correspondence which arose in Bombay with the Chamber of Commerce out of the practice prevailing there of masters entering in the manifest the names of the ships' agents as consignees of the cargo, and the true consignees complaining of delay in receiving their goods and of the departure of the vessel in the interim The Bombay Committee, however, now find that the section will not meet the case, and, though it is not objected to by Bengal and Madras (chiefly, it would seem, owing to difference of circumstances), we think it better to omit it, and to obviate the difficulty partly by an addition to section 71, permitting port-clearance to be refused except on security for the clearance of the import-manifest, and partly by new provisions in chapter IX, which will be explained hereafter

17 *Section 64* is new, to adapt the law to actual circumstances, under which the manifest sometimes arrives by overland mail before the vessel itself, in which case the saving of time by commencing the preliminaries for her discharge is desirable

18 *Section 71*—The Madras Committee recommend the addition of a clause authorising the refusal of port-clearance to any vessel the master or agents of which have not made all reasonable endeavours to land all the cargo for the port Formerly, they say, they could stop a vessel through the High Court, or bring an action for overcarrying their goods, but now canal steamers protect themselves by a clause in the bill of lading The Madras Trades Association support this recommendation by a letter (Paper No 9) giving details of packages actually overcarried On the other hand, overcarrying is defended on the grounds, 1st, that boats are scarce at Madras, 2nd, that boatwork is there prohibited after sundown, 3rd, that mail-contracts prevent steamers making long delays We have reserved this question for discussion at Calcutta

19 *Section 75*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta Committee and the Bengal Board, the periods of unloading and loading have been combined, but the aggregate of 30 days has been reduced to 20 The additional periods for loading and unloading have also each been reduced to one day for every 100 tons instead of every 50 This will still leave a vessel of 1,200 tons, for instance, 32 days, which is ample Sections 50 and 108 of the Bill as introduced have been consolidated into this section, and words have been inserted to prevent more than one officer at a time being claimed as of right when, from smallness of establishment or press of work, extra officers may not be available

20 *Sections 76 and 77*—Special provision has been made in the concluding clauses for goods being water-borne from places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of customs, as also without boat-notes, in order to meet the circumstances of Calcutta, as represented by the Board of Revenue In section 77, the suggestions from Burma have also been attended to, and sections 61 and 125 of Act VI of 1863 (Bill I, sections 53, 58 and 111) have been amalgamated

21. *Sections 97 and 98*—These are the new sections inserted, and referred to above in paragraph 16, in order to permit the prompt discharge of cargo where there is urgent

necessity, or there are special facilities, for it We are disposed to consider that a provision of this nature is the best for meeting the difficulties now felt and reconciling the conflicting interests of ship-owners and owners or consignees of goods The latter are protected from double charges for agency The sections, however, are tentative, and may require amendment after they have been scrutinized by the Trade and the Customs Departments at Bombay and Calcutta.

22 Adverting to section 106, we have altered the form of the bond, in accordance with a suggestion from Madras, so as to allow of enforcement in a District Court instead of in the High Court, though this was really not indispensable, since any of the forms may, even under the existing Act, be modified by the Chief Customs Authority

23 *Section 107*—In accordance with a suggestion from British Burma, arising out of an opinion by the Advocate General, a clause has been added to make it clear that a fresh bond is not indispensable on every fresh removal of the goods while in warehouse

24 *Section 116*—Permission to bottle off wines and spirits has been added, in conformity with the English Act and suggestions from Bengal

25 *Section 132*—This section has been modified in accordance with suggestions from Bengal, so as to place recovery of rent on the same footing as recovery of duty

26 *Section 137* has been modified to suit Calcutta, in the same way as sections 76 and 77 (*vide* supra, paragraph 20)

27 *Section 140*—In order to obtain correct statistics of imports and exports, it has been made compulsory on the owner of goods short-shipped or re-landed to give information of the fact to the Custom-house This is in accordance with recommendations received and with the English law regarding short shipments

28 Chapter XVIII of the Bill as introduced, which was entitled "Offences and Penalties," has elicited some differences of opinion as to what was the best position in the Act for such matters We have now, in the first place, transferred to a separate chapter everything relating to procedure With regard to the offences and penalties themselves, we are of opinion that the chief thing to be considered is the convenience of the mercantile and nautical public rather than that of adjudicating officers Anybody who wishes honestly to know what the law requires him to do, will find his study of the existing Act perpetually interrupted by the long offence and penalty clauses, the terrors of which it cannot be indispensable to place in close juxtaposition with every injunction or obligation

We have now recast the chapter (XIV) in tabular form, shewing in three columns the offence, the section to which it has reference, and the penalty, and trust that this will meet the views of all parties To the adjudicating officer it will, we believe, not be inconvenient, to the public it will be a relief not to have every section burdened with unnecessary matter, while Custom-house officials may, if they wish, have the chapter printed separately to hand to every master on arrival, or to frame and post up in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and wharves

29 We have made numerous changes in the phrascology of the Bill throughout, to secure both clearness and brevity Considerable alterations have also been made in the arrangement of chapters and sections, with the view both of condensation and of bringing analogous provisions together and securing a practical sequence The chapters now stand as follows —

Chapter I—Preliminary
" II—Appointment of officers in the Department of Customs
" III—Appointment of ports, wharves, custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations
" IV—Restrictions and prohibitions of importation and exportation
" V—Levy of, and exemption from, customs-duties
" VI—Drawback
" VII—Arrival and departure of vessels
" VIII—General provisions affecting vessels in port, &c
" IX—Importation or discharge
" X—Warehousing
" XI—Exportation or shipment, and re-landing
" XII—Spirits
" XIII—Coasting trade
" XIV—Offences and penalties
" XV—Procedure relating to offences, appeals, &c
" XVI—Miscellaneous

30 We propose to consider the Bill further in Calcutta, and recommend that it be in the meantime published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

SIMLA,
The 20th October 1877

T C HOPE
WHITLEY STOKES
F R COCKERELL

No. II

SEA CUSTOMS BILL, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PREAMBLE

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2 Repeal of enactments
3 Interpretation

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4 Local Government to appoint necessary officers
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5 Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4
Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers
6 Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector
7 Making and publishing of rules
8 Appeals how and by whom to be decided
9 Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded
10 Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors

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119 Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c, lodged in private warehouse
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136 Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export-cargo is shipped
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138 On entry outwards, bond to be given for shipping and landing
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145 Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits
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155 Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise
156 Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port-clearance before leaving Port of lading
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160 Grant and revocation of general pass
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161 Punishments for offences
1 For infringing rules made by Chief Customs-Authority
2 For landing or shipping goods at unauthorized Port, &c
3 For shipping, landing, concealing, &c, contrary to Act
4 Vessels in Port with a cargo, and afterwards found in ballast and cargo unaccounted for, liable to confiscation
5 For Masters of tug-steamers or pilot-vessels receiving or discharging any goods without due authority
6 For not bringing-to at boarding-station
7 For vessel removing from place of mooring, or unlading, without due authority
8 Goods imported or exported contrary to prohibition liable to confiscation, and persons concerned to penalty
9 For infringing rules or orders regarding transhipment
10 For unauthorized declaration as to value of goods
11 Wine not laden, or unladen without permission, liable to confiscation
12 Confiscation of goods entered for drawback, which are less in value than the amount of drawback claimed
13 Drawback goods, if not exported, or if re-landed, liable to confiscation, and parties concerned to penalty
14 For proceeding inward beyond fixed place before delivery of manifest
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15 For like omission when reporting-station has not been fixed
16 For Master delivering unsigned or untrue manifest
17 For Pilot, &c, not receiving manifest
18 For breaking bulk without permission
19 For false entry, fraudulent alteration, &c
20 For attempting to depart without port-clearance.
21 For departing without port-clearance
22 On Pilot taking charge of vessel without port-clearance
23 For refusing to receive officer of Customs on board
24 For disobeying section 73
25 For Masters resisting search, &c

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26 For lading in absence of Customs-officer
27 For removing goods contrary to section 76
28 For sending goods without or in excess of boat-note
29 For non-receipt or non-delivery or non signing of boat-note
30 For not landing goods in accordance with section 78, or for landing, &c, goods contrary to section 79
31 Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated
32 For non-delivery of duplicate bill of entry, &c
33 For acting as agent without authority
34 For not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c
35 For discharging goods not duly entered in manifest
36 Goods found concealed liable to confiscation
37 Goods not agreeing in description and quantity with entry in manifest liable to confiscation or extra duty
38 For removing goods after landing and before due entry
39 Goods brought to be passed through Custom house liable to confiscation in case of discrepancy, misdescription, &c
40 For misdescription of goods
41 For taking or passing goods without entry
42 Prohibited or dutiable goods concealed in baggage
43 For improper carrying into warehouse
44 For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused
45 For warehousing goods improperly
46 For refusing to open private warehouse when duly required
47 For neglecting to stow goods properly in warehouse
48 For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access
49 For altering warehoused goods
50 For deficiencies in a private warehouse
51 For neglecting to produce goods when required
52 Goods entered to be warehoused, if not duly warehoused, or if concealed or removed, liable to be confiscated
53 For excess, in private warehouse, over registered quantity
54 For removing warehoused goods improperly
55 For taking goods out of warehouse without paying duty
56 For shipping goods before entry outwards
57 For shipping goods not in manifest, &c.

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58 Certain goods if entered in manifest and not shipped, or if relanded without notice, liable to confiscation
59 For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared
60 For deficiency in goods on which drawback has been paid on board vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port
61 For contravening rules relating to spirits
62 For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors
63 For contravention of rules as to coasting trade
64 For signing false account
65 For failure to produce certificate
66 For failure of Master of coasting vessel to deliver pass
67 For breach of rules as to cargo-book
68 For failure to keep cargo-book correctly, &c
69 For breach of rules under section 134
70 For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading
71 For refusal to produce documents
72 For making false declaration, refusing to answer questions, &c
73 For possession of smuggled goods
74 For searching persons on insufficient grounds
75 Customs-officers, if guilty of breach of duty, how punishable
76 Customs-officers committing or conniving at frauds, how punishable
77 For neglect of Police-officer to give notice
78 Punishment for obstruction to Customs-officers

165 Tackle, &c, included in confiscation of vessels
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166 Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion
167 Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c
168 Officers of Customs may stop vessels, carts, &c, and search for goods on reasonable suspicion
169 Magistrate may issue search warrant on application
170 Persons reasonably suspected may be detained
171 Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector
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173 Person escaping may be afterwards detained
174 Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured
175 Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained
176 Vessels and goods seized how dealt with
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180 Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs
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181 Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation
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184 Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law
185 Offences not especially provided for how adjudicated
186 Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs-Authority
187 Penalty adjudged by Magistrate, &c, may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs Authority
188 Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment
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189 Enforcement of payment of penalty
190 Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits
191 Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine
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193 Rules to be notified
194 Notifications made may be cancelled
195 Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases
196 Appropriation of penalties, &c, and grant of rewards
197 Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts

SCHEDULE

PART I.—ACTS REPEALED

PART II.—FORMS

A Form of Bond for Import-duty
B Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant
C Form of Bond for removal of Spirits from licensed Distillery
D Form of Coasting-pass.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties, It is enacted as follows —

Preamble

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1877 "

Short title

And shall come into force on the passing thereof

Commencement

2 The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein, except as to any act done, offence committed or liability incurred

Repeal of enactments

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act

All appointments and notifications made, and licenses issued, under Act No VI of 1863, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made and issued under this Act

3 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation

(*a*) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise, subject to the Local Government, the chief control in matters connected with Sea-customs in any place to which this Act applies

"Chief Customs Authority"

(*b*) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies

"Chief Customs Officer"

(*c*) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge

"Customs collector"

(*d*) "Customs-port" denotes any Port in British India at which Sea Customs-duties are leviable, and any Foreign Port which has been declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port

"Customs port"

(*e*) "Foreign Port" includes Aden and any port or place in India not situated in British India, and not declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port

"Foreign Port"

(*f*) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property

"Vessel"

(*g*) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not

"Coasting vessel"

(*h*) "Master" includes every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel and also a ship's agent, appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector

"Master"

(*i*) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under this Act for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof

"Warehouse"

(*j*) "Owner" includes importer, exporter and consignee, and an agent of any of them duly appointed and authorized under this Act

"Owner"

CHAPTER II

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c

4 The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers

Local Government to appoint necessary officers

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him

Suspension and dismissal of such officers

5 The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of the powers vested in it by section four

Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him

Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers

6 At any place at which there is no Customs-collector, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him may perform all duties required by this Act to be performed by a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs

Collector of District to perform duties of Customs collector where there is no separate Customs collector

7 The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the practice and proceedings of, and the delegation of their duties by, officers of Customs

Making and publishing of rules

8 If any dispute arises between any officer of Customs and any Master of a vessel, or owner of goods, or other person, in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating

to the importation, exportation or warehousing of any goods,

or to the proper rate of duty payable in respect thereof,

or to the levy of any duty or penalty thereon, or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof,

the Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of Customs as the said Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall decide such dispute, subject to an appeal to the Local Government

Appeals how and by whom to be decided

9 Where the dispute relates to the duty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port of importation or exportation, respectively, the amount of duty demanded by the deciding officer, pending the settlement of the matter on appeal

Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry or shipment of such goods, the Customs-

collector shall cause the goods to be delivered to such owner for importation or exportation, as the case may be

Customs officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors

10 No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor

CHAPTER III

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS

Power to appoint Ports Wharves Custom houses warehouses and boarding and landing stations

11 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods,

(*b*) declare the limits of such Ports,

(*c*) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the landing or shipping of particular classes of goods,

(*d*) declare the limits of any such Wharf,

(*e*) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf

Every such Port, except Aden, shall be a Customs-port within the meaning of this Act

The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare

(*f*) places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports, or with any specified Customs-ports, and for no other purpose,

(*g*) what shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof

Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs port for certain purposes

12 The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that any Foreign Port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be a Customs-port for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same is capable of being applied to such Port

Power to declare Warehousing Ports

13 The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act

Appointment of public Warehouses

14 At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public Warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof

Power to license private warehouses

15 At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof

Revocation of license

Every license for a private warehouse so granted may, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Customs-Officer, and may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses

Form of application for license

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant

Stations for Customs officers to board and also land from ship

16 The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in any Customs-port, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act, 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor

CHAPTER IV

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

Prohibitions and restrictions

17 The importation into, or exportation from, British India of the goods enumerated in the following clauses, is prohibited —

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire

(*b*) counterfeit coin

(*c*) any indecent or obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation, figure or article

(*d*) articles of foreign manufacture bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India

Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited

18 The importation into British India of arms or ammunition, except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some officer authorized in that behalf by the said Governor General in Council, or otherwise in accordance with any law for the time being in force, is prohibited

Proviso

Nothing in this section shall apply to rifles, guns, pistols, and sporting powder, *bonâ fide* imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use

Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods

19 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods

Importation and exportation

20 It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, any place declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods, any goods the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law, or by any notification of the Governor General in Council, for the time being in force

CHAPTER V

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES

Import duties

21 Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force

Export duties

22 Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods exported by sea from any Customs-port to any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force

No duties on goods carried from one Customs port to another

23 No Customs-duties shall be levied on goods carried by sea from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port

Proviso

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply

to opium, salt or spirits, or

to goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs-port, and there transhipped for, or thence carried to, any other Customs port without payment of duty, or

to goods removed in bond

Power to fix values of dutiable goods

24 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff-value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed

Power to exempt from Customs duties

25 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India, or into or from any specified Port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force

Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty

The Chief Customs-Authority may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable by any law for the time being in force

Baggage in actual use

26 The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 7, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty

Re-imported articles of country produce dutiable in certain cases

27. If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof

Proviso

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty

Goods imported, for which any drawback of excise has been received on exportation, shall be subjected to payment of duty, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order

Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases

28 All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any Customs-port, shall at all times be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free

Duty on opium re exported by sea

29 Opium imported by sea into any Customs-port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same Port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such Port

Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty free on certain conditions

30 Provisions and other ship's stores warehoused at the time of importation may be exported without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding directly to a Foreign Port, whether such Port be or be not the Port of ultimate destination

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may also be exported free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart

Provided that no such rum shall be so shipped on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration

Transhipment

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty

31 In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwar, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Moulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other Customs-ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Chief Customs-Officer may, on application of the owner of any goods imported into such Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at the Port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may from time to time be in force, the Customs-collector may, on

application of such owner, grant leave for transhipment without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at such Port, provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the owner shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs

Proviso

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port

Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment

32 The power conferred by section 31 shall be exercised, and the transhipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government

Entry and warehousing, on arrival of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2

33 All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 31 for removal to a Customs-port shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, and shall on their arrival at such Port be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods

Proviso

Provided that, if on the arrival of the said goods at such Port, the owner desires forthwith to export the same by sea to some Foreign Port, or to pay duty thereon for home-consumption, without actually warehousing them, the Customs-collector at such Port may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home-consumption, upon payment of the duty thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually warehoused All goods so exported, or on which duty has been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse

Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty

34 If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in greater part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and other ship's stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty

Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment

35 An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel

Levy of transhipment fee

36 A transhipment-fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make by notification in the official Gazette

Power to prohibit transhipment

37 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods

Miscellaneous Provisions

Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance and if necessary, to produce invoice, &c.

38 On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, state their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such bill

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it is in his power to furnish And thereupon such person shall produce any such document or furnish any such information so required by such officer

Provided that, if the owner makes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs, or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse, pending production of such information

No re-valuation of goods assessed for duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house

For the purposes of this section the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof amount to or,

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the estimated cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be laid down at such place

Nothing in this section applies to opium, salt or spirits

Under valued goods how dealt with

39 If, upon the examination of any goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, it appears to an officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the

value thereof as estimated by him, and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause them to be sold by public auction after due notice in the official Gazette, or some mercantile newspaper circulating in the place

If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties, or on such other terms as he may determine

Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government

40 When goods are retained under section 39 for the use of Government, the duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the owner

Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated

41 No claim for any abatement or refund of duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Customs-port, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom-house Appraiser, or by such other person as the Customs-collector appoints for the purpose

Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon

42 Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, may, after notice in the official Gazette, or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints

The duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original account-sales, without any abatement or deduction, except of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof

On goods the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, no abatement of duties shall be allowed, unless they have deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value

No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirits or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value

Date of importation how determined

43. If, upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement or reduction of any duty,

or upon any change of any valuation for duty

or upon the first permitting, prohibiting or restricting of any importation,

it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect,

such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered for home-consumption at the Custom-house

For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to be entered when the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector

Date of exportation how determined

44. If, in like manner, it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom-house

Contracts for sale of goods duty on which is raised or lowered before performance

45 When a contract is entered into for the sale of any dutiable goods at a fixed price, including the duty leviable in British India at the date of the contract, and subsequently thereto, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty on such goods is raised or lowered, and levied accordingly, the amount to be paid to, or received by, the parties to the contract shall be increased or diminished, as the case may be, by the amount by which such duty is raised or lowered

Illustrations

(*a*) A, a merchant in Calcutta, contracts with B, a merchant in Liverpool, to sell him 100 maunds of indigo at Rs 200 per maund, including the export duty at the rate of 3 rupees per maund Before the contract is fully performed, the duty on indigo is reduced to 1 rupee per maund B is entitled to deduct from the price agreed on Rs 200, being Rs 2 per maund

(*b*) A, a wine merchant in Madras, contracts with B, a resident there, to procure and deliver to him within one year a thousand gallons of champagne at Rs 25 per gallon, duty paid Subsequently and before the contract is performed, the duty is raised from Rs 1 8 to Rs 2 8 per gallon A is entitled to be paid at Rs 26 per gallon instead of Rs 25.

(*c*) A, a wine merchant in Bombay, contracts with B, a merchant in Bordeaux, for a thousand gallons of claret at Rs 5 per gallon, including the import duty of 1 rupee per gallon Subsequently, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty is raised to Rs 2 per gallon and levied at that rate B is entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs 6 per gallon

Duty leviable on sea borne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit

46 When during the transit by sea to British India of any dutiable goods, the duty on such goods is raised, the duty leviable on such goods on arrival in British India shall be the duty which was in force in respect of such goods when such transit commenced, and when the duty on such goods is reduced, the duty leviable thereon shall be such reduced duty, Transit shall be deemed to have commenced on the grant of port clearance

Payment of duties short levied or erroneously refunded

47 When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs,

or when duty, after having been levied, has been erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund,

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months

48 No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment

Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty

49. No dutiable goods shall be passed for home-consumption unless the owner previously either pays the customs-duties leviable thereon, or furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, for the payment of the same

CHAPTER VI

DRAWBACK

Amount of drawback allowable on re export

50. Upon the re-export by sea to any Foreign Port, of any goods, except salt or opium, capable of being easily identified, imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such duty shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be repaid as drawback

Conditions for grant of drawback

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines

Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs port and thence to Foreign Port

Drawback shall be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea to a Foreign Port

Proviso

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India

Drawback on exportation of spirit

51. A drawback of the whole of the duties paid under Act No XXIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section one, on spirit manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method and exported by sea in manner prescribed by Act No XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any Foreign Port shall be allowed at the Port of exportation

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under the said Act No XXIII of 1860, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified

Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy

52 A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirits intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirits have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof

The quantity of wine and spirits on which drawback may be so allowed in any one year for the use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively, that is to say—

	Gals
For every Admiral	1,260
Vice-Admiral ...	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate	420
Captain of an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	105

Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same

53 Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirits, as provided in section 52, shall state in the entry the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirits is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed

All such wine and spirits shall be delivered into the charge of the officers of Customs deputed on this behalf at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care, and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirits into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same

Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another, &c

54 The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity,

or may permit the transhipment of any such wine or spirits from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer,

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirits for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirits, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty

55 Provisions and other ship's stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy may, in like manner, be transferred, transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty,

and where duties have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such duties, whether

of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application

Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine-survey

56 Sections 52, 53 and 54 apply to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and section 55 applies to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey

Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit draw back in case of specified Foreign Port

57 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified,

(*b*) prohibit repayment as drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port

No drawback to be allowed in certain cases.

58 No drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(*b*) upon goods exported from one Customs-port to another, or

(*c*) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*d*) where the claim is for drawback amounting to less then ten rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it

Time to claim and demand payment of draw back

59. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods re-exported from any Customs-port unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea

Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback

60 Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port, and that such person was at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon

CHAPTER VII

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS

Power to fix places beyond which inward bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered

61 The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port, shall pass until the Master thereof has delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest as described in section 63

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting station.

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver such manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed

62 If any vessel, coming from any Foreign Port, arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after anchoring, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same

Description of manifest

63 Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, and shall contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, comprising such particulars, and made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct

Amendment of errors in manifest

The Customs-collector may permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest

But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall be discretionary with such Customs-collector, and, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary manifest, he may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs

Agent may deliver manifest

64 Nothing contained in section 61, 62 or 63 shall prevent the delivery of the manifest, previous to the arrival of the vessel, by an agent duly appointed and approved, as defined in section 3, clause (*h*), of this Act

Duty of person receiving manifest

65 The Pilot, officer or other person so receiving the manifest shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf

Bulk not to be broken until manifest, &c, delivered, and ship entered at Custom house

66 No vessel arriving in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided, nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, has been presented to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon by such officer for the discharge of the cargo

The Customs-collector may refuse to give such order, until any port-clearance, cocket or other paper, which he knows or has reason to believe had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Customs-collector from granting, prior to receipt of the original manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, a special pass, permitting bulk to be broken The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

67 The Master of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Customs-port, deliver to the Customs-collector, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew, and voyage as are put to him by such officer

Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading &c, to Customs collector

68 No vessel, whether laden, partially laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same

No vessel to depart without port clearance

Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel, and every Master of a vessel so applying for port-clearance shall answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as are demanded of him

69 No Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance

No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port clearance

70 The Master of every vessel intending to leave any Customs-port shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance, deliver to the Customs-collector a manifest in duplicate according to such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, containing a true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel and signed by the Master,

Master on applying for port clearance to deliver manifest and certificates

and shall also so deliver such certificates as the Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires

The Customs-collector when satisfied with the said certificates, and as to the correctness of the manifest, shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Customs-collector from granting (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes sufficient security for duly delivering, within three days from the date of grant, the manifest and certificates aforesaid

71 The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Port clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled

(*a*) the required manifest and certificates are produced,

(*b*) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs,

(*c*) a bond and security for the clearance of the import manifest within a reasonable period have been given by a duly appointed and accepted agent for the Master, the amount of such security and the length of such period being fixed in each case by such Customs-collector

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72 The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port

Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector shall otherwise order

Provided that the Customs-collector may, on such conditions as he sees fit to impose, permit the discharge of cargo without the presence of an officer of Customs

Proviso

73 Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board

Servant to be received with officer

Accommodation of officer and servant

74 Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part thereof, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship and may seal and secure goods

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search

Customs collector may authorize search and opening of locks

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any place, box or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence, and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same

75 A period of twenty working days, or such further period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo

One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under the second clause of this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not

Consequence of exceeding same

exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, due deduction shall be made for any period during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master

Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up

76 Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, or be shipped or water borne for exportation or for carriage coastwise—

Goods not to be landed, shipped or water borne on Sundays, holidays, &c, without permission nor except within fixed hours, &c

(*a*) on any Sunday or on any holiday or day on which the discharge of cargo is prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority,

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as such Authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette,

(*c*) without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs

nor, in the case of goods so shipped or water-borne,

(*d*) from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose,

(*e*) before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel and of the goods,

(*f*) before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Customs-Authority from giving, by notification in the official Gazette, general permission for goods to be so shipped or water-borne in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs

77 When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel, there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof

Boat note

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same

Each boat-note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped, shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct

The Local Government may from time to time suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof, and may cancel such suspension

78 All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed and warehoused, or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, shall be so landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay

Goods water borne to be forthwith landed or shipped

79 No goods discharged from any vessel under the authority of an officer of Customs shall be landed, except at a wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods

Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place

No such goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be subsequently transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs

80 The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette, that after a stated date no boat not duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo-boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo boats

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf, may issue licenses for, and make registration of, cargo-boats, under such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette

Issue of licenses

81. The Customs-collector, whenever he sees fit, may require that goods stowed in bulk, and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement

Customs collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing

82 Any officer of Customs may open any package, and fully examine any goods brought by sea, or shipped or brought for shipment at any Customs-port

Customs officer may open package and examine goods shipped

83 The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose

Customs collector may take samples of goods

Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to him, otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to him as the Customs collector directs

84 The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods,

and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and

Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom house rules

the putting of them into and out of the scales, and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, lotting, marking and numbering of goods, where such operations are necessary or permitted,

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods

Fee for landing baggage

When any goods, baggage or parcels are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act

85 No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of an officer of Customs

Rates of wharfage fees

86 The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee

87 A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended

Such officer may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom house, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended

Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping bill, if required

88 Upon the entry or clearance of any goods for importation or exportation, the owner shall, if the Customs-collector so requires, deliver to such officer a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof

Agents must be duly authorized

89 No person shall act in any Custom-house as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Customs-collector

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour, suspend or withdraw such authorization, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final

Agent to produce authority if required

90 When any person makes application to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission

The clerk or servant, or known agent, of any person, or of any mercantile firm, may transact business at the Custom-house on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact his or their business, and deposits with such officer in authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to receive all drawbacks, refunds and other moneys or transact other business on behalf of such person or firm

CHAPTER IX

IMPORTATION OR DISCHARGE

Discharge of cargo may commence on receipt of due permission

91 Whenever an order or a special pass, permitting any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port to break bulk, has been duly issued under section 66, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with

Portion of import cargo intended for another Port ships stores &c may be kept on board free of duty

92 Any portion of an import-cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for consumption in Port or on the home-ward voyage, may be declared by the Master of any vessel as not to be landed, and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Customs-collector, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of duty

Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores, excepting any ship's stores which may be duly transferred to another ship under section 31, 54 or 55, shall be entered in the export-manifest of the vessel as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no duty has been paid

The Customs-collector, or any officer deputed by him under section 72, may seal up, or otherwise secure, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest

93 No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest duly received under section 63

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed

94 If the owner of any goods (except such as have been declared by the Master as not to be landed), does not land such goods within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or within such longer period as the bill of lading of such vessel specifies, or if any period less than the number of working days so appointed is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the owner of such cargo, or part

Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading

thereof, does not land the same within such specified period, or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so appointed or specified, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel, or a duly authorized officer of Customs, on his application, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods,

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, he shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid

Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent

95 At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel

Notice regarding unclaimed packages

96 If any package or parcel carried to the Custom-house under section 95 remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 94, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in the said section

Procedure in case of non payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel

97 If the duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom-house under section 91 or 95, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges to which such goods are liable, are not paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel,

or if such goods are not duly warehoused within such period,

such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied—first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, next, to the payment of duties, and then, to the payment of other charges

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same, provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Customs collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner

Nothing in this section shall authorize the passing for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of Customs thereon

Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases

98. Nothing in sections 93 to 97 inclusive shall prevent the Customs-collector in any Customs-port to which the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, from permitting the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt, under section 66, of an order or special pass, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof—

(*a*) at the Custom-house or any specified landing-place or wharf,

(*b*) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other duly constituted and responsible public body or company,

(*c*) into the custody of responsible and authorized agents of the ship, if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the Custom-house or any such landing-place or wharf

The Customs-collector shall take charge of all goods or cargo so landed, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in the said sections

Any such ship's agent so receiving any goods or cargo shall be responsible to pay all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like claimed by any agent or consignee previously constituted by the owner

Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold

99 If any goods be not cleared for home-consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing thereof, or within such further period as the Customs-collector directs, such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of duties and other charges to which the same were liable

Disposal of overplus

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods on his application for the same, provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

Proviso

Provided also that, where such goods are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct

Entry for home consumption

100 The owner of any dutiable goods intended to be delivered for home-consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Customs collector a bill of entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Customs-Authority

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the manifest of the ship

The delivery of such bill shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of the first presentation of such bill to an officer of customs duly authorized to receive the same

The passing of such bill by an officer of customs duly authorized in that behalf shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner

CHAPTER X

WAREHOUSING

Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty

101 Any person who has imported any dutiable goods into any warehousing port may deposit such goods, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act

Warehouse keeper

102 Every public warehouse appointed under section 14 shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs

Responsibility of keeper

The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in sections 105 and 117 and not otherwise, be responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse, and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom

Chief Customs Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse and on what terms

103 The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse, and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods may be deposited

Table of rates of rent

A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof

Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse

104 Every application for the admission of goods into any warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant

No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs duty

105 No goods shall be warehoused unless they have been assessed for Customs-duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home-consumption

Saving of re assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home consumption

Nothing in this section shall

(*a*) preclude the temporary deposit of goods in a public warehouse under section 38, or

(*b*) interfere with the re-assessment for duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home-consumption, should an alteration of any duty or of any valuation for duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of section 43

Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused Form of bond

106 When an application has been made for the warehousing of any goods, and when such goods have been assessed for duty as directed in section 105, the owner shall execute a bond for the amount of such duty in the Form marked A hereto annexed, or when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

Every such bond shall relate to the duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only

Terms of bond to be executed

107 Every bond shall be for twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent per annum, as is fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority

Every person executing any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties, interest and charges claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect to the same

Every such bond shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding their subsequent removal to another warehouse or warehousing port

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond

108 When any such bond has been executed, in respect of any goods, such goods shall be allowed to be warehoused for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to import-duty

When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on

Provided that if the license for any private warehouse be withdrawn, every bond executed for duty chargeable on goods deposited in such warehouse shall become due, and may be put in suit for the levy of such duties and other demands of customs, after seven days have passed from the date on which the Customs-collector has given notice of such withdrawal, unless the owner of the goods has in the interval obtained permission for their removal to another warehouse

Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused

109 When the provisions of sections 104 to 107 (inclusive) have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited

On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector If the pass be found to be correct, the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect thereon, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed

Packages, &c, to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse

110 No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission

Goods how warehoused

111 All goods shall be warehoused in the packages, butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported, except as provided in section 116

112 Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods

Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same

Form of warrant

Nothing in this section shall, if the Local Government so direct, apply to salt

113 The Customs-collector or any officer deputed by him for the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act

Access of Customs officer to private warehouse

114 The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse to be opened, weighed or otherwise examined, and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector, and when any such goods are opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before

115 Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse under this Act, shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner

Access of owners to warehoused goods

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and may be required by the Customs-collector to be paid in advance

116 With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing,—

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c, by owner, &c

(*a*) sort, separate, pack and repack any goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits),

(*b*) fill up any casks of wine, spirits or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse,

(*c*) mix any wines of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand,

(*d*) bottle off wine or spirits from any casks,

(*e*) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs-collector with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity,

and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon

117 If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or delivered from a warehouse, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs-Authority may remit the duties due thereon, or return them if paid

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed,

Provided that, if any goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction

If goods lodged in a warehouse receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing

and if goods are damaged duty to be levied on actual value

118 The import-duty on all goods warehoused or to be warehoused shall, subject to section 105, clause 3, be assessed on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever

Import duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation

Provided that, if it appear at the time of clearing any wines, spirits, beer or salt from any warehouse that a deficiency not otherwise accounted for exists, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such table as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

Proviso as to wines, spirits beer or salt

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to wines, spirits and beer in cask

For any time not exceeding	6 months	2½ per cent
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12 ,,	5 ,,
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18 ,,	7½ ,,
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	10 ,,
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3 ,,	12½ ,,

When salt is warehoused in a Government gola or store house under charge of a Government officer, duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the duties on salt warehoused in a private gola or store house shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

119 When any wines, spirits, beer or salt lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and if

Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c lodged in private warehouse

such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect to any such article and for the purpose of exemption from the penalty to which the licensee of such warehouse would otherwise be liable under section 161, No 50, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 118

Public warehouse keeper or licensee of private warehouse answerable for weight or gauge

120 The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 118 and 119

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible except in case of proved wilful neglect &c

No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse, or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs

Power to remove goods from one warehouse to another in same Port

121 Any owner of goods warehoused under this Act, may, with the permission of the Chief Customs Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port

When any person desires so to remove any goods, he shall make application in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Bonded goods may be removed from one port to another

122 Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may from time to time be removed by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port

Procedure

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination

123 When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 122, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination,

Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c

and the owner requiring the removal shall enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re-warehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the residence or convenience of the owner

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal, and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or are otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer, nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid

Removers may enter into a general bond

124 The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation

125 Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods

Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars

126 When any warehoused goods are removed from any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the export-pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the import-pass or order if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any)

Goods not to be removed from warehouse except after application to Customs collector

127 No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Customs-collector for permission to pass the goods

(*a*) for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, or

(*b*) for home consumption in like manner as is prescribed by section 95 for goods entered for home-consumption on the landing thereof, or

(c) for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124 inclusive,

and after grant of such permission

Form of application for removal of goods

128 Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector twenty-four hours before it is intended so to remove such goods

Twenty four hours' notice to be given

On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export &c, full duty to be paid

129 If any goods lodged in a warehouse are removed from the warehouse otherwise than for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port,

or if any goods have not been cleared from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse,

the Customs-collector shall thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them

But if any goods so warehoused are, before the expiration of the time last-mentioned, removed or taken from the warehouse for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, no duty shall be then so demanded

Procedure on failure to pay duty

130 If any owner fails to pay on demand any duty or penalty that falls due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed by such owner, or cause such portion as to him seems fit of the warehoused goods on account of which the duty or penalty is due, to be detained in satisfaction thereof,

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand, after due notice in the official Gazette

The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner of the goods Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any Customs-duties or penalty due thereon

Expenses of carriage, packing &c, to be borne by owners

131 The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in like manner as Customs-duties

Payment of rent and warehouse dues

132 If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs-collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, the rent and warehouse-dues

If any such bill for rent or warehouse-dues be not discharged on demand, the Customs-collector may forthwith proceed to recover the amount in the manner provided in section 130, in the case of failure to pay duty

In case of failure goods may be sold, &c

A register of bonds to be kept

133 A register shall be kept of all bonds entered into for Customs-duties on warehoused goods, and entry shall be made in such register of all particulars specified in section 126

When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee

When the register shows that the entire quantity of the goods covered by any bond has been withdrawn from warehouse, or otherwise duly accounted for, and when all charges and penalties which have been incurred on account of such goods have been paid, the Customs-collector shall cancel such bond as discharged in full, and deliver it, so cancelled to the person who has executed or who is entitled to receive it

Duty on warehoused goods to be settled with in three years

134 In no case shall the settlement of duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods

Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association

135 All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods

CHAPTER XI

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING

Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export cargo is shipped

136 No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application has been duly made to the Customs-collector by the Master of such vessel, nor until an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry or shipment of cargo

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped

Exporter to deliver shipping bill before shipping any goods

137 Unless the Chief Customs Authority shall in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the official Gazette, no goods except

passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner has filled in and delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

On entry outwards bond to be given for shipping and landing

138 Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, or shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer

Additional charge on goods passed for shipment after port clearance has been granted

139 When goods are passed through the Custom-house for shipment on an application presented after port-clearance has been granted, two per cent upon the market-value of any such goods not liable to duty, or liable to specific duties according to weight or quantity only, or to duty according to value, and upon the tariff-value of goods so passed which are liable to duties on fixed tariff-valuations, shall in every case be levied, in addition to any duty to which such goods are ordinarily liable

Nothing in this section shall apply to any shipment of treasure or opium

Notice of non shipment or re landing and return of duty thereon

140 If any goods mentioned in a shipping-bill be not shipped, or be shipped and afterwards re landed, the owner shall give information of such short-shipment or re-landing to the officer in charge of the Custom-house before the expiration of three clear working days after the vessel on which such goods were intended to be shipped, or from which they were re-landed, has left the Port Upon an application being made to the Customs-collector, any duty levied upon goods not shipped, or upon goods shipped and afterwards re-landed, shall be returned to the person on whose behalf such duty was paid Provided that no such refund shall be allowed unless information has been given as above required

Proviso

Goods re landed or transhipped from a vessel returning to Port, or putting into another Port

141 If any vessel, after having cleared from any Customs-port shall, without having discharged her cargo, return to such Port, or put into any other Customs-port, any owner of goods in such vessel, if he desires to land or tranship the same or any portion thereof for re-export, may make application to the Customs-collector

Such officer, if he grant the application, shall thereupon send an officer of Customs to watch the vessel, and to take charge of such goods during such re-landing or transhipment

Such goods shall not be allowed to be transhipped or re-exported free of duty by reason of the previous settlement of duty at the time of first export, unless they are lodged and remain under charge of an officer of Customs, in a place appointed by the Customs-collector until the time of re-export, or are transhipped direct under such charge

All expenses attending such custody shall be borne by the owner

Vessel returning to Port may enter and land goods under import rules

142 In either of the cases mentioned in section 141, the Master of the vessel or any owner of goods therein, may enter such vessel and land such goods under the rules for the importation of goods

In every such case any export-duty levied shall be refunded to, and any amount paid in drawback shall be recovered from, such owner

CHAPTER XII

SPIRITS

Rules for removal of spirits from distillery without payment of duty and for exportation thereof

143 The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may be removed from any licensed distillery for exportation without payment of excise-duty

The person so removing any such spirits shall execute a bond with one or more sureties, in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as the said Authority from time to time prescribes, conditioned that duty shall be paid on any portion of such spirits not exported within four months from the date of the bond, or any portion thereof exported to a Port in British India not being a Customs-port, the landing and payment of Customs-duty in respect of which at the Port of destination is not proved to the satisfaction of the proper officer within six months from the date of the bond

The Chief Officer of Customs of the Port of exportation may extend for a further term not exceeding four months, on sufficient cause shown, the period allowed for the exportation of any such spirits, or for the production of such proof that duty has been paid

Spirits for export to be taken direct from distillery to Custom house under pass

144 Spirits for exportation under bond for the excise-duty shall be taken from the distillery direct to the Custom-house, under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise

Rules to be observed in exportation of spirits

145 Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation by sea shall, previous to shipment, be gauged and proved by an officer of Customs

Any drawback to be allowed for spirits on which duty has been paid shall be regulated by the strength and quantity of such spirits as ascertained by such proof and gauge, and the quantity of spirits for which credit is to be given in the settlement of any bond shall be determined in the same manner

146 Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond

147 A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation

Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified

148 No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port

No drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs port to another, but such spirits may be exported under bond

But spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may, on the conditions and under the rules from time to time prescribed under section 138, be exported from any such Port to any other such Port, under bond for the excise-duty

Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production by the owner of a certificate from the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of importation, testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at the rates from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

149 Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be chargeable at the Port of importation with Customs-duties at the ordinary rate fixed for duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port

Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another how adjusted

150 Rum-shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer

Rum shrub &c, how to be charged with duty

The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor

May be exported under same rules as spirits

When any such liquor is removed for exportation without payment of excise duty, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

151 Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates

152 No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits are shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend the receipt of export-cargo

Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits

Spirits shipped for exportation shall not be relanded without a special pass from an officer of Excise, in addition to the usual order of the Customs-collector

Re-land of spirits shipped

153 The Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining and determining what spirit imported into British India shall be deemed to have been effectually and permanently rendered unfit for human consumption, so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent or other duty for the time being in force, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered if necessary, by their own officers, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied, and at the expense of the person importing it

Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs-Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final

Decision where no rules or their applicability disputed

CHAPTER XIII

COASTING TRADE

154 Nothing in chapters VII, IX, X, XI and XII of this Act affects coasting vessels

Application of Act to coasting vessels

Provided that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare coasting vessels to be affected by the whole, or any specified portions, of the said chapters, or not to be affected by any such portions of the remainder of this Act

155 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be—

Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise

(*a*) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port or at a Customs-port to be so carried,

(b) shipped in a coasting vessel before all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen,

and may prohibit the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port clearance before leaving Port of lading

156 Before any coasting vessel departs from the Port of lading, in account, with a duplicate thereof, in the Form marked D hereto annexed, with such additional particulars (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, shall be filled in and signed by the Master and delivered to the Customs-collector

Such officer shall return the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him, and such account shall be the clearance of the vessel for the voyage and the pass for the goods expressed therein

Power to require bond before port clearance is granted

157 The Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any vessel declared to be bound to, or about to touch at, any Customs-port, unless the owner or Master gives a bond with sufficient security for the production to the Customs-collector of a certificate from an officer of the Port to which such vessel is said to be bound, of her arrival at such Port within a reasonable time to be prescribed in each case by the officer requiring the bond

Time for delivery of pass

158 Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an officer of Customs duly authorized to receive the same, and he shall note thereon the date of delivery

Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable not to be unladen without permission

159 If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise

Grant and revocation of general pass

160 The Chief Customs-Authority may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers

Such pass shall be valid throughout India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein

Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of such authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board

Rules respecting cargo book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels

161 The Master of every coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound

At every Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the name of such Port, and an account of all goods there taken on board of such vessel, with a description of the packages, and the quantities and descriptions of the goods contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein

Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels

162 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the guidance of the Masters of all other coasting vessels, as to the matters mentioned in section 161

Power to board and examine any coasting vessel

163 Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection

CHAPTER XIV

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

164 The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively

Punishments for offences

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
1 —Contravening any rule made by the Chief Customs Authority	7	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
2 —If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any port or place which, at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, has not been declared to be, or does not exist, as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage or other means of conveyance engaged in such landing or shipment, or attempt to land or ship, or bringing for the purpose of landing or shipment
3 —If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under clause 2, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which has not been declared to be, and is not existing as, a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	11	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
4 —If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port, bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Port in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation
5 —If any goods are put, without the authority of the officers of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea going vessel inward-bound, or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such outward-bound vessel, or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such tug-steamer, pilot-vessel or sea-going vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
6—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port from any Foreign Port fails, when so required under section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the boarding of vessels by an officer of Customs,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
7—If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port at any Customs-port shall, after having come to its proper place of mooring or unlading, remove from such place, except with the authority of the Conservator, obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Ports Act, 1875, or other lawful authority, directly to some other place of mooring or unlading, or if any small vessel be not anchored or moored in accordance with any direction of the Chief Customs-Authority under section 16,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the vessel, if not entered, shall not be allowed to enter until the penalty is paid
8—If any goods, the importation or exportation of which is for the time being prohibited or restricted, be imported into or exported from British India contrary to such prohibition or restriction, or if any attempt be made so to import or export any such goods, or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any officer of Customs as containing no such goods, or if any such goods, or any goods subject to a duty or restriction in respect of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipment to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India, or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	19	such goods, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them, shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees
9—Contravening any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	32	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
any order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council,	37	
10—If any person subscribes or attests any declaration of the real value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom house, not being the owner of such goods, or not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner,	38	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
11.—If any wine, spirits or ship's stores be not laden on board of the ship for which they were intended, or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	52 to 56	such wine, spirits or ship's stores shall be liable to confiscation
12.—If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	58	such goods shall be liable to confiscation.
13.—If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, are not duly exported to a Foreign Port, or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an officer of customs, or under section 140 or section 141),	59	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of the vessel from which such goods are so unshipped or relanded, and any person by whom or by whose orders or means such goods are so unshipped or relanded, or who aids or is concerned in such unshipping or relanding, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees.
14.—If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 61 by the Local Government, the Master of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port wilfully omits, before passing beyond such place, to deliver to the pilot, officer of customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest, or if the Master of any vessel so arriving which remains outside or below any such fixed place, wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, so to deliver a manifest,	61	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
15.—If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 61, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by that section,	62	ditto ditto
16.—If the manifest delivered by any Master of a vessel under section 61, 62 or 70 be not signed by such Master and in the form and containing the particulars duly required under section 63, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo and voyage, or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel,	63 & 70	ditto ditto

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
17 —If any pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 65,	65	such pilot, officer of Customs or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
18 —If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant of an order or special pass by the Customs-collector, permitting bulk to be broken,	66	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
19 —If any bill of lading or copy required under section 67 is false, or has been altered with fraudulent intent, or if the goods mentioned in any such bill of lading, or in any bill of lading of which a copy is so produced, have not been *bonâ fide* shipped on board of such vessel, or if any such bill of lading delivered under the same section, or any bill of lading of which a copy is so delivered, by any such Master, has not been made previously to the departure of the vessel from the place where the goods expressed in such bill of lading were shipped, or if any part of the cargo has been staved, destroyed or thrown overboard, or if any package be opened, and such part of the cargo or such package be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	67	the Master of the vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
20 —If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
21 —If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	68	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
22 —If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	69	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
23 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed as provided in section 72,	72	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board, and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid
24 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	73	such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
25 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search, or	74 & 92	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods, and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods, or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away, or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,		
26 —If the Master of any vessel laid up under section 75 by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall, before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever,	75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and the goods, if protected by a pass, shall be liable to be re-landed for examination at the expense of the vessel, and, if not protected by a pass, shall be liable to confiscation
27 —If any Master of a vessel causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water-borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 76,	76	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and all goods so discharged, shipped, or water-borne shall be liable to confiscation
28 —If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without the boat-note required by section 77, or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of the bote-note or Custom-house pass, whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	77	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by whose authority the goods are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty leviable on the said goods
29 —If any Master or officer of a vessel refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, in accordance with section 77, or receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,	77	such Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
30 —If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped for importation, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, or if any goods are landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 79,	78 & 79	such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in conveying them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by whose authority the goods are water-borne, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd.*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
31 —If, after the issue of a notification under section 80 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	80	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
32 —If any owner of goods, upon the entry or clearance thereof, wilfully fails to deliver, if duly required, a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof,	88	such owner shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees
33.—If any person, not being authorized under section 89, acts as an agent for the transaction of business as therein mentioned,	89	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
34 —If any goods entered in the manifest of a vessel are not found on board of the vessel, or if the quantity so found is short, and if such deficiency is not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith, or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value
35 —If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged any goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	93	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
36 —If any goods are found concealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
37.—If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs
38 —If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith, or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value.
39 —If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which	100 & 38	such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them, or that the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported, or that the contents of such packages have been wilfully mis-stated in regard to sort, quality, quantity or value, or that goods not stated in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the officers of Customs,		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
40 —If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,	100 & 109	the owner of such goods shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten times the amount of duty which might have been lost to Government by such omission or misdescription, unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house that the variance was accidental
41 —If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,	100	the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation
42 —If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,	100	such goods, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation
43 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,	109	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
44 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	109	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation
45 —If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with section 110 or 111,	110 & 111	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
46 —If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled by law to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any	113	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
such officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuses access to any such officer,		
47 —If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	113	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees
48 —If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, except in presence of the proper officer of Customs, gains access to his goods,	115	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
49 —If any alteration be made in goods duly warehoused, or in the packing thereof, except as provided in section 116,	116	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
50 —If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of delivery therefrom,	120	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient
51 —If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, fails, on the requisition of any officer of Customs, to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom,	120	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable, not only to pay the duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient
52 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are, after being duly warehoused, fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees
53 —If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	127	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon
54 —If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
55 —If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists, or is concerned therein,	127	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees.
56 —If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port before she has been entered outwards at such Port, in accordance with section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
57 —If any goods not enumerated in the manifest, or in a duly passed shipping-bill, are taken on board of any vessel,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods
58 —If any goods, whether liable to duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or otherwise, which are enumerated in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are relanded, and notice of such short shipment or relanding be not given as required in section 140,	140	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
59 —If any goods duly shipped on board of any such vessel be landed, except under section 141, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of such vessel shall, unless the circumstance be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods so landed
60 —If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 141,	141	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the entire value thereof, unless the fact be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house
61 —If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 143 or 153,	143 & 153	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.
62 —If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation,	152	such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees; and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation
63 —If, in contravention of any rules made under section 155, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel, or if, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, or if the Master of any coasting vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	155	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port, in addition to the ordinary duty, which shall in every case be levied on such goods
64 —If any account required by section 156 be false,	156	the Master filling in or signing the same shall be liable to a

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
		penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
65 —If failure to produce the certificate mentioned in section 157, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production take place,	157	the parties to the bond therein mentioned shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs-duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port
66 —If any Master of a coasting vessel arriving at the Port of discharge fails, within twenty-four hours after arrival, to deliver a pass as required by section 158,	158	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees
67 —If upon examination, any package entered in the cargo-book required by section 161, as containing dutiable goods, is found not to contain such goods, or	161	such package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation
if any package is found to contain dutiable goods not entered, or not entered as such, in such book,	161	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
68 —If the Master of any coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam fails correctly to keep, or to cause to be kept, a cargo-book, or to produce the same on demand, or	161	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
if at any time there be found on board of any such vessel any goods not entered in such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered, &c		
if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,		
69 —If the Master of any coasting vessel which is not square-rigged or propelled by steam violates any rule made under section 162,	162	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
70 —If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise, or	Chapter XIII	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are unladen in any such Port, or		
if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof,		
71 —If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 163,	163	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees
72 —If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular, or counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently	General	shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, or being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document, or being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,		
73 —If any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Customs-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirms that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, discovered to be, or to have been, upon the person, or in the possession, of such person,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods
74 —If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	166	such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
75 —If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both
76 —If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both
77 —If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 177, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	177	such Police-officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
78 —If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both

The numbers in the third column of the above schedule are intended merely as general references to the parts of this Act to which the offences have general relation, but are not part of the definitions of those offences

165 The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture

Tackle, &c, included in confiscation of vessels

The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods

Every boat, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation

Also conveyances and animals used in removal

CHAPTER XV

PROCEDURE RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &C

166 Any officer of Customs duly employed in the prevention of smuggling may search any person on board of any vessel or boat in any Port in British India, or any person who has landed from any vessel or boat

Persons may be searched on reasonable suspicion

Provided that such officer has reasonable ground to suppose that such person has dutiable or prohibited goods secreted about his person

167 When any officer of Customs is about to search any person under the provisions of section 166, such person may require the said officer to take him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector

Persons may, before search, require to be taken before Magistrate, &c

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector

The Magistrate or Customs-collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search, forthwith discharge such person, but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made

A female shall not be searched by any but a female

168 Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods, provided that he has reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein

Officers of Customs may stop vessels carts &c, and search for goods on reasonable suspicion

169 Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such district or division, issue a warrant to search for such goods

Magistrate may issue search warrant on application

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

170 Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling

Persons reasonably suspected may be detained

171 Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate or Customs-collector

Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs collector

172 When any person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the officers of Customs

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail

Provided that any person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints for his appearance

173 If any person liable to be detained under this Act, is not detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after detention, makes his escape, he shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence

Person escaping may be afterwards detained

174 When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships is detained under this Act, the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy when detained to be secured on board until warrant procured

The Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained

175 Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling

Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained

176 Every vessel and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the officer appointed to receive the same

Vessels and goods seized how dealt with

If there be no such officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the

nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of goods so seized

Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion

177 When any goods liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, such officer may carry such goods to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house, and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police-officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law

When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing

178 When any vessel or goods is or are seized, or any person is detained, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or detention shall, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties

179 In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, or any horse or other animal, is liable to confiscation,

or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty,

or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom-house, is liable to a penalty,

a Customs-collector, or if there be no such officer at the place where the confiscation or penalty or increased rates is or are incurred, such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, may, unless it be otherwise provided in this Act, adjudge such confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty

Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs

180 In cases cognizable under section 179 by the Customs-collector, the Local Government may empower any officer of Customs by name, or as holding an office, in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty

Proviso

Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to goods of a greater value than two hundred rupees, and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to a sum exceeding one hundred rupees

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation

181 Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit

On confiscation of vessel or goods, property to vest in Her Majesty

182 When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal, or any goods, is adjudged under section 179 or section 180, the property in such vessel, means of conveyance, animal or goods shall thereupon vest in Her Majesty

The officer adjudging confiscation shall take and hold possession of the same, and every officer of Police, on the requisition of such officer, shall assist him in taking and holding such possession.

Levy of penalty for failure to bring to when required under section 16

183 If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance, or after failing to bring-to when required at any station appointed under section 16, the penalty to which the Master of such vessel is liable may be adjudged by the Chief Officer of Customs of any Customs-port in British India to which such vessel proceeds, or in which she is, or in the case of Aden by such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *primâ facie* proof of the fact so certified

Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law

184 The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law

Offences not specially provided for how adjudicated

185 All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 179 by a Customs-collector, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate

Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs Authority

186 In any case adjudicated by an officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may, within three months from the date of the award, appeal to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any other superior officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government

Such authority or superior officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the original award

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater

confiscation, penalty or rates of duty than has or have been adjudged against him in the original award

Penalty adjudged by Magistrate &c may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs Authority

187 If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs Authority is of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated

Goods on which penalty incurred not to be removed till payment

188 When any penalty is incurred under this Act, the goods in respect of which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed until the penalty is paid

Goods of person liable to fine or penalty may be detained

If any person passing goods through the Custom-house has become liable to any fine or penalty, the Customs-collector may detain such goods until the fine or penalty is discharged

Enforcement of payment of penalty

189 When a penalty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such officer, if the penalty be not paid, may levy the same by sale of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act fails to realize the unpaid amount of such penalty from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered, and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself

Periods of imprisonment in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits

190 When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine —

If the penalty or fine does not exceed fifty rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month

If the penalty or fine does not exceed one hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months

If the penalty or fine does not exceed five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months

The Magistrate may at any time enforce payment of any penalty or fine, or of any portion thereof, by distress and sale of the defaulter's goods

Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine

191 The imprisonment imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law

Or of proportional part of fine

192 If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty is paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Rules to be notified

193 All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law

Notifications made may be cancelled.

194 Any notification in the *Gazette of India* or in the official Gazette made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority

Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases

195 If in any case relating to the removal of goods without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner

Appropriation of penalties &c, and grant of rewards

196 The proceeds of all confiscations and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a general Fund, out of which the Chief Customs-Authority may grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance or instrumentality, any seizure has been made or any offence punished

Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners' and Bombay Port Trust Acts

197 Nothing in this Act shall affect Bengal Acts V of 1870, VII of 1871 and III of 1872, or Bombay Act I of 1873, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively

SCHEDULE

PART I

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Number and year	Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1838	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act	Section twenty-eight
XXI of 1856	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	Section eight Sections ten to sixteen, both inclusive
VI of 1863	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India	The whole
X of 1868	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole
XVII of 1869	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo	The whole
XIV of 1871	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole
VI of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes	The whole
XVI of 1875	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes	Sections six, seven and twelve

PART II

FORMS

A

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY

(*See sections* 106 *and* 107)

BOND

No 18

We, *A B*,

now of

, and *C D*,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives, and

we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*)

The above bounden having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that is to say— imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house Books as No of the Register of Goods imported by Sea,

The condition of this Bond is, that,

If the their heirs or representatives, shall observe all the rules prescribed in The Consolidated Customs Act, 1877, to be observed by owners, importers or consignees of goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods under the provisions thereof,

And if the said then heirs or representatives, shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse-dues, or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them, within

from the date of this Bond, or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of six per cent per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house,

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse-dues, lawful charges and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods,

This obligation shall be void

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*) ( )

B

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT

(*See section* 112)

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse of the undermentioned goods, which goods, the engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement

C

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY

(*See sections* 143 *and* 150)

We,

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives, and we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(*Signed*)

( )

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of (*or* for gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottles *or* gallons of cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at which the said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, subject to the provisions of The Consolidated Customs' Act, 1877, without having paid such duty

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden their heirs or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar months from the date of this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State duty at the rate of rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the above-mentioned which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid provisions (of which exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumption on payment of duty, then this bond shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 150, *add*—

Schedule

Description of cordials and liquors	Quantity in bottles or gallons	Quantity of proof spirit
1	2	3

D

FORM OF COASTING PASS—*(see section 156)*

Port of

Ship's name	Tonnage	Port of Registry	Master's name	Whither bound	Foreign goods, duty paid	Warehoused goods, removed in bond.	Country-goods	Restricted goods and goods liable to duty of Excise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

☞ *Here state the particulars according to the above headings*

Cleared the day of 18

(*Signed*) ( )
Officer in charge of Custom-house

(*Signed*) ( )
Name of Master

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

N° 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. {Register No 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th OCTOBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs.
Madras—Rice			178,190	9,88,979	715	4,392			178 905	9 93 371
„ Paddy					5,775	17,998			5 775	17 998
„ Other Grains			53,241	2,61,587	2,009	9,355	29	200	55 279	2,71,142
Bimlipatam—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Coconada—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Cuddalore—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tranquebar—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Negapatam—Rice			42,931	2,63,871	33 865	2,25 810			76 796	4 89,681
„ Paddy			3,689	15 114	22,287	91 323			25,976	1,06,437
„ Other Grains			146	1,000					146	1,000
*Tuticorin—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Cochin—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tellicherry—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										

*Calicut—Rice	--				---					
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		---			---					
*Quilandy—Rice						---				
„ Paddy	---					---				
„ Other Grains	--						--			
Cannanore—Rice		---					126	885	126	885
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		---	--			--	75	600	75	600
*Mangalore—Rice	--	---				---				
„ Paddy								---	---	
„ Other Grains			--			---	---	---	---	--
*Other Ports—Rice										
„ Paddy							--			
„ Other Grains			---					---		
TOTAL—Rice	---		221 121	12,52 850	34 580	2 30 202	126	885	255 827	14,83,937
„ Paddy			3 689	15 114	28,062	1,09 321			31 751	1 24,435
„ Other Grains	---		53,387	2,62,587	2,009	9,355	104	800	55,500	2,72,742
TOTAL		--	278,197	15,30,551	64,651	3,48,878	230	1,685	343,078	18,81,114
Imports in previous week										
Rice								---	223 198	14,23,694
Paddy									17 556	72 233
Other Grains									55,943	2 93 834
TOTAL									296,697	17,89,761

* No returns received.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 24th OCTOBER 1877

Ports to which exported	From Bengal												From British Burma									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Total		Rangoon *		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk phyoo		Total	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	46,949	1 98 148			27,682	1 48 227			16 680	56,510	91,311	4,02,885	..											
„ Paddy	..																..							
Bimlipatam																								
Coconada									...	...														
Cuddalore									..															
Tranquebar ..	...		..							...														
Negapatam	3,139	15 220	...					...			3,139	15,220	..	..										
„ Paddy	293	600		...							293	600	..				...	...	...	...				
Tuticorin	34,225	1,62,600						...		...	34 225	1,62 600	...				...							
„ Paddy	1 496	4 080		...				...			1 496	4,080												
Cochin	4,494	19,064									4,494	19,064												
„ Paddy								...												...				
Tellicherry				...								...												
Calicut	5,485	23,970			..				...	...	5,485	23 970								...				
„ Paddy														...		...								
Quilandy																					...			
Cannanore			...												...									
Mangalore				...		...															..			
Other Ports									4,627	15,750	4,627	15,750			2,939	20 000							2 939	20 000
„ Paddy						...								...	5 290	21 600							5,290	21,600
Total	96,081	4,23,682	...		27,682	1 48,227			21,307	72,260	145,070	6,44,169			8,229	41 600	..	...	...				8,229	41,600
Exports in previous week											137,568	6,72,690											47,660	1,97,505

* No return received

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the South Indian Railway, during the week ending 6th October 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Combatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot and Chittoor Districts	Total
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam ..	40	343	774	29	251	155	100	334			2,026
Tuticorin ..		4	626	629							1 259
Tanjore District ..	7	241	290		22	24	1	35			620
Trichinopoly District	1	8	55		19	22	5	10		..	120
Tinnevelly District			209	105	5						319
Madras									165		165
Other Stations ..		15	179	6	64	94	14	11	1	2	386
Total	48	611	2 133	769	361	295	120	390	166	2	4,895

Note.—These figures supplement those for the South Indian Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 13th instant

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 13th October 1877

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wontimettah	Cuddapah and Yerragontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras ...	3	1,648	4,095	193	206	16	34	320	292	603	192	141	7,743
Beypore	...	90	141	255	1,326	114		3		...			1 932
South Indian	2		305	21	66		...					...	394
Great Indian Peninsula			35						8	1,065	135		1,243
North Arcot	1	61	8	15			...					...	85
Salem	1	28	161	90	2								282
Coimbatore	1		1	2	139	...			...				143
TOTAL	8	1,827	4,749	576	1,739	130	34	323	300	1,668	327	141	11,822

NOTE.—These figures supplement those for the Madras Railway, which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 20th instant

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 20th October 1877

FORWARDED	To: North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coconada and Wontimetta	Cuddapah and Yerragoontla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
By the Madras Railway—												
From Madras	860	2,791	269	260	—	73	310	414	385	245	243	5,850
„ Beypore	37	49	311	1,533	36							1,966
„ Raichore	—	23						44	370	114		551
„ Other Stations			—									671
By the South Indian Railway—												
From Madras	—						—					208
„ Negapatam					—		—					2,877
„ Tanjore District	—			—			—	—				754
„ Tuticorin				—		—	—		—			1,221
„ Other Stations							—					*
TOTAL												14 098

Forwarded in previous week Tons 15,809

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 20th October 1877

		Tons
1	Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	964
2	Deliveries at Poona Sholapur, and intermediate stations	1 529
3	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	376
4	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	848
	TOTAL TONS	3,717
	TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS	6,439

* No return received

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMEN

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Ganjam	7 0	8 5	16 2				7 3	7 9	17 8	8 1	8 2	21 2						
Vizagapatam	9 0	9 0	18 0						12 3	6 2	6 2	14 7			23 8	12 9	15 8	29
Godavery	5 4	7 2	14 4				5 9	5 9	17 3	7 4	7 2	18 5	8 6	8 6				
Kistna	6 6	1 7	13 2				7 3	7 0	15 0	7 7	7 6	15 5			20 7			
Nellore	5 4	5 4	10 6				5 2	4 9	12 9	6 0	5 5	14 2	7 2	6 0	21 4	7 0	6 3	
Cuddapah	6 2	5 9	10 3				4 9	4 9	9 9	6 6	6 6	10 8	7 5	7 1	15 8	8 7	8 3	
Bellary	8 2	7 2	9 1				5 6	5 3	8 6	6 5	5 9	9 2	7 2	7 2	13 9	8 5		11
Kurnool	4 1	3 8	10 5				4 6	4 3	9 9	5 0	5 0	10 4	5 8	5 5	16 4	5 6	5 6	15
Madras	6 4	6 4	9 7				5 8	5 6	10 1	6 6	6 2	10 8	8 4	7 0	16 1	10 2	7 7	15
Chingleput									10 9	6 8	6 4	11 3						17
North Arcot	5 9	5 9	7 1				5 0	4 9	9 3	5 6	5 6	10 3	6 7	6 7	13 4	8 6	6 6	14
South Arcot			7 1				6 1	5 6	12 6	6 6	6 1	13 [illegible]			20 2	8 5	8 5	24
Tanjore	4 8	4 4	9 2				5 8	5 4	12 5	7 9			9 5	8 7		8 7	8 7	28
Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	9 2				5 8	5 0	11 9	5 8	5 2	12 3				7 6	7 0	22
Madura	4 7	4 7	9 4				6 3	5 5	11 3	6 8	5 7	11 8	8 1	7 3	21 9	8 8	7 3	26
Tinnevelly	1 0	1 0	8 0				5 2	4 9	9 0	7 5	5 1	10 6						15
Combatore	4 9	4 9	10 7				5 8	5 1	9 4	6 3	5 9	10 4	7 8	7 0	18 3	6 4		19
Nilgiris	5 0	5 0	8 5				4 8	4 8	8 0	5 6	5 2	8 8	6 2	6 2	13 9	5 6	5 6	11
Salem	3 7	3 7	10 1				5 1	4 9	10 7	6 3	5 1	12 4	6 1	5 6	17 5	5 8	5 1	20
South Canara	6 1	5 6	11 2				6 8	6 5	10 2	7 8	7 8	11 8						
Malabar	6 5	6 5	10 1				6 1	6 1	12 1	6 7	6 7	13 8						
Bombay	5 15	6 4	11 9	13 3	13 1	18 0	4 14	4 13	7 12	7 3	7 3	11 2	6 11	6 14	20 0	7 4	7 5	15
Ahmedabad	6 8	7 0	16 14	8 0	10 0	27 7	5 0	5 0	7 4	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 8	7 0	16 0	7 8	8 0	20
Kaira	6 15	7 1	15 4				5 0	5 5	9 2	5 5	6 2	11 7	7 10	6 11	16 0	6 15	7 10	17 1
Surat	7 13	7 10	12 5	6 2	6 11	14 1	5 11	5 11	7 14	6 2	6 2	10 9	8 0	7 13	13 6	7 13	7 13	14 1
Broach	7 10	8 0	14 8				6 2½	6 2½	8 11	6 10½	6 10½	11 6½	7 11½	8 0	15 3½	8 0	7 10	15 3
Panch Mahals	5 15	5 15	11 14	7 6	7 6	11 12	5 5	5 5	7 8	6 0	6 0	10 9	7 1	7 1	17 14	7 10	7 10	14
Kolaba	7 0	7 0	11 6				5 0	5 0	7 10	7 0	7 0	11 6			19 0			15
Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 2	8 10	16 12				5 10	6 5	8 2	7 3	7 10	11 8	8 9	9 1	22 8	8 7	8 11	18
Nasik	8 0	7 10	16 0			15 8	4 7	4 7	5 15	6 11	6 2	11 1	9 12	9 7	23 12	7 12	7 6	15 1
Ahmednagar	6 11	6 12	15 3½				5 7	5 5½	8 13½	5 14	5 13	9 13½	6 8½	6 3	17 3	6 14	6 9½	15 8
Poona	6 14	6 10	12 10			10 3	5 8	5 8	9 13	5 13	5 13	11 0	9 13	7 1	14 2	8 10	6 10	12 1
Sholápur	8 10	6 13	15 14				7 10	4 12	9 8	8 8	5 11	10 7	8 3	5 10	17 4	10 2	5 8	17
Kaládgi	5 4	4 7	13 1				3 13	3 9	8 8	4 3	3 15	9 11	5 14 6 1	4 13 5 1	16 6			13 1
Satara	7 6	6 11	10 11				5 7	5 7	9 9	6 7	6 1	11 7	9 5	6 10	11 15	9 1	7 12	11 1
Belgaum	6 5	5 0	13 13				5 11	4 7	10 12	5 15	4 11	11 12	8 10	6 0	16 4	8 0	6 1	17
Dhárwar	5 5	4 4	16 4				4 0	3 10	11 0	4 10	4 2	13 4	7 8	5 6	20 4	7 0	5 4	18
Ratnagiri	6 7	6 7	9 1				5 0	5 0	9 5	7 3	7 3	12 3	8 12	8 12	14 6	5 13	5 13	11 1
Kanara (Karwar)	7 0	7 0	13 0				5 4	5 4	8 0	8 8	7 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	16 0			15
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	10 0				5 11	5 10	12 0	6 2	6 8	15 0	8 14	9 12	33 0	7 8	7 13	23
Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0				5 1	1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	9 5	9 5	20 5	8 0	8 0	12
Asirgarh	8 4	9 0	15 0				7 8	8 0	11 0	8 4	9 0	13 8	9 1	11 0	24 0	10 0	10 0	22
Baroda	6 10½	6 11	12 0	9 4	9 4	18 1	5 3½	4 14	8 0	5 11½	5 11½	11 11	8 14	7 5½	20 9	7 7	7 6	15½ 18
Disa	9 9	10 3	17 2				5 0	6 0	6 8	5 12	6 12	9 0	11 0	11 0	30 0	12 12	14 9	31
Kaira	10 13	12 1	11 8	11 [illegible]	15 8	31 8				6 15	6 12	9 8	13 2	15 5½	19 8	11 1	12 13	15
Kaira	9 11½	12 10	8 0	11 11½	16 0	33 6½	5 0	5 11	7 0	6 0	6 14	8 0	10 0	15 6½	29 14	9 1	13 3½	23
Nasirabad	7 [illegible]	7 1	14 8				5 0	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 4	9 0	8 8	8 8	21 0	8 0	8 4	
Rajkot	13 0	15 8	31 0	16 0	15 8	18 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	17
Upper Sind Frontier	10 13	10 0	13 10	14 0	13 8	22 0	6 8	6 0	8 8	9 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	17
Karachi	Not returned																	
Hindrabad																		
Shikarpur	12 12	12 8	18 12	16 0	16 12	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 6	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 1
Thar and Parkar	8 13	9 0	16 0				6 0	6 0	8 14	6 5	7 0	9 0				10 12	11 13	23
Western Districts																		
Burdwan	12 0	13 0	16 8	30 0	0 0	17 8	13 12	13 8	23 8	15 0	13 12	24 8						
Bancoorah	13 12	13 12	1 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 12	15 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	30 0						
Beerbhoom	13 0	13 8	30 0	26 0	20 0		11 0	12 4	20 0	14 4	14 0	25 0						
Midnapore	12 0	15 0	18 0				13 0	16 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	28 0						
Hooghly	12 0	12 0	19 0				8 0	8 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	21 0						
Howrah	11 4	12 8	18 0				9 0	10 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	20 0						
Central Districts																		
Calcutta	11 8	12 0	18 8	23 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	23 0	24 0	24 0			
24 Pergunnahs	8 0						6 8	7 4	8 12	8 8	9 4	16 0						
Nuddea	13 5	13 5½	18 5	29 0	32 0	35 8	10 0	9 12	17 4	10 10	10 10	19 6						
Jessore	13 8	13 0	17 12			32 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	13 8	13 0	26 10						
Moorshedabad	14 0 to 15 0	14 8 to 15 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	10 0 to 10 4	9 8 to 10 0	15 0	11 0 to 13 0	10 8 to 12 0	22 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 10 to 13½ seers barley 30 to 35 seers best rice 10 to 13 9 seers, common rice 12 to 15 seers and gram 13 to 16 seers
b In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 14 8 seers barley 18 to 26 seers best rice 13 to 16 seers common rice 16 to 20-8 seers, maize 32 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 15-8 seers

[illegible] 11 to 15 seers common rice 12 to 16 seers and gram 14 to 36 seers

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

India for the 2nd half of September 1877

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Corsico Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum, miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
11 7	11 7	35 2	13 3	13 3	26 6	388 8	369 4	388 8	13 7	12 0	13 7	Ganjam	Madras	
10 1	10 1	26 3	9 4	11 7	25 7	136 1	138 5	118 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
	8 2	31 9	8 4	9 4	24 1	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
9 8	7 8	23 5	9 1	8 5	21 4	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna		
7 3	6 6	21 8	6 3	6 3	16 3	118 9	157 1	100 3	17 0	17 0	17 0	Nellore		
7 1	6 7	17 2	6 9	6 9	18 9	291 6	291 6	243 0	17 1	17 1	18 0	Cuddapah		
7 8	7 8	13 6	9 0	7 8	13 4	97 2	97 2	97 2	14 3	14 3	16 7	Bellary		
7 7	5 2	18 1	6 4	6 7	15 0	204 1	194 4	229 1	13 3	13 3	15 6	Kurnool		
9 0	7 3	16 3	7 0	7 2	15 2	89 9	92 3	92 3	16 8	16 8	18 6	Madras		
8 9	7 5	16 4	7 8	7 8	14 0	146 8	145 8	97 2	18 6	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
6 8	6 3	17 1	5 3	5 9	15 8	186 6	186 6	187 1	15 4	15 4	16 4	North Arcot		
8 3	7 5	25 4	9 1	8 7	20 1	247 8	228 4	234 2	20 7	19 8	18 0	South Arcot		
9 1	8 3	24 5	7 2	7 9	19 2	194 4	194 4	194 4	14 7	16 6	16 6	Tanjore		
8 5	7 2	26 2	6 1	6 9	18 8	145 8	157 9	157 9	14 6	15 4	15 4	Trichinopoly		
9 3	7 0	25 6	5 3		19 1	133 6	145 8	111 8	15 9	16 4	17 8	Madura		
		19 2	7 8	7 8	15 6	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
9 8		19 7	6 7	7 1	19 9	131 2	131 2	131 2	11 7	11 7	12 8	Coimbatore		
6 5	6 5	13 0	6 6	6 6	14 1	121 5	121 5	121 5	11 0	11 0	11 0	Nilgiris		
6 3	6 0	16 5	5 2	4 3	18 9	151 6	151 6	151 6	15 0	15 5	16 5	Salem		
10 6	9 2	18 5	7 1	7 6	14 1	96 2	89 9	87 0	16 1a / 16 3b	16 1 / 16 3	15 0	South Canara		(a) Bombay Salt (b) Goa Salt
11 1	9 1	21 9	7 9	8 4	16 8	121 5	121 5	121 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
8 14	8 14	13 9	8 10	8 7	18 10	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay	
			8 0	10 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	17 12	Ahmedabad		
			7 4	7 4	22 14	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 0	16 13	Kaira		
			8 3	8 11	16 6	96 11	97 0	92 5	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat		
			8 0	8 14½	17 12	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	Broach		
		18 14	8 12	8 12	17 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Tanna		
		26 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kolaba		
			8 8	8 15	19 13	113 0	113 0	150 0	13 4	13 4	13 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
9 4	9 3	19 8	9 0	9 5	20 2	160 0	160 0	130 0	13 7	13 7	13 0	Nasik		
			7 2	7 2	18 0½	106 10½	106 10½	106 10½	12 2	12 2	11 6½	Ahmednagar		
			10 6	8 10	14 15	87 0	76 0	76 0	11 21	12 4	13 14	Poona		
			10 15	7 5	15 8	58 9	106 11	103 0	13 8	14 0	13 0	Sholapur		
			5 0	4 8	9 3	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 7	9 7	11 15	Kaládgi		
			9 1	7 13	11 11	145 10	145 10	145 10	11 10	11 10	14 9	Satara		
9 13	6 15	18 0	7 2	5 9	12 8	150 0	150 0	160 0	15 7	14 13	16 0	Belgaum		
8 4	6 2	22 10	5 10	5 8	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	14 6	14 0	18 0	Dharwar		
9 12	9 12	16 14	9 9	8 3	15 0	8 Bdls	8 Bdls	12 Bdls	15 11	15 11	18 4	Ratnagiri		
11 0	9 0	20 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10 0	10 1	36 0	10 0	10 8	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
			5 9	5 9	9 5	65 5	65 5	60 4	32 0	32 0	32 0	Aden		
			10 0	12 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	Asirgarh		
			7 11	7 11	20 0	115 10	115 10	91 8	15 7½	15 7½	16 0	Baroda		
			13 4	15 8	23 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
			12 3	15 2½	21 0	150 0	150 0	160 0	18 10	17 0	25 0	Nimach		
			13 6½	17 12½	38 1	110 0	119 0	100 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasirabad		
			7 0	7 12	16 8	40 0	42 8	60 0	40 0	45 0	64 0	Rajkot		
		16 0	12 8	13 0	16 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	Upper Sind Frontier		
6 0	6 0	9 0	10 8	11 0	20 0	109 0	98 0	107 0	40 0	60 0	60 0	Karachi		
									No return received			Haidarabad		
27 0	27 0	27 0	13 4	15 4	24 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
						106 12	106 12	120 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	Thar and Parkar		
												Western Districts		
			15 0	15 0	25 0	140 0	140 0	170 0	9 4	9 8	9 13	Burdwan	Bombay	
			13 12	15 0	22 0	400 0	400 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah	Bengal	
			16 0	19 8	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
			12 0	13 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 12	8 8	8 0	Midnapore		
			13 8 to 14 0	13 8 to 14 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
			12 12	14 0	22 8	100 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Howrah		
												Central Districts		
			14 8	14 8	23 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
			10 8	14 4	22 0	90 0	85 0	90 0	9 4	8 12	8 12	24 Pergunnahs		
			17 4	17 4	30 8	90 0	90 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 6½	Nuddea		
			18 0	18 0	29 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
			17 0 to 18 0	17 0 to 20 0	31 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	8 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

d In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 13 seers, barley 28 to 31 seers, best rice 7 to 10 seers common rice 8 to 11 8 seers and [illegible] 14 1 seer

e In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 10-8 to 11 seers, barley 30 to 41 seers, best rice 5 to 7 9 seers common rice 8 9 to 11 seers and [illegible] 5 to 7

f In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 13 5 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 11 to 17 seers, and gram 11 4 to 18-5 seers [illegible]

g In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, barley 30 to 40 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 11 to 16 seers, and gram [illegible] to 30 8 s

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicatum*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
Central Districts—contd	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Dinagepore	10 8*h*	13 0	19 8	12 4	25 0	22 8	12 0	16 12	21 0	15 8	19 3	29 0						
Rajshahye	13 8*i*	14 4	21 0	24 0	40 0	37 8	9 0 to 9 12	9 12 to 12 9	16 0 to 19 11	14 4 to 15 0	14 4	21 0 to 26 4						
Rungpore	15 0*j*	15 0	22 0				12 1½	12 1½	14 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 18 0	15 12 to 18 0	25 0						
Bograh	12 6	12 6	22 8				12 0	13 8	18 0	16 8	15 12	24 8						
Pubna	13 8*k*	15 0	26 4				8 10	8 0	13 8	15 0	13 8	28 0						
Darjeeling	8 0*l*	8 0		8 0	8 0		5 0	6 0	5 0	10 0	12 0	10 8						
Jalpaiguri	11 6*m*	11 6	12 3				10 0	10 0	12 0	13 9	14 0	16 0						
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	10 0*n*	10 0	16 0	26 10	35 8	40 0	10 0	10 0	20 0 to 25 0	11 7	12 4	22 0 to 28 0						
Furreedpore	14 8*o*	18 0	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	12 8	12 0	27 0						
Backergunge	*p*						9 0	9 0	19 0	11 0	11 0	23 0						
Mymensingh	9 8*q*	9 8	16 0				9 8	11 12	20 0	12 0	13 0	25 0						
Tipperah	9 0	10 0	14 0				9 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	13 0	26 0						
Chittagong	8 0*r*	9 0	12 0				5 8	5 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	17 0						
Noakhally	*s*						9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	18 8						
Chittagong Hill Tracts							8 0	8 6	10 0	10 0	10 0	14 8						
Hill Tipperah	10 5	10 5	9 5				13 0	14 5	18 0	15 0	18 0	30 0						
Behar																		
Patna	15 0	16 8	24 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	8 12	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	19 0						
Gya	17 0*t*	18 0	18 8	24 0	25 0	25 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 8	18 0						
Shahabad	14 0*u*	17 0	22 0	19 0	26 0	29 0	10 8	11 8	18 0	11 8	13 8	20 0			30 0			
Durbhunga	14 4*v*	16 8	18 0	27 8	27 8	33 0	12 0	12 8	13 8	14 4	13 8	16 0						
Mozufferpore	14 0*w*	14 0	20 0	25 0	22 8	30 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 0						
Sarun	13 0	13 8	21 0	18 0	21 0	31 0	7 0	8 0	10 4	10 0	12 8	19 0						
Chumparun	17 0*x*	17 8	22 0	25 0	28 0	30 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	15 0	16 0	18 8						
Monghyr	12 6	16 8	23 1	21 0	29 4	33 6	8 4	8 4	11 5	10 5	11 10	16 8						
Bhaugulpore	12 3*y*	13 14	20 3	20 3	30 4½	27 12	10 1½	10 3½	17 11	12 10	12 10	18 15						
Purneah	12 0 to 14 0	15 0 to 17 0	22 0				12 8	13 0 to 15 0	13 0	14 0 to 16 0	17 0 to 20 0	27 0						
Maldah	14 0	15 0	23 0	32 8	32 0	45 0	15 0	14 0	23 0	16 0*	14 8	24 0				30 0	28 0	32 0
Southal Pergunnahs	14 0*z*	13 8	16 0				12 0	12 0	16 0	13 0	14 8	20 0						32 0
Orissa																		
Cuttack	13 2	12 13	26 4				8 14	7 14	18 6	10 8	12 7	22 5						
Pooree	11 13*a*	10 8	17 1				7 14	7 11	17 1	11 13	11 13	24 0						
Balasore	13 8	12 0	18 0				12 0	11 0	21 0	16 0	14 0	32 0						
Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency																		
Hazaribagh	15 8*b*	17 0	18 8				11 0	12 0	13 0	15 8	16 8	21 8						
Lohardugga	18 0*c*	18 0	18 0	24 0			16 0	17 0	24 0	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	30 0 to 32 0						
Singbhoom	26 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	36 0	36 0	40 0						
Maunbhoom	14 0*d*	15 0	15 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	21 0	26 0						
Sylhet																		
Cachar																		
Goalpara																		
Garo Hills																		
Kamrup																		
Darrang	No return received																	
Nowgong																		
Sibsagar																		
Lakhimpur																		
Khasi & Jaintia Hills																		
Naga Hills																		
Dehra Dun	10 12	10 0	19 8	14 0	15 0	32 0	7 0	8 0	12 8	10 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24 0
Saharanpur	11 13	11 6	23 10	15 0	15 1	30 3	6 6	6 7	9 11	9 9	8 10	14 0	17 2	17 4	25 14	12 11	12 15	21 9
Muzaffarnagar	13 2	12 2	27 8	15 6	17 10	33 0	8 11	8 13	6 10	9 13	9 15	17 10	15 6	15 6	30 13	15 6	16 8	22 0
Meerut	11 8	11 8	27 4	14 0	15 0	36 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	17 0	14 0	15 0	28 0	13 0	13 0	25 0
Bulandshahr	11 4	10 8	28 0	14 0	13 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	8 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	30 0	10 0	10 8	
Aligarh	11 8	10 12	28 8	13 8	12 8	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	13 0	12 0	30 0	11 0		
Kumaun	9 0	11 12	14 12	11 0	14 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	9 8	13 0						

h In Rungpore the prices are—Wheat 16 seers best rice 16 seers common rice 17 8 seers and gram 16 seers

i In Rajshahye the prices are—Wheat 16 14 seers best rice 8 11 seers common rice 13 8 seers and gram 16 seers

j In Gaibanda the prices are as follow —Wheat 18 seers best rice 11 4 seers common rice 11 13 to 16 seers and gram 18 seers

k In Serajgunge the prices are—Wheat 20 seers best rice 9 8 seers common rice 14 seers and gram 11 8 seers

l In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 6 to 10 seers best rice 5 to 11 seers common rice 10 to 14 seers Indian corn 20 to 40 seers and gram 10 to 13 seers

m In the interior the prices are as follow Wheat 9 to 10 seers best rice 8 to 12 seers common rice 10 to 20 seers and gram 10 to 11 5 seers

n In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 seers, (at Jaffergunge) barley 40 seers (at Jaffergunge) best rice 10 to 11 8 seers common rice 11 to 13 seers and gram 10-12 to 18 seers

o In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 seers (at Goalundo) barley 35 seers (at Goalundo) best rice 10 seers, common rice 9 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers

p In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 9 to 10 seers common rice 10 to 14 seers and gram 12 to 13 seers

q In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 16 seers best rice 9 to 13 5 seers common rice 11 7 to 16 seers and gram 10-8 to 16 seers

* Average price of the district is 12 seers

r In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 6 to 7 seers and common rice 10 to 12 seers

s In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 9 to 12 seers and common rice 9 to 15 seers

t In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 19 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers, lesser millets (at Nowada) 30 seers, maize (at Nowada) 30 seers and gram 20 seers

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena Coralee, Murhwa Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			13 8	16 0	19 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	*Central Districts*—contd Dinagepore	Bengal—*continued*	
			19 8	22 8	24 0 to 32 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
			15 0	15 0	19 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
			12 0	15 0	24 8	80 0	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bograh		
			18 0	16 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
			11 6	11 6	16 0	91 6	91 6	160 0	7 7	7 5	7 0	Julpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts		
			14 8	12 4	22 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 12	Dacca		
			20 0	20 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
			16 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
			11 8	11 8	20 0				8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh		
			11 8	13 8	19 0				9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
			10 0	13 0	14 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong		
			9 0	10 0	16 0				8 0	7 8	7 0	Noakhally		
						320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 10	6 2	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
			11 5	11 5	11 3				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar		
			16 0	19 0	33 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
27 0		31 0	21 0	24 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	8 0	8 0	Gya		
20 0	24 0		17 0	18 0	31 0	160 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Shahabad		
26 4	26 4	33 0	20 12	22 0	30 12	176 0	176 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	7 6	Durbhunga		
			19 0	20 0	26 0	110 0	140 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
19 0	20 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
			21 0	26 0	26 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparun		
			16 8	22 0	35 7	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
			16 6	17 11	27 12	139 1	132 8	157 13	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
			13 0 to 16 0	14 0 to 16 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
			16 0	16 0	35 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Muldah		
			20 0	22 4	19 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa		
20 5	20 10	26 4	13 2	14 2	26 4	200 0	180 0	200 0	10 8	10 4	13 0	Cuttack		
			11 13	11 13	21 0	126 0	126 0	125 0	10 0	10 8	11 13	Pooree		
			10 8	10 8	13 0	100 0	90 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency		
32 0	24 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	21 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Hazaribagh		
36 0	36 0	50 0	22 0	22 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	6 12	7 0	6 12	Lohardugga		
			28 0	28 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 0	6 12	Singhbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
												Sylhet	Assam	
												Cachar		
												Goalpara		
												Garo Hills		
												Kamrup		
									Returns received			Darrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibsagar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khasi & Jantia Hills		
												Naga Hills		
			12 12	12 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dun	N W Provinces	
			15 0	14 0	29 2	172 0	172 0	119 0	9 2	9 2	7 0	Saharanpur		
			14 4	13 3	33 9	176 0	132 0	132 0				Muzaffarnagar		
			12 12	12 8	36 0	120 0	110 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
			12 12	12 0	40 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Bulandshahr		
			13 0	12 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	10 8	Aligarh		
			10 0	12 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

s In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 22 seers best rice 7 9 to 10 seers common rice 12 to 13 seers maize 1 to 25 seers 16 to 19 seers

v In Tajpore the prices are—Wheat 13 seers barley 22 seers best rice 9 seers common rice 12 seers maize 25 seers and gram 16 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 8 to 25 seers barley 42 to 40 seers best rice 9 to 16 4 seers common rice 10 to 20 seers lesser millets 21 to maize 21 to 50 seers and gram 18 to 40 seers

x In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 20 seers barley 20 to 32 seers best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 115 2 seers lesser millets 3 to 4 seers 22 to 30 seers and gram 17 to 25 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 24 seers best rice 13-12 to 21 seers, common rice 15 8 to 22 seers murwa 16 to 40 seers and gram 19 to 3 seers

z In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 14 seers best rice 13 seers common rice 16 to 20 seers and gram 1 to 18 seers

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 8 to 19 seers barley 25 to 31 4 seers best rice 12 to 18 seers common rice 14 to 22 seers maize 30 to 60 seers and to 26 seers

z2 In Khoordah the prices are—Wheat 9 8 seers common rice 11 12 seers and gram 15 12 seers

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 8 to 18 seers barley 22 to 30 seers, best rice 12 seers, common rice 15 to 17 seers lesser millets 30 to 3 seers to 25 to 27-8 seers and gram 18 to 28 seers

z4 At Daltongunge the head quarters of the Palamow sub-division the prices of the food grains on the 27th September were—Wheat 26 seers best rice 13 seers and co 16 87 seers At Lohardugga the prices on the 26th were—Wheat 27 seers best rice 22 seers and common rice 24 seers

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers, common rice 15 to 30 seers, Indian corn 30 seers and [illegible] to 40 seers

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Pennisetum spicatum*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Garhwál	10 4	14 0	17 8	12 0	16 0	22 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	7 8	7 0	12 0						
Bijnor	11 13	11 0	23 10	16 14	14 10	30 6	7 14	9 0	12 1	9 0	10 2	16 5	12 15	12 15	29 4	12 15	13 6	29 [illegible]
Moradabad	10 15	10 5	23 12	14 1	13 7	38 2	7 8	7 13	10 10	8 7	8 12	18 2	13 12	13 2	31 4	13 12	8 2	31 4
Budaun	9 14	11 6	26 6½	11 6	14 1½	36 0	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 6	9 0	18 0	7 3	7 3	36 0	6 0	6 0	36 0
Bareilly	9 11	10 0	23 2	12 8	13 2	32 8	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 3	8 7	17 8	11 9		37 8	8 12	9 1	32 8
Sháhjahánpur	11 0	10 4	28 8	13 8	13 0	41 4	6 0	7 0	8 8	7 0	8 0	19 0						
Tarái Pergunnahs	10 10	11 4	22 8	12 8	15 0	37 8	6 4	8 2	11 4	7 8	10 0	18 12	12 8					
Muttra	10 12	9 4	27 0	12 0	10 8	32 8	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	9 0	17 0	12 0	13 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	28 0
Agra	10 7½	11 14½	25 10	11 15½	14 7¼	44 0	3 8	3 8	6 8	7 0	7 9	14 0	12 0	14 4½	26 0	10 15	11 14	29 5
Farukhabad	10 0	9 8	27 8	12 0	11 0	40 0	5 12	6 4	7 0	6 12	7 8	17 0						35 12
Mampuri	10 6	10 6	28 4	12 4	11 4	35 8	6 0	6 8	7 0	7 8	8 4	14 0						
Etáwah	10 8	10 8	24 8	12 8	13 0	38 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	16 0	14 8	13 8	34 0	12 8	12 8	34 0
Etah	11 0	10 0	30 0	12 8	11 8	40 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	16 0						
Jalaun	14 0	15 0	29 0	16 0	17 0	36 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	40 0	16 0	17 0	38 0
Jhánsi	11 13	14 6	23 8	13 10	18 0	32 0	6 12	8 0	9 0	9 6	12 3	16 0			31 0			31 0
Lalitpur	13 12	17 2	22 0	13 8	24 0	32 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	10 8	11 10	16 0	14 12	22 0	26 8	17 0	21 0	24 0
Cawnpore	11 0	10 12	26 0	12 12	12 12	37 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	11 4	11 0	36 0
Fatehpur	11 4	11 4	25 4	12 12	11 14	35 0	7 12	7 12	17 0	9 0	9 0	22 0						
Bánda	13 0	11 4	25 8	15 0	13 0	30 8	7 8	8 0	13 8	9 8	10 0	23 0	15 0	13 4	35 0	15 0	13 4	35 0
Allahabad	12 0	14 4	22 10	15 4	19 12	29 4	7 15	8 8	10 14	9 12	10 8	17 10	13 0	18 0	25 12	14 0	17 8	30 0
Hamirpur	12 7	13 10	28 2	13 8	14 12	32 10	7 0	7 14	15 3	7 14	8 7	17 5	14 1	13 8	36 0	11 18	11 4	38 4
Jaunpur	12 0	13 6	24 8	15 14	17 10	30 5	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	21 3						16 15
Gorakhpur	11 6	12 4	20 2	14 0	15 12	26 4	8 5	8 12	14 0	10 1	10 8	17 8	14 14		35 0			
Basti	No return received																	
Azamgarh	11 15	13 4	21 6	15 2	18 13	26 9	7 6	7 6	10 5	8 14	9 10	17 0			31 0			
Mirzapur	10 8	14 0	22 0	15 8	18 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	17 0			28 0	13 0	16 0	26 0
Benares	11 15	13 1	21 12	14 11	17 6½	27 3	8 14	6 8½	13 1	10 14	11 11	18 8			27 3		14 11	21 12
Ghazipur	13 8½	13 8½	21 14	16 7	16 14	25 0	7 11⅓	7 11½	9 0	9 10½	9 10¼	18 0	16 12	18 0	25 12	14 24	13 8½	
Delhi	11 8	12 0	27 0	14 0	15 0	37 0				8 4	9 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	29 0	13 0	15 0	29 0
Gurgáon	11 8	12 8	27 0	14 8	15 0	26 8				6 0	7 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	13 0	14 0	32 0
Karnal	12 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	15 0	38 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	14 0	32 0	16 0	20 0	27 0
Hissar	11 0	13 8	21 0	14 8	17 0	47 0				7 0	8 0	10 0	14 0	17 0	50 0	13 0	16 0	41 0
Rohtak	11 0	12 8	26 8	14 0	16 0	40 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	35 0			26 0
Sirsa	13 0	14 0	27 0	18 0	21 0	50 0							17 0	21 0	70 0	16 0	17 0	45 0
Umballa	12 12	13 4	23 4	16 8	19 0	36 0				8 8	9 0	13 8	16 0	21 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	20 0
Ludhiána	13 12	14 8	26 0	19 0	18 8	38 0				9 0	9 0	12 0	18 8	17 8	39 0	13 8	14 0	26 0
Simla	No return received																	
Jullundur	15 0	15 8	25 0	19 0	18 0	30 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	18 0	18 0	22 0
Hushiarpur	14 8	15 0	24 0	18 0	20 0	36 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Kangra	12 0	13 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	25 0				10 0	10 0	13 0						
Amritsar	14 0	15 8	26 0	18 0	21 0	36 0				9 8	10 0	13 0	19 0	19 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0
Siálkot	11 4	13 0	25 8	16 0	19 0	44 0				8 0	9 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	40 0	14 0	16 0	24 0
Gurdaspúr	14 0	16 0	24 0	17 0	21 0	35 0				10 0	12 0	14 0	15 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Lahore	13 0	15 0	29 0	19 0	20 0	32 0				9 8	10 0	13 0	17 0	19 0	36 0	15 0	19 0	31 0
Ferozepore	15 0	16 8	30 0	19 0	23 0	44 0				9 0	11 0	13 0	21 0	24 0	42 8		23 0	35 0
Gujranwala	13 0	13 4	26 0	17 8	20 0	30 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	13 0	18 0	32 0
Rawalpindi	14 4	16 0	34 8	20 0	19 0	40 4				6 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	17 0	20 0	44 0
Jhelum	11 8	15 0	31 0	17 0	20 0	42 0				8 0	8 0	13 0						
Gujrat	13 0	15 0	30 0	18 0	22 0	50 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	18 0	20 0	40 0	18 0	20 0	32 0
Shahpúr	14 0	23 0	31 0	22 0	32 0	42 0				8 8	9 12	10 0	20 0	28 0	35 0	18 0	26 0	36 0
Mooltan	15 0	17 8	20 0	28 0	32 0	29 0				7 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	36 0	13 0	18 0	24 0
Jhang	17 0	18 0	27 0	30 0	31 0	31 0				10 0	10 0	8 0	24 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	28 0	20 0
Montgomery	19 0	20 0	29 0	25 0	32 0	40 0				6 0	6 0	6 0						
Muzaffargarh	17 0	20 0	21 0	26 0	30 0	40 0				8 0	9 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	20 0
Dera Ismail Khan	21 4	5 0	32 8	33 12	35 0	38 12				6 4	7 8	6 4	27 8	30 0	37 8	26 0	27 8	12 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	17 15	18 2	22 8	22 13	22 13	28 7				8 12	8 12	8 12	23 7	23 12	34 6	20 7	21 4	30 0
Bannu	26 14	30 0	46 12	35 10	36 4	60 0				8 12	8 12	8 12	37 8	37 8	50 0	32 8	32 8	40 0
Peshawar	21 2	21 7	24 11	39 0	42 4	39 10				13 0	13 0	12 6	29 1½	31 3	26 0	21 11	28 9	20 13
Kohat	22 5	24 4	38 1	37 0	19 8	58 10				19 2	20 6	17 14	35 3	38 4	40 3	35 3	38 4	57 0
Hazara	15 12	14 0	34 0	21 0	22 0	60 0				10 0	10 0	16 0		20 0*	33 0*	17 0	18 0	60 0
Lucknow	10 11½	12 14	25 4½	12 1	15 8	36 8	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 9	18 8	12 0		40 0	10 0	11 12	37 0
Unao	10 8	11 0	26 5	12 8	12 0	44 0	7 0	7 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	20 8	14 8	16 0	48 12	12 0	13 0	32 0
Bara Banki	10 8	11 0	23 12	14 0	16 0	34 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	18 0	36 0	12 0	14 0	28 0
Sitapur	10 8	14 1	30 8	12 12	20 4	46 8		7 4	9 0	7 8	9 13	17 0						
Hardui	9 10	11 8	26 0	11 11	15 4	43 3	5 0	6 8	7 8	8 0	7 8	15 0						
Kheri	8 8	14 8	29 2	13 8	19 0	40 0	5 0	7 0	8 0	8 8	11 4	18 8	14 0	20 8	42 0			
Fyzabad	11 7	12 11	23 8	14 0	17 2½	31 4	7 6	7 7½	13 12	8 8	8 9½	17 0	17 10½				24 4	
Bharaich	12 0	15 0	26 0	16 0	20 0	42 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 8	18 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	10 0	12 0	20 0
Gonda	13 2	14 0	22 15	17 14	18 4	19 5	9 0	10 0	18 2	10 1	10 6	18 12	15 3	14 4	32 8	12 6	12 4	33 10
Rai Bareli	10 4	14 2	27 8	11 0	16 0	36 0	7 0	9 0	20 0	7 12	9 14	22 0						
Sultanpur	11 8	14 8	23 8	13 8	17 8	30 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	21 8						
Partabgarh	12 7	16 0	25 13	14 10	20 12	35 0	8 5	9 12	15 6	10 5	12 4	21 0						

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragú, Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nugloe), Panicum Miliaceum &c			Gram			Firewood			Salt			DISTRICTS	PROVINCES	REMARKS.
Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 9	6 0	6 0	Garhwál	N W PROVINCES—*contd*	
			13 8	12 1	28 2	168 12	112 0	100 8				Bijnor		
			12 8	11 14	31 4	112 8	112 8	125 0			9 13½	Moradabad		
			10 3	11 6	31 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6	8 6	9 0	Budaun		
			11 4	11 4	27 8	150 0	150 0	137 8	9 6	8 12	9 6	Bareilly		
			11 4	11 2	33 0	180 0	160 0	155 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	Sháhjahánpur		
			11 4	11 4	25 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 12	Turái Pergunnahs		
			12 0	10 8	34 0	120 0	160 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
			11 15	14 1½	32 9	160 0	160 0	85 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra		
			11 6	10 4	33 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 10	8 10	10 6	Farukhabad		
			11 10	10 8	33 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mainpuri		
			11 8	12 0	33 8	200 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etáwah		
			11 0	10 4	35 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 4	Etah		
			16 0	17 0	42 8	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun		
			13 1	17 14	29 7	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Jhansi		
			12 8	22 0	25 8	320 0	320 0	240 0	6 8	6 8	7 4	Lalitpur		
			12 8	12 8	34 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
			13 4	12 4	38 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 0	7 0	9 2	Fatehpur		
			16 0	13 8	41 0	160 0	160 0	164 0			11 4	Banda		
			14 10	17 12	37 0	172 8	140 0	172 8	8 6	7 14	8 2	Allahabad		
			14 10	13 12	41 10	140 0	140 0	140 0				Humirpur		
			13 6	16 15	35 5	226 0	226 0	169 8	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
			14 0	16 10	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
									No re	turn re	ceived	Basti		
			15 2	17 0	28 12	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azumgarh		
			14 8	16 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur		
			15 3½	15 4	28 4	120 0	120 0	120 0		6 11	7 4	Benares		
			14 13	14 1½	32 3	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
			13 8	14 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	PANJAB	
			13 8	15 0	40 0	180 0	180 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 4	Gurgaon		
			15 0	13 8	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Karnal		
			14 0	17 0	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissár		
			14 0	14 8	48 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	7 0	Rohtak		
			18 0	20 0	52 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	34 0	27 0	38 0	Sirsa [*a*]		
			14 12	16 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Umballa [*b*]		
			16 0	15 8	40 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Ludhiana		
									No re	turn re	ceived	Simla		
			16 0	17 0	37 0	110 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Jullundur [*c*]		
			17 0	17 0	32 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	Hushiarpur		
			17 0	17 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kangra		
			17 0	17 12	45 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 5	10 2	Amritsar		
			14 8	16 0	42 0	130 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Sialkot [*d*]		
			15 0	18 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Gurdaspur		
			16 8	17 8	50 0	105 0	100 0	90 0	10 0	10 0	9 12	Lahore		
			17 8	18 0	45 0	100 0	95 0	100 0	9 8	10 0	9 8	Ferozepore		
			16 12	17 0	50 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Gujranwala [*e*]		
			14 0	14 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	10 0	Rawalpindi		
			13 8	15 8	34 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 8	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
			15 8	18 0	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Gujrat		
			16 0	23 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur [*f*]		
			20 0	20 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	Mooltan		
			23 0	25 0	40 8	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 4	10 8	Jhang		
			22 0	30 0	43 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery [*g*]		
			18 0	23 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [*h*]		
			27 8	25 0	45 5	125 0	125 0	100 0	57 8	57 8	42 8	Dera Ismail Khan		
			17 3	18 2	30 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 7	32 8	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan		
			30 10	33 12	53 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu		
			14 15	17 9	24 1	104 0	104 0	91 0	49 6	49 6	33 13	Peshawar		
			20 6	22 15	40 13	114 12	127 0	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohat [‡]		
			13 8	15 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara		
13 0*	15 8	50 0	11 5	13 7	32 6	130 0	120 0	110 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	OUDH	
	23 0	40 0	11 8	12 0	36 4	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Unao		
17 0†	22 0	44 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki		
			11 3	15 6	38 14	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 1	9 0	Sitapur		
			9 14	17 13	34 0	300 0	300 0	192 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Hardui		
18 0†	28 0	80 0	8 8	17 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Kheri		
	‡	35 0	13 2	15 8½	32 12	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 0	Fyzabad		
18 0	24 0	52 0	14 0	18 0	39 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	7 8	8 0	7 8	Bharaich		
17 2	14 6	37 3	15 14	18 0	32 8	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda		
			10 4	14 14	34 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Rai Bareli		
14 0§	19 8	50 0	13 8	17 8	32 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	9 0	8 12	Sultanpur		
14 13‖	22 8	36 0	14 13	22 8	33 5	193 0	200 0	193 5	7 9	7 6	8 0	Pratabgarh		

[*a*] Salt falling
[*b*] Jowár rising
[*c*] Fire wood falling
[*d*] Jowar rising, and fire falling
[*e*] Bájra rising
[*f*] Wheat barley bájra, and gram rising
[*g*] Barley and gram rising
[*h*] Gram rising
[*i*] Fire wood rising

* Maize or Indian corn

Description of Lesser Mil

* Juar (large)
† Kodon

‡ Murhwa.

§ Sawán
‖ Arhar mash peas

Districts		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE																											
		Wheat						Barley				Rice (best sort)				Rice (common)				Great Millet (Cholum Jowar,) *Holcus Sorghum*				Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			
		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight		Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight		Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight		Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight		Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
		S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch
Nagpur	Retail	13	8	13	8	23	0					8	4	8	4	10	0	10	4	10	4	16	4	14	12	14	12	28	0				
	Wholesale	15	0	15	0							11	4	11	4			12	4	12	4			15	4	15	1						
Bhandara	Retail	17	8	18	0	25	0					7	0	10	0	11	0	15	0	16	0	20	0	18	0	18	0	27	0				
	Wholesale	18	8	19	0													15	0	17	8			21	4	22	0						
Chanda	Retail	13	12	15	1	19	7											11	0	11	2	14	4	15	0	15	3	21	3				
	Wholesale	14	4	15	4													11	0	11	8			15	0	15	6						
Wardha	Retail	12	14	12	5	25	13					6	9	6	0	9	0	9	3	8	10	13	8	14	9	14	11	33	15				
	Wholesale	13	12	13	8	27	0					7	3	6	8	10	0	10	4	9	6	15	0	15	13	16	0	33	0				
Balaghat	Retail	20	0	20	0	27	0					13	0	13	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	24	0										
	Wholesale	26	11									16	11					26	11														
Jubbulpore	Retail	15	4	15	0	26	0	12	0	13 0	17 0	8	0	8	8	15	0	9	8	9	8	19	0					11	0	12	0	16	0
	Wholesale	16	0	15	4							9	0	9	0			10	0	10	0												
Saugor	Retail	13	0	18	0	27	0					6	0	7	8	10	0	6	8	9	0	16	0										
	Wholesale	14	0	19	0							7	0	8	0			7	8	10	0												
Damoh	Retail	21	0	25	0	29	8					11	0	12	0	18	0	11	8	13	0	22	0										
	Wholesale	21	4	25	8							11	4	12	8			12	0	13	8												
Seoni	Retail	23	0	22	0	28	0					11	0	12	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	20	0										
	Wholesale	23	0	23	0							12	0	12	8			17	0	17	0												
Mandla	Retail	21	&22	28	&29	35	0					10	0	13	&14	16	0	12	&15	20	0	25	&30										
	Wholesale																																
Betul	Retail	15	0	15	8	20	0					9	0	11	0	13	0	10	0	12	0	14	0										
	Wholesale	15	6	16	0							9	11	12	0			10	5	12	10												
Chhindwara	Retail	23	12	23	12	28	0					8	0	8	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	25	0	25	0	35	0				
	Wholesale	25	0	25	0							10	0	9	0			13	0	13	0			35	0	30	0						
Hoshanga bad	Retail	11	6	13	0	19	0					5	10	7	4	12	6	6	3	7	14	13	8										
	Wholesale	11	6	13	0	19	0					5	10	7	4	12	6	6	3	7	14	13	8										
Narsingh pur	Retail	15	0	17	0	24	0					8	0	9	0	13	0	9	0	10	0	16	0										
	Wholesale	15	8	18	0							8	8	10	0			9	8	11	0												
Nimar	Retail	10	0	10	5	15	8											8	0	8	8	13	2	10	8	11	0	22	8	9	6	10	4	24	0
	Wholesale	10	10	11	0													8	0	9	0			11	4	11	12			10	0	11	0		
Raipur	Retail	32	0	34	0	56	0					18	0	23	8	24	0	26	0	26	8	38	0										
	Wholesale	33	0	36	0							20	0	26	4			27	0	30	0												
Sambalpur	Retail	17	8	21	0	34	0					15	12	18	2	24	0	17	8	21	0	28	0										
	Wholesale	19	4	22	12	32	0					17	8	19	1	22	0	19	4	22	12												
Bilaspur	Retail	56	0	64	0	60	0					32	0	36	0	40	0	40	0	52	0	56	0										
	Wholesale	64	0									40	0					46	0														
Upper Godavari	Retail	9	0	9	0	16	0					5	0	5	0	6	0	6	8	6	8	9	8	8	12	8	12	12	0				
	Wholesale	11	0	10	8							6	0	6	0			7	8	7	8	10	0	10	0								
Secunderabad		No return received																															
Bolarum																																	
Chudderghat																																	
Oomrotee		10	0	11	0	20	0	10	0	11 0	12 0	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	40	0	12	0	13	0	22	0
Akola		10	0	10	0	23	0					6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	13	0	40	0	12	0	10	0	21	0
Elichpur		9	0	9	0	19	0	6	0	6 0	8 0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	38	0	9	0	9	0	16	0
Buldana		9	0	10	0	19	0											8	0	8	0	10	0	11	0	12	0	40	0	10	0	10	0	28	0
Woon		12	0	11	12	23	0					9	4	9	4	10	4	10	12	10	12	12	0	18	8	19	0	96	12	9	0	9	0	16	0
Basim		10	5	11	5	25	0					7	2	7	2	8	0	8	5	9	2	13	0	14	5	15	2	51	0	8	0	9	0	31	0
Bangalore	Wholesale	6	5	6	2	9	2	7	0	7 0	9 0	5	0	4	7	8	5	5	5	5	2	9	0	6	7	6	7	13	2						
	Retail	6	2	6	0	8	7	6	7	6 7	8 5	4	7	4	5	8	0	5	2	5	0	8	5	6	5	6	5	12	5						
Kolar	Wholesale	5	2					4	4	4 8	7 6	6	7	5	6	10	1	6	7	5	7	9	4	6	6	6	6			9	5				
	Retail	5	0					4	1	4 6	7 3	6	3	5	3	10	7	6	5	5	4	9	1	6	3	6	3			9	2				
Púmkúr	Wholesale	6	2	5	5	8	5	4	5	4 2	7 5	4	7	4	2	7	5	5	2	4	5	8	5	7	2	6	5	13	0						
	Retail	6	0	5	2	8	0	4	2	4 0	7 0	4	5	4	0	7	0	5	0	1	2	8	0	7	0	6	0	12	0						
Mysore	Wholesale	4	7	3	6	9	4					4	2	4	1	7	4	4	3	4	3	7	7	5	7	6	0	14	6				
	Retail	4	6	3	5	9	2					4	1	4	0	7	3	4	2	4	2	7	5	5	6	5	7	14	2				
Hassan	Wholesale																																
	Retail	4	0	4	0	7	7	4	5	4 5	9 0	3	7	3	5	7	7	4	0	3	7	10	0	5	0	5	0								
Shimoga	Wholesale																																
	Retail	2	7	2	5	9	5	3	5	3 7	10 0	2	7	2	7	8	5	4	2	3	5	9	5	4	7	4	2	10	5						
Kadur	Wholesale																																
	Retail	4	0	4	0	9	5					3	7	3	5	10	0	4	2	4	0	11	0										
Chitaldroog	Wholesale	6	0	4	0	10	6				11 7	4	5	4	0	9	0	4	8	4	5	10	5	8	0	5	5	12	3				
	Retail	5	5	4	0	9	6				10 0	4	2	4	0	8	6	4	5	4	5	10	0	7	5	5	5	12	0				
Coorg	Wholesale																																
	Retail	4	5	4	8	7	7	4	4	4 2	8 1	4	3	4	3	7	5	4	8	4	6	9	8										

India for the 2nd half of September 1877—continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, &c (Kuvaru Veragoo, Sawee, Cheena, Coralee, Murtiwa, Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			DISTRICTS		PROVINCES	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876				
S Ch.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch				
			13 8	13 8	27 0	110 0	110 0	140 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	NAGPUR	Retail	CENTRAL PROVINCES	
			16 0	16 0									Wholesale		
			15 0	18 0	31 0				9 8	9 8	9 0	BHANDARA	Retail		
			19 0	19 0					10 0	10 4			Wholesale		
			15 0	14 2	18 8	440 0	440 0	440 0	9 8	8 8	8 5	CHANDA	Retail		
													Wholesale		
			12 4	13 12	22 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 5	10 12	10 0	WARDHA	Retail		
			13 1	14 4	24 0	178 0	200 0	200 0	11 3	11 0	11 0		Wholesale		
			23 0	24 0	32 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	BALAGHAT	Retail		
			33 3										Wholesale		
		40 0	17 0	16 8	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	8 12	JUBBULPORE	Retail		
			17 8	17 0									Wholesale		
			15 0	23 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	SAUGOR	Retail		
			16 0	25 0					8 0	8 0			Wholesale		
		50 0	23 8	36 4	42 8	240 0	200 0	280 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	DAMOH	Retail		
			24 0	37 0									Wholesale		
			26 0	26 0	34 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	SEONI	Retail		
			27 0	27 0		280 0	280 0		9 0	9 0			Wholesale		
20 0	25 0	35 0	32 & 35	37 0	65 & 70	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	MANDLA	Retail		
													Wholesale		
14 0	13 8	19 0	15 8	17 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	BETUL	Retail		
15 11	15 6		16 8	19 10					8 14	8 14			Wholesale		
20 0	20 0	31 0	35 0	35 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	CHHINDWARA	Retail		
26 0	22 0		40 0	38 0									Wholesale		
			14 4	15 12	26 12	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	HOSHANGABAD	Retail		
			14 4	15 12	26 12								Wholesale		
27 8	28 0	32 8	15 0	18 0	37 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	NARSINGHPUR	Retail		
30 0	30 0		15 8	19 0									Wholesale		
			10 8	10 8	24 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	11 12	11 12	10 12	NIMAR	Retail		
			11 4	11 4					12 8	12 8			Wholesale		
			36 0	36 0	50 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	9 4	RAIPUR	Retail		
			38 0	40 0		120 0	120 0		9 0	9 0			Wholesale		
			24 0	27 0	30 0	310 0	310 0	150 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	SAMBALPUR	Retail		
			25 8	30 0		330 0	330 0		9 8	9 8			Wholesale		
90 0	120 0	120 0	56 0	60 0	56 0	140 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	BILASPUR	Retail		
90 0			63 0										Wholesale		
			9 8	10 0	28 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	UPPER GODAVARI	Retail		
			10 8	10 8					12 0	9 0			Wholesale		
												Secunderabad		HYDERABAD AS SIGNED DISTRICTS	
									No return received			Bolarum			
												Chudderghat			
			11 0	13 0	22 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	Oomraotee			
10 0	10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	104 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Akola			
			9 0	10 0	20 0	61 0	64 0	64 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur			
			9 0	9 0	25 0				11 0	11 0	11 0	Buldana			
			13 0	12 8	26 0	179 0	179 0	179 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Woon			
8 2	8 2	21 5	11 5	13 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	105 0	8 5	9 0	9 0	Bassim			
6 7	6 2	14 0	5 0	5 5	13 0				13 0	13 0	13 5	BANGALORE	Wholesale	MYSORE AND COORG	
6 5	6 0	13 5	4 7	5 2	12 5	84 0	84 0	72 0	12 5	12 5	13 0		Retail		
7 2	6 1	14 7	4 8	5 4	14 0				14 6	14 6	14 6	KOLAR	Wholesale		
6 9	5 9	14 4	4 5	5 1	13 6	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3		Retail		
6 5	6 1	17 5	5 2	5 5	11 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 5	9 5	12 5	TÚMKÚR	Wholesale		
6 2	5 8	16 2	5 0	5 0	10 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	12 0		Retail		
5 6	5 5	13 2	4 3	4 3	13 3	81 0	78 0	78 0	8 5	7 5	8 3	MYSORE	Wholesale		
5 1	5 4	13 0	4 2	4 2	13 1	78 0	75 0	73 0	8 3	7 4	8 1		Retail		
6 0	5 2	13 7	5 0	5 0	10 0	131 0	134 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	9 5	HASSAN	Wholesale		
													Retail		
4 7	4 2	14 7	4 7	4 7	12 2	560 0	560 0	440 0	7 5	7 7	9 5	SHIMOGA	Wholesale		
													Retail		
6 0	4 5	14 0	4 5	4 0	12 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	8 5	8 0	10 0	KADUR	Wholesale		
													Retail		
7 0	6 0	13 4	5 5	5 0	12 5	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	CHITALDROOG	Wholesale		
7 0	6 0	12 0	5 5	5 0	10 2	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	6 0	9 0		Retail		
5 9	5 9	14 7	4 4	4 4	11 1	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 6	7 3	8 9	COORG	Wholesale		
													Retail		

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

	Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar,) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra,) *Penicillaria spicata*		
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Rajputana	Jaipur	8 8	9 10		11 0	11 8		5 4	5 12		5 12	6 8		10 8	12 8		9 8	11 8	
	Kishengurh	9 6	11 4		11 0	14 4		5 10	7 0		6 2	8 0		11 0	14 0		10 8	13 0	
	Alwar	No r	eturn r	eceived															
	Bhurtpur (City)	10 5	13 4	25 8	12 2	16 7	32 12	7 2	7 12	8 8	8 3	10 0	11 0	10 10	16 8	27 0	10 0	12 0	24 0
	Kerowli (City)	8 7	11 4	21 0	10 0	12 8	28 12	6 12		13 12	7 8		16 4	9 11		30 0	8 2		26 4
	Ajmir	9 0	8 0	21 5	11 0	10 8	31 6	4 0	4 0	6 8	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	31 0	10 0	9 0	26 4
	Deolie Cantonment	No re	turn re	ceived															
	Krinpura	9 8	8 4	20 0	13 0	12 0	36 0				5 0	5 8	9 0	12 0	14 0	29 0	10 0	10 8	28 0
	Sirohi	9 0	10 4	21 0	13 8	17 8	40 0	4 8	5 0	7 0	5 0	5 12	9 0	13 0	14 0	40 0	12 0	13 0	35 0
	Aboo	8 5	12 0	17 8	12 11	17 9	26 0	4 9	5 2	5 14	5 4	6 2	7 0				10 3	15 1	26 0
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	9 8	10 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	25 0				7 0	7 0	13 0						
	Meywar	8 9½	10 2½	16 7	11 11½	14 1	22 11	3 14½	6 1	7 7									
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	13 12	14 6	18 12				6 4	6 4	8 0	8 12	9 6	12 8						
	Partabgarh („)	12 8	12 8	14 0				6 4	7 8	8 12	7 8	8 12	11 4						
	Marwar	12 4	12 4	17 3	17 2	17 2	28 1	5 12	5 12	5 10	6 11	6 11½	8 7	17 2	17 2	27 8	14 10	14 10	27 8
	Bikaneer	No r	eturn r	eceived															
	Bundi	13 8	18 12	23 8	14 0	21 4	39 0	6 0	7 8	9 0	7 4	8 8	11 0	15 4	21 8	34 0			12 0
	Kota	No r	eturn r	eceived															
	Tonk	12 0	12 0	24 0	14 0	14 0	34 8	5 0	6 0	6 8	7 0	8 0	10 0			43 0			
	Jhallawar	No r	eturn r	eceived															
	Shahpoora	9 12	14 6	20 8	10 12	15 2	32 4	6 0	6 8	10 8	7 8	9 0	14 4	10 8	12 0	30 0	10 8	12 0	24 0
Malwa	Indore	10 3	10 4	13 12				6 0	6 10	10 0	6 10	7 4	10 12	11 6	11 6	18 4	9 0	9 0	19 6
	Gwalior	9 2	10 15	17 14	10 1	11 7	22 6	5 8	6 6	7 13	6 6	7 3	10 1	10 15	12 2	23 12	10 15	11 14	23 12
	Goona	14 3	16 8	20 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	8 9	11 0	13 0	16 6	18 0	24 0	12 0	14 0	18 0
	Rutlam	12 8	12 12	13 12				7 8	7 8	9 0	9 4	9 8	12 4	15 12	15 4	18 8	10 0	10 0	16 8
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	18 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	28 0		7 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	24 0				16 0	16 0	

India for the 2nd half of September 1877—concluded

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			11 0	11 8					20 0	20 0		Jaipur	Rajpootana	
			12 0	15 4					35 0	35 0		Kishengurh		
									No return received			Alwar		
9 11	12 15	34 0	11 14	16 7	33 8	320 0	320 0	140 0		28 4	25 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
9 11	12 8	31 4	9 2	12 8	34 6	200 0		200 0	24 6		33 12	Kerowli (City)		
			12 8	11 4	35 4	90 0	80 0	85 0	35 0	30 0	35 0	Ajmir		
									No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
			16 0	14 0	31 8	320 0	260 0	200 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	Feinpura		
			14 0	16 0	32 0	160 0	200 0	240 0	35 0	40 0	40 0	Sirohi		
			12 10	18 1	25 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	27 0	31 4	36 0	Aboo		
			14 8	15 0	24 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man s load
			12 12	14 1	32 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	18 12	17 3	26 0	Meywar		
			16 4	17 8	22 0				10 0	10 0	11 4	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)		
			15 0	12 8	17 8				20 0	17 8	21 14	Partabgarh (,,)		
			17 2	17 2	23 2	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Marwar		
									No return received			Bikaneer		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	Bundi		
									No return received			Kota		
						120 0	120 0	120 0	28 0	28 4	36 0	Tonk		
									No return received			Jhallawar		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	25 0	24 0	38 0	Shahpoora		
			12 0	12 0	18 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 14	8 4	10 0	Indore	Central India	
			10 15	13 11	25 9	118 10	118 10	100 7	9 9	10 8	13 12	Gwalior		
			15 9	19 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	10 0	13 0	20 0	Goona		
			14 8	15 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	10 0	Rutlam		
			20 0	22 0	31 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2638 AND 2639 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 13TH OCTOBER 1877

QUANTITIES PER PUPEL IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Districts.		Wheat			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets Pagi & Kuttoo Verago Sawee Cheena Coralo Murnwa Nuglee &c) *Panicum Miliaceum Flexuosa Coracan &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Remarks.
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
Secunderabad	Wholesale	6 4	6 1	15 8				4 6	4 2	9 1	5 3	4 8	11 3	6 7	6 5	21 7	7 9	7 7	21 3	7 6	7 4	20 2	7 3	6 7	17 9	150 0	150 0	130 0	11 0	11 2	10 7	
	Retail	6 2						4 5			5 2			6 5			7 6			7 3			7 1			140 0			10 5			
Bolarum	Retail	6 7	6 3	15 6				4 9	4 5	9 9	5 2	4 6	10 0	6 8	6 5	19 8							7 4	6 7	6 9	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 4	10 1	10 3	
Chadaghat	Retail	5 2	5 7	13 5				4 2	4 5	6 0	4 7	5 0	8 5	6 5	6 0	11 5	7 0	7 2	19 0				7 0	6 5	13 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	10 5	

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1877. { Register No. 53.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877 —

No 16 OF 1877

THE STAMP BILL, 1877.

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title — 1 This Act may be called "The Stamp Act, 1878"

Extent of Act — It extends to the whole of British India,

Commencement of Act — And it shall come into force on the *first* day of July 1878

Repeal of enactments — 2 On and after that day, the Acts specified in the seventh schedule shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the same schedule But all rules framed under any such Act and then in force shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, be deemed to have been made hereunder And all exemptions granted under any such Act and then in force shall be deemed to have been granted under this Act And all references made to the General Stamp Act, 1869, or to the Court-Fees Act, 1870, shall be deemed to be made to this Act.

Interpretation clause — 3 In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"Affidavit." — (1) "Affidavit" means a declaration in writing, on oath or affirmation, made before a person authorized by law to administer an oath

"Award." — (2) "Award" means any decision in writing by an arbitrator or umpire

"Banker." — (3) "Banker" includes any person acting as a banker

(4) "Bill of exchange" includes a hundí and every other instrument (except a cheque) whereby a person is ordered to pay to another a specified sum of money

"Bill of exchange."

(5) "Bill of lading" means any instrument signed by the owner of a ship or his agent, acknowledging the receipt of goods therein described, and undertaking to deliver them at a place and to a person therein mentioned or indicated It includes a cargo receipt

"Bill of lading"

(6) "Bond" means any instrument whereby a person obliges himself to pay money to another, on condition that the obligation shall be void if a specified act is performed, or is not performed, as the case may be

"Bond"

(7) "Bottomry-bond" means any instrument whereby the master of a sea-going ship borrows money on the security of the ship to enable him to prosecute her voyage

"Bottomry bond"

(8) "Charter-party" means any instrument (except an agreement for the hire of a tug-steamer) whereby a ship or some principal part thereof is let for the specified purposes of the charterer

"Charter-party"

(9) "Cheque" means any instrument whereby a bank or banker is ordered to pay on demand a specified sum of money

"Cheque"

(10) "Chief Controlling Revenue Authority" means in the Presidency of Fort St George and the territories respectively under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Board of Revenue in the Presidency of Bombay, a Revenue Commissioner in the Panjab, the Financial Commissioner, and elsewhere the Local Government

"Chief Controlling Revenue Authority"

(11) "Collector" means, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, the Collector of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, and without those limits, the Collector of a District, and includes a Deputy Commissioner or any officer having jurisdiction equivalent to that of a Collector of a District

"Collector"

(12) "Composition-deed" means any instrument executed by a debtor, whereby the debtor conveys his property for the benefit of his creditors, or whereby payment of a composition or dividend on their debts is secured to the creditors, or whereby provision is made for the continuance of the debtor's business, under the supervision of inspectors or under letters of license, for the benefit of his creditors

"Composition-deed."

(13) "Conveyance" means any instrument (except a transfer of a share in a Company or Association, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a lease, an instrument of reconveyance of mortgaged property, a composition-deed, an instrument of gift, or an instrument of exchange or partition-deed, where no money is paid for equality of exchange or partition), by which property is conveyed *inter vivos* It includes a certificate under the Code of Civil Procedure, section 316, and a sale-certificate granted by a Collector

"Conveyance"

(14) "Counterpart" means the duplicate of a conveyance, settlement, mortgage-deed or lease, such duplicate not being executed by the grantor, settlor, mortgagor or lessor, but by some other party to the instrument it includes a *kabúliyat* in cases where a lease has been granted

"Counterpart"

(15) "Delivery-order" means any document or writing entitling, or intended to entitle, any person therein named, or his assigns, or the holder thereof, to the delivery of any goods, wares or merchandise of the value of twenty rupees or upwards, lying in any dock or port, or in any warehouse in which goods are stored or deposited on rent or hire, or upon any wharf, such document or writing being signed by or on behalf of the owner of such goods, wares or merchandise, upon the sale or transfer of the property therein

"Delivery order"

(16) "Dock-warrant" means any instrument evidencing the title of any person therein named or his assigns or the holder thereof, to the property in any goods lying in, or upon any dock, warehouse or wharf, such instrument being signed or certified by or on behalf of the company or person in whose custody such goods may be

"Dock warrant"

(17) "Instrument duly stamped" means an instrument chargeable with stamp-duty or a court-fee according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution and stamped in accordance with such law

"Instrument duly stamped"

(18) "Impressed" includes printed and lithographed

"Impressed"

(19) "Instrument" includes every written document

"Instrument."

(20) "Instrument of apprenticeship" includes every writing relating to the service or tuition of any apprentice, clerk or servant, placed with any master to learn any profession, trade or employment, except articles of clerkship to attornies

"Instrument of apprenticeship"

(21) "Instrument of 'divorce'" includes every document by which any person purports to effect the dissolution of his marriage

"Instrument of divorce"

(22) "Interest" means simple interest

"Interest"

(23) "Lease" means any instrument (not being a counterpart) by which one person lets or agrees to let, or takes or agrees to take, property to or from another

"Lease"

(24) "Letter of credit" means any instrument by which one person requests another to give credit to the person in whose favour it is drawn

"Letter of credit"

(25) "Letter of license" includes every agreement between a debtor and his creditors that the latter shall, for a specified time, suspend their claims and allow the debtor to carry on business at his own discretion.

"Letter of license"

(26) "Mortgage-deed" means any instrument evidencing a pledge of immoveable property for securing the payment of money

"Mortgage deed"

(27) "Negotiable instrument" includes bills of exchange, promissory notes and cheques

"Negotiable instrument"

(28) "Notarial act" means any instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a Notary Public in the execution of the duties of his office, and includes every like instrument, endorsement, note or entry made or signed by a consul, attorney, judge, magistrate, or other person acting as a Notary Public

"Notarial act"

(29) "Paper" includes vellum, parchment or any other material on which an instrument may be written

"Paper"

(30) "Partition-deed" means any instrument whereby persons interested in property, jointly or in common, or as co-parceners, or as members of an undivided family, divide or agree to divide such property in severalty, and includes a *batwárá*

"Partition deed"

(31) "Policy of insurance" means any instrument by which one person, in consideration of a premium, engages to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unknown or contingent event it includes a policy on life

"Policy of insurance"

(32) "Power-of-attorney" means any instrument (except a proxy) empowering a person to act in the stead of the person executing it

"Power of attorney"

(33) "Promissory note" means any instrument whereby the maker engages absolutely to pay a specified sum of money to another at a time therein limited, or on demand, or at sight

"Promissory note"

(34) "Property" means property being in British India at the time of executing the instrument in which it is comprised

"Property"

(35) "Protest" means a declaration in writing made by a Notary Public, or other person authorized to act as such, attesting the dishonour of a bill of exchange or promissory note

"Protest"

(36) "Protest of the Master of a ship" means a declaration of the particulars of her voyage, drawn up by him with a view to the adjustment of losses, or the calculation of averages, and every declaration in writing made by him against the charterers or the consignees for not loading or unloading the ship

"Protest of the Master of a ship"

(37) "Proxy" means an instrument whereby a person authorizes another to vote for him at a meeting

"Proxy"

(38) "Receipt" means any note, memorandum, writing or advertisement whatsoever, whereby any money or goods, the amount or value of which exceeds ten rupees, or any bill of exchange or promissory note or cheque for money exceeding ten rupees, is acknowledged or expressed to have been received or deposited as paid in satisfaction of a debt, or whereby any debt or demand or any part of a debt or demand exceeding ten rupees is acknowledged to have been settled, satisfied or discharged, or which signifies or imports any such acknowledgment, and whether the same is or is not signed with the name of any person

"Receipt"

(39) "Release" means any instrument whereby a person renounces a claim upon another person or against any specified property

"Release"

(40) "Respondentia-bond" means an instrument securing a loan on the cargo laden or to be laden on board a ship, and making repayment contingent on the arrival of the cargo at the port of destination

"Respondentia bond."

(41) "Settlement" means any instrument (other than a will) whereby the destination or devolution of moveable or immoveable property is settled or agreed to be settled it includes a deed of dower and an assurance for religious or charitable purposes

"Settlement"

(42) "Schedule" and "schedules" respectively mean a schedule and schedules to this Act annexed

"Schedule"

(43) "Stamp" means as well a stamp impressed by means of a die as an adhesive stamp used under this Act

"Stamp"

(44) "Stamp law" used in reference to any instrument means the law relating to stamps in force in British India at the time of its execution and

"Stamp law"

(45) "Written" and "writing" includes every mode in which words or figures can be expressed upon paper

4 The rule of the English common-law that statutes imposing charges on the subject are to be strictly construed has no application to this Act But its provisions are to be construed so as to give effect to the will of the legislature

Rule of construction

CHAPTER II

STAMP-DUTIES AND COURT-FEES CHARGEABLE UNDER THIS ACT

5 All stamp-duties and court-fees which may from time to time be chargeable by law in respect of any instruments are to be paid and denoted by means of stamps according to the regulations herein contained, or made under the powers hereinafter conferred.

All duties to be paid according to the regulations of this Act

6 The schedules and everything therein contained, are to be read and construed as part of this Act

Schedules to be read as part of Act

7 A stamp which, by any words on the face of it, or by any rule made under the power hereinafter conferred, is appropriated to any particular description of instrument, is not to be used, or, if used, is not to be available, for an instrument of any other description

Use of appropriated stamp

An instrument falling under the particular description to which any stamp is so appropriated

as aforesaid is not to be deemed duly stamped, unless it is stamped with the stamp so appropriated

CHAPTER III

STAMP-DUTIES ON INSTRUMENTS

Scheduled duties chargeable

8 Subject to the exemptions contained in schedule three and in any other law for the time being in force, for every instrument mentioned in the first and second schedules, and executed in British India on or after the first day of March 1878,

or executed out of British India on or after that day, but relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, any property within British India at the time of execution,

there shall be payable to the Government of India, as stamp-duty, the amount indicated in the said first or second schedule to be the proper duty for such instrument

Instruments executed in British India

9 Instruments executed in British India shall be stamped at the time of execution

Instruments executed out of British India

Instruments executed out of British India and relating to, or empowering any person to deal with, property within British India at the time of execution shall be stamped within one month after their arrival in British India, and where any such instrument requires to be stamped with an impressed stamp it shall be taken for that purpose to the Collector, who shall on payment of the proper duty stamp the same in the manner directed by the rules under this Act and certify thereon that such duty has been paid

How instruments are to be written and stamped

10 Every instrument written upon stamped paper is to be written in such manner, and every instrument partly or wholly written before being stamped is to be so stamped, that the stamp may appear on the face of the instrument.

Not more than one instrument shall be written upon the same piece of stamped paper

Stock and marketable securities to be valued

11 Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any stock or of any marketable security, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such stock or security according to the average price thereof on the day of the date of the instrument

Effect of statement of value

12 Where an instrument contains a statement of current rate of exchange, or average price, as the case may require, and is stamped in accordance with such statement, it is, so far as regards the subject-matter of such statement, to be deemed duly stamped, unless or until it is shown that such statement is untrue and that the instrument is in fact insufficiently stamped.

Denoting stamp

13 Where the duty with which an instrument is chargeable depends in any manner upon the duty paid upon another instrument, the payment of such last-mentioned duty shall, if application be made to the Collector for that purpose, and on production of both the instruments, be denoted in such manner as he thinks fit upon such first-mentioned instrument.

Use of adhesive stamps

14 The following instruments may (subject to the provisions hereinafter contained) be stamped with adhesive stamps —

(*a*) instruments chargeable under the second schedule with the duty of one anna,

(*b*) bills of exchange and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India,

(*c*) transfers by endorsement of shares of public companies and associations.

Duties by whom payable

15 In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne—

(*a*) in the case of any instrument mentioned in the first schedule (other than a policy of insurance, a mortgage-deed, a settlement, a conveyance, a lease, an instrument of exchange or partition-deed where money is paid for equality of exchange or partition, an appraisement or valuation, an award and a copy, duplicate or extract) by the person drawing, making or executing such instrument

(*b*) in the case of a policy of insurance—by the insured

(*c*) in the case of a settlement—by the settlor

(*d*) in the case of a conveyance, mortgage-deed or lease—by the grantee, mortgagor or lessee

(*e*) in the case of a counterpart of a lease—by the lessor

(*f*) in the case of a partition-deed—by the parties thereto in proportion to their respective shares in the property comprised therein

(*g*) in the case of an exchange where money is paid for equality of exchange—by the person paying such money and

(*h*) in the case of an exchange where no such money is paid—by the parties in equal shares

In the case of an instrument of gift the expense of providing the proper stamp shall be borne by the donor

Bills of exchange chargeable with duty

16. The duty imposed by this Act on bills of exchange shall be chargeable

(*a*) on all bills drawn and payable in British India,

(*b*) on all bills drawn in, but payable out of, British India, and

(*c*) on all bills drawn out of, but accepted or paid, or endorsed, transferred, or otherwise negotiated within, British India

Stamping bills drawn out of British India.

17. The holder of any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and not stamped as required by this Act, shall, before he presents the same for acceptance or for payment, or endorses, transfers, or otherwise negotiates such bill or note, affix thereto the proper adhesive stamp or stamps required by this Act

18. When any bill of exchange, cheque or promissory note chargeable hereunder with the duty of one anna comes unstamped to the hands of a banker, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing, may charge the duty against the person who ought to have paid the same, or deduct such duty from the sum so directed to be paid

Power of banker in case of bills, notes and cheques received by him unstamped

Such bill, note or cheque shall, so far as relates to the duty chargeable thereon, be valid, but this shall not relieve any person or firm from liability to the penalty which he or it may have incurred by issuing or giving the said bill, note or cheque unstamped

Saving of liability for issuing bill, &c, un stamped

19 Subject to the provisions contained in section 18, no person taking a bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India and requiring a stamp under this Act, either in payment or as a security, or by purchase or otherwise, shall be entitled to recover thereon, or to make the same available for any purpose, unless at the time when he so takes it, the proper stamp is affixed thereto and cancelled in manner directed by this Act

Foreign bill unstamped or with stamp uncancelled

20. When interest is expressly made payable by the terms of an instrument, such instrument shall not be chargeable with a duty higher than that with which it would have been chargeable had no mention of interest been made therein.

Instruments reserving interest

21. When the consideration set forth in, or the amount secured by, any instrument chargeable under this Act is expressed in pounds sterling, pounds currency, francs or dollars, such consideration or amount shall, for the purposes of this Act, be estimated according to the following scale —

Consideration expressed in certain foreign currencies

One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees

One hundred francs are equivalent to forty rupees

One Mexican or China dollar is equivalent to two rupees four annas

One Mauritius dollar is equivalent to two rupees

22. Where an instrument is chargeable with *ad valorem* duty in respect of any money in any other foreign or colonial currency, such duty shall be calculated on the value of such money in the currency of British India according to the current rate of exchange on the day of the date of the instrument

Valuation of money in other foreign or colonial currency for levy of duty

23 When the amount or value of the subject-matter of any bond, mortgage-deed, settlement, exchange or gift chargeable under this Act with *ad valorem* duty, and referred to or mentioned in section 15 cannot be ascertained, the proper stamp to be borne by such instrument may be determined by the person bound under that section to bear the expense of providing the stamp

Optional stamps where value of subject matter is indeterminate

Provided that, under such instrument, nothing shall be recoverable more than the highest amount or value for which, if stated in an instrument of the same denomination, the stamp actually used under such option would have been sufficient.

24 The whole amount secured for the payment of an annuity, or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, by a bond, promissory note, or mortgage-deed shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year

Amount on which duty leviable in case of bond, &c, for payment of an nuity.

25. When the consideration for a conveyance is an annuity or other sum payable periodically for an indefinite time, such consideration shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be ten times the amount of the payment calculated for one year

Amount on which duty leviable where consideration is an annuity

26. In the case of a lease where no term is expressed, the average annual rent payable in respect of the property comprised therein shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the average annual rent payable under the lease for the ten years next after it commences

Amount on which duty leviable in case of lease where no term is expres ed

27 When more instruments than one are required for the completion of any transaction involving the execution of a mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, the proper stamp required by this Act for such mortgage-deed, settlement, conveyance or lease, shall be borne by the principal instrument, whether the several instruments executed in such transaction are executed simultaneously or otherwise, and each of the other instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be collateral

Several instruments used in single transaction

The parties may determine for themselves which of such instruments shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be the principal instrument

Provided that, where the instruments are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, the instrument liable to the highest of such rates shall be deemed to be the principal instrument

28 An instrument so framed as to come within two or more of the definitions in section three shall, when the instruments to which those definitions apply are liable to different rates of duty under this Act, be charged with the highest of such rates

Instruments coming within two or more of the definitions in section 3

Provided that, when any one of such instruments purports, for distinct considerations, to convey by way of sale, to lease, to give or to mortgage two or more subject-matters,

Instruments conveying several subject matters

or to convey by way of sale, to lease or to give one subject-matter and to mortgage another,

such instrument shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the duties to which instruments effecting separately each of such conveyances, leases, gifts or mortgages would be liable under this Act But where such instrument is stamped with an insufficient stamp, the value of such stamp may be taken into account in computing the aggregate amount so chargeable

Consideration to be stated

29. (*a*)—When any moveable or immoveable property is sold or is leased in consideration of a fine or premium, the full consideration-money directly or indirectly paid or secured, or agreed to be paid or secured for the same, shall be truly set forth in words at length in the principal or only instrument whereby the property sold or leased is conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or lessee or in any other person by his direction

Mortgage money to be deemed purchase money

(*b*)—When any property is sold and conveyed subject to any mortgage or bond or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, such debt or sum shall be deemed the consideration-money or part of the consideration-money (as the case may be) in respect whereof the duty chargeable under the first schedule to this Act shall be paid,

notwithstanding the purchaser is not or does not become personally liable for such debt or sum,

or does not agree to pay the same, or to indemnify the seller against the same

(*c*)—When one property is exchanged for another, and no money is paid for equality, the value of either property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of exchange but where money is paid for equality, the amount so paid and the value of the property least in value shall be set forth as last aforesaid

(*d*)—When property is conveyed by way of gift the value of the property shall be set forth as aforesaid in the instrument of gift

CHAPTER IV

UNSTAMPED OR INSUFFICIENTLY STAMPED DOCUMENTS

Instruments produced in Court to be examined

30. Every Judge and head of a public office before whom any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act is produced, shall by himself or (in the case of the Judge of a High Court or a District Court) by such officer as the Court appoints in this behalf, examine such instrument in order to ascertain whether the proper stamp-duty has been paid in respect thereof

If such duty has not been paid in respect of such instrument such Judge head or officer, as the case may be, shall impound the same.

Instruments not duly stamped inadmissible in evidence.

31 No instrument chargeable under the first or second schedule shall be received in any Court of justice, or by any person having by law or consent of parties authority to receive evidence, as evidence in any civil proceeding, unless such instrument is duly stamped

Provided that the Court or person having authority to receive evidence may, on the application of the person producing the instrument or his duly authorized agent, and on payment of the duty with which such instrument is chargeable or (in the case of an instrument insufficiently stamped) of the amount required to make up such duty, together with interest on the amount so paid at the rate of *five* per cent. per annum from the date of the instrument,

and on payment of an additional duty of four times the proper stamp-duty or deficient portion thereof,

receive the instrument in evidence

Admission in criminal cases of documents for which proper fee has not been paid

32 Whenever the filing or exhibition in a criminal Court of a document in respect of which the proper fee has not been paid is, in the opinion of the presiding Judge, necessary to prevent a failure of justice, nothing contained in section 30 or 31 shall be deemed to prohibit such filing or exhibition except in cases under chapter XL of the Code of Criminal Procedure

Procedure as to instruments impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence

33 The Judge or person having authority to receive evidence shall send to the Collector—

(*a*) every instrument impounded under section 30, and not received in evidence,

(*b*) an authenticated copy of every instrument so impounded, which has been received in evidence, together with a certificate in writing, stating the amount levied under section 31 in respect of such instrument

No instrument impounded under section 30, and received in evidence, shall be returned to the person producing it unless and until the Collector informs the Court that its detention is no longer necessary

Impounding unstamped instruments in public office

34 When any instrument is produced before any registering officer, or in any public office other than a civil or criminal Court, if it appear to the registering officer or to the head of such public office that the instrument is not duly stamped, he shall impound the instrument, and (unless he himself be the Collector) send it forthwith to the Collector

Powers of Collector as to unstamped or insufficiently stamped instruments other than bills and notes

35 The Collector on receiving any instrument which has been sent to him under section 33 or 34, or which has come into his hands otherwise than for the purpose of obtaining an adjudication under section 48, shall determine the duty (if any) with which the instrument is chargeable

Certificate

If it appear to him that the instrument is duly stamped, or that it is not chargeable with stamp-duty under the law in force in British India at the time of its execution, he shall certify by endorsement thereon that it is duly stamped, or that it is not so chargeable (as the case may be), and he shall thereupon return such instrument to the person by whom it was produced or in whose possession it was found.

If it appears to him that the instrument is not duly stamped, the Collector shall require the person producing it, or in whose possession it has been found, to pay the proper stamp-duty or the amount required to make up the sum together with interest thereon at five per cent per annum from the date of the instrument, and in case of failure to pay such duty and interest within fifteen days, the Collector may recover the same as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

The Collector may also prosecute any person who appears to have committed an offence against the stamp law with reference to such instrument, or to any instrument of which an authenticated copy has been sent to him under section 33.

Endorsement of instruments on which duty has been paid under section 31 or 35

36 When the stamp-duty with which any instrument is chargeable has been paid or recovered under section 31 or section 35, the Judge or the Collector, as the case may be, shall certify by endorsement thereon that the proper stamp-duty has been levied upon it

Every instrument so endorsed shall be returned on application to the person who produced it, or in whose possession it was found, provided that no instrument in respect of which a prosecution has been instituted shall be so returned until the prosecution has terminated

Subject to the provision contained in section 48, such certificate shall be conclusive evidence of the amount of stamp-duty leviable on the instrument, which shall thereupon be admissible as if originally executed on paper bearing the proper stamp

Right of person paying duty under section 31 or 35 when he is not bound to provide stamp

37 When any duty has been levied under section 31 or section 35 from a person who is not bound under section 15 to provide the proper stamp, he shall be entitled, on production of the certificate mentioned in section 36 in a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction, to a decree against the person so bound under section 15 for the amount so levied

Instruments chargeable with one anna duty

38. Nothing contained in sections 31 and 35 applies to instruments chargeable with the duty of one anna only Subject to the provisions of section 18, no such instrument shall be received in evidence for any purpose whatever, or be registered unless it has been stamped at the time of its execution or in accordance with the provisions of section 17

Non liability for loss of instruments sent under section 18, 33 or 34

39 If any instrument sent or returned under section 18, 33 or 34, be lost, destroyed or injured during transmission, the Court or officer sending or returning the same shall not be liable for such loss, destruction or injury

The person producing any such instrument under section 30 or section 34 may require a copy thereof to be made at his expense and authenticated by the Judge, the registering officer, or the head of the office, as the case may be, and such copy shall be kept in the Court or Office until the Judge, registering officer, or head otherwise directs.

Procedure where receipts are required

40. When any person from whom money or other moveable property exceeding in amount or value ten rupees is due or claimed to be due, pays or delivers such money or property, the person to whom the same is paid or delivered shall give a receipt for such money or property

Stamping unstamped receipts

41 When any receipt comes unstamped to the hands of the person to whom it is given, he may affix thereto the necessary adhesive stamp, and upon so doing may require the person who gave it to pay the value of the said stamp

Cancellation of adhesive stamps

42 Whoever affixes, in accordance with the stamp law, any adhesive stamp to any instrument liable to duty shall, at the time of affixing the same, cancel such stamp by writing across it his name or initials, or, if he be a partner, the name or initials of his firm, together with the true date of his so writing, so that the stamp may be effectually cancelled and rendered incapable of being used for any other instrument

CHAPTER V.

ADJUDICATION OF DOUBTS AS TO STAMPS

Adjudication of doubt as to proper stamp

43 When any instrument chargeable with stamp-duty under this Act, whether previously stamped or not, is brought to the Collector, and the person bringing it desires to have the opinion of that officer as to the duty with which it is so chargeable, and pays a fee of such amount (not exceeding five rupees and not less than eight annas) as the Collector may in each case direct, the Collector shall assess and charge the duty to which, in his judgment, the instrument is liable, and upon payment of such duty or of such a sum as, with the duty already paid thereon, is equal to the duty so assessed and charged, shall certify by endorsement on such instrument that the full duty (stating the amount) with which it is chargeable under this Act has been paid

The instrument shall thereupon be deemed to be duly stamped and shall be receivable in evidence or otherwise in all Courts and public offices as if originally executed on paper duly stamped

Provided that nothing contained in the former part of this section shall authorize the Collector to make any such endorsement—

(*a*) on any instrument executed in British India and brought to him after the expiration of one month from the date of its execution

(*b*) on any instrument executed out of British India and brought to him after the expiration of two months after its arrival in British India or

(*c*) on any instrument chargeable with the stamp duty of one anna, when brought to him after the drawing or execution thereof on paper not duly stamped.

Payments under section 43 how made

44. The whole or any part of any payment under section 43 shall be made in stamps or in cash, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct by rules under section 101.

CHAPTER VI

REFERENCE AND REVISION

Reference to High Court.

45 (*a*)—The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may state any case coming before it under this Act, and refer such case with its own opinion thereon, if the case arise in the Presidency of Fort Saint George or the Presidency of Bombay, to the local High Court if it arise in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces if it arise in the Panjáb, to the Chief Court of the Panjáb if it arise in the Central Provinces, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and if it arise in any other part of British India, to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William

(*b*)—Every such case shall be decided by not less than three Judges of the High Court or Chief Court to which it is referred, and in case of difference the opinion of the majority shall prevail

(*c*)—If the High Court or Chief Court is not satisfied that the statements contained in the case are sufficient to enable it to determine the questions raised thereby, the Court may refer the case back to the Revenue Authority by which it was stated, to make such additions thereto or alterations therein as the Court may direct in that behalf

(*d*)—The High Court or Chief Court, upon the hearing of any such case, shall decide the questions raised thereby and shall deliver its judgment thereon containing the grounds on which such decision is founded and it shall send to the Revenue Authority by which the case was stated, a copy of such judgment under the seal of the Court and the signature of the Registrar, and the Revenue Authority shall, on receiving the same, dispose of the case conformably to such judgment

Procedure where Collector entertains doubt as to duty chargeable

46. If any Collector entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument, he may draw up a statement of the case, and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, and such authority shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Collector, who shall proceed to assess and charge the duty in conformity with such decision

Procedure where Court entertains doubt as to duty on instrument

47 If any Court other than a High Court entertains doubt as to the amount of stamp-duty chargeable on any instrument produced before it, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it with his own opinion thereon for the decision of the High Court to which he is subordinate, and such Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference who shall dispose of the case conformably to such decision.

Revision of certificates and orders

48 When any subordinate civil Court makes any certificate or order under this Act or improperly admits in evidence any instrument not duly stamped, the Court to which an appeal lies from the decrees of such subordinate Court, or the High Court may—

(*a*) call for and revise such certificate or order, or

(*b*) direct the proper stamp-duty and additional duty to be levied on the instrument so admitted, or

(*c*) pass such other order in the matter as it thinks fit

All duty directed to be levied under this section, may be levied as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

All certificates and orders of the Collector under this Act shall be open to revision by the Revenue Authority to which he is immediately subordinate, or by the Chief Controlling Revenue Authority

Provided that no order passed on the revision of any certificate or order under this section shall invalidate any registration or other proceeding, previously made or taken, of or upon an instrument endorsed by the Judge or Collector under section 36 or section 43

CHAPTER VII

FEES IN THE CHARTERED HIGH COURTS

49. The following fees shall be collected by adhesive stamps (namely) —

Levy of fees in High Courts on their original sides

(*a*) fees payable for the time being to the clerks and officers (other than the sheriffs and attorneys) of the High Courts established by Letters Patent, by virtue of the power conferred by the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth of Victoria, chapter 104, section 15,

(*b*) fees chargeable in each of such Courts under No 14 of the fourth, and Nos 16, 23, 24, 27 and 28, of the fifth, schedule

Fees on documents filed, &c, in High Courts in their extraordinary jurisdiction

50. No document of any of the kinds specified in the fourth or fifth schedule as chargeable with fees, shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in, or shall be received or furnished by, any of the said High Courts in any case coming before such Court in the exercise of its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction,

or in the exercise of its extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction,

In their appellate jurisdiction

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the judgment of two or more Judges of the said Court, or of a Division Court,

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as regards appeals from the Courts subject to its superintendence,

As Courts of reference and revision

or in the exercise of its jurisdiction as a Court of reference or revision,

unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of the same schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Procedure in case of difference as to necessity or amount of fee.

51. When any difference arises between the officer whose duty it is to see that any fee is paid under this chapter and any suitor or attorney, as to the necessity of paying a fee or the amount thereof, the question shall, when the difference arises in any

of the said High Courts, be referred to the Taxing-officer, whose decision thereon shall be final, except when the question is, in his opinion, one of general importance, in which case he shall refer it to the final decision of the Chief Justice of such High Court, or of such Judge of the High Court as the Chief Justice appoints either generally or specially in this behalf

The Chief Justice shall declare who shall be Taxing-officer within the meaning of this section.

Saving of fees to certain officers of High Court

52 Nothing in this chapter applies to the commission payable to the Accountant General of the High Court at Fort William, or to the fees which any officer of a High Court is allowed to receive in addition to a fixed salary.

CHAPTER VIII

FEES IN OTHER COURTS AND IN PUBLIC OFFICES

Fees on documents filed, &c., in Mufassal Courts or in public offices

53 Except in the Courts mentioned in Chapter VII, and subject to the exemptions contained in schedule six, no document of any of the kinds specified as chargeable in the said fourth or fifth schedule shall be filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of justice, or shall be received by any public officer, or granted under his seal or signature, unless in respect of such document there be paid a fee of an amount not less than that indicated by either of such schedules as the proper fee for such document.

Power to stamp document inadvertently received

54 If any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in any Court or office without being properly stamped, the presiding Judge or the head of the office, as the case may be, or, in the case of a High Court, any Judge of such Court, may, if he thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as he may direct, and on such document being stamped accordingly, the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance

Amended document

55. Where any such document is amended in order merely to correct a mistake and to make it conform to the original intention of the parties, and the duty with which it is chargeable is not thereby increased, it shall not be necessary to impose a fresh stamp

Computation of fees payable in certain suits

56 The amount of fee payable under this Act in the suits next hereinafter mentioned shall be computed as follows —

for money:

i. In suits for money (including suits for damages or compensation, or arrears of maintenance, of annuities or of other sums payable periodically) —according to the amount claimed

for maintenance and annuities

ii. In suits for maintenance and annuities or other sums payable periodically—according to the value of the subject-matter of the suit, and such value shall be deemed to be ten times the amount claimed to be payable for one year

for other moveable property having a market value:

iii In suits for moveable property other than money, where the subject-matter has a market-value —according to such value at the date of presenting the plaint

iv In suits—

for moveable property of no market value:

(*a*) for moveable property where the subject-matter has no market-value, as, for instance, in the case of documents relating to title,

to enforce a right to share in joint family property

(*b*) to enforce the right to share in any property on the ground that it is joint family property,

for a declaratory decree

(*c*) to obtain a declaration under the Specific Relief Act, section 42,

for an injunction:

(*d*) to obtain an injunction,

for easements

(*e*) for a right to some benefit (not herein otherwise provided for) to arise out of land, and

for accounts

(*f*) for accounts—

according to the amount at which the relief sought is valued in the plaint or memorandum of appeal

In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount at which he values the relief sought

for possession of land, houses and gardens

v. In suits for the possession of land, houses and gardens—according to the value of the subject-matter, and such value shall be deemed to be—

where the subject-matter is land, and—

(*a*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government,

or forms part of such an estate and is recorded in the Collector's register as separately assessed with such revenue,

and such revenue is permanently settled—

ten times the revenue so payable

(*b*) where the land forms an entire estate, or a definite share of an estate, paying annual revenue to Government, or forms part of such estate and is recorded as aforesaid,

and such revenue is settled, but not permanently—

five times the revenue so payable

(*c*) where the land pays no such revenue, or has been partially exempted from such payment, or is charged with any fixed payment in lieu of such revenue,

and nett profits have arisen from the land during the year next before the date of presenting the plaint—

fifteen times such nett profits

but where no such nett profits have arisen therefrom—the amount at which the Court shall estimate the land with reference to the value of similar land in the neighbourhood

(*d*) where the land forms part of an estate paying revenue to Government, but is not a definite

share of such estate and is not separately assessed as abovementioned—the market-value of the land

Proviso as to Bombay Presidency

Provided that, in the territories subject to the Governor of Bombay in Council, the value of the land shall be deemed to be—

(1) where the land is held on settlement for a period not exceeding thirty years and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to five times the survey-assessment,

(2) where the land is held on a permanent settlement, or on a settlement for any period exceeding thirty years, and pays the full assessment to Government—a sum equal to ten times the survey-assessment, and

(3) where the whole or any part of the annual survey-assessment is remitted—a sum computed under paragraph (1) or paragraph (2) of this proviso, as the case may be, in addition to ten times the assessment, or the portion of assessment, so remitted

Explanation.—The word "estate," as used in this paragraph, means any land subject to the payment of revenue, for which the proprietor or a farmer or ryot shall have executed a separate engagement to Government, or which, in the absence of such engagement, shall have been separately assessed with revenue

(*e*) Where the subject-matter is a house or garden—according to the market-value of the house or garden

for houses and gardens

vi In suits to enforce a right of pre-emption—according to the value (computed in accordance with paragraph v of this section) of the land, house or garden in respect of which the right is claimed

to enforce a right of pre-emption

vii In suits for the interest of an assignee of land-revenue—fifteen times his nett profits as such for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

for interest of assignee of land revenue

viii In suits to set aside an attachment of land or of an interest in land or revenue—according to the amount for which the land or interest was attached

to set aside an attachment

Provided that, where such amount exceeds the value of the land or interest, the amount of fee shall be computed as if the suit were for the possession of such land or interest

ix In suits against a mortgagee or incumbrancer for the recovery of the property mortgaged, or to have the instrument of charge cancelled,

to redeem

and in suits by a mortgagee to foreclose the mortgage,

to foreclose

or where the mortgage is made by conditional sale, to have the sale declared absolute—

according to the principal money for the time being secured by the instrument of mortgage or charge

for specific performance

x In suits for specific performance—

(*a*) of a contract of sale—according to the amount of the consideration.

(*b*) of a contract of mortgage—according to the amount agreed to be secured

(*c*) of a contract of lease—according to the aggregate amount of the fine or premium (if any), and of the rent agreed to be paid during the first year of the term

(*d*) of an award—according to the amount or value of the property in dispute

between landlord and tenant

xi In the following suits between landlord and tenant, (namely)—

(*a*) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a lease,

(*b*) for the delivery by a landlord of a lease,

(*c*) to contest a notice of ejectment,

(*d*) to recover the occupancy of land from which a tenant has been illegally ejected by the landlord, and

(*e*) to establish a right of occupancy—

according to the amount of the rent of the land to which the suit refers, payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint,

(*f*) to enhance the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, and

(*g*) to abate the rent of any tenant,—

five times the amount by which the rent is sought to be enhanced or abated

The plaint or memorandum of appeal in every suit or appeal mentioned in this section shall state the amount or value with reference to which the fee payable in respect of such plaint or memorandum is to be computed

Fees in certain suits by Government ryots in Madras

57 Notwithstanding anything herein contained, throughout the territories subject to the Governor of Fort St George in Council, the fees payable in suits by Government ryots for the recovery of land sold for arrears of revenue shall not exceed the amount which would be payable if the value of the subject-matter were only the rent of the land payable for the year next before the date of presenting the plaint

Fee on memorandum of appeal against order relating to compensation

58 The amount of fee payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an order relating to compensation under any Act for the time being in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes shall be computed according to the difference between the amount awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant

Power to ascertain nett profits or market-value

59. If the Court sees reason to think that the annual nett profits or the market-value of any such land, house or garden as is mentioned in section 56, clauses v and vi, have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court may, for the purpose of computing the fee payable in any suit therein mentioned, issue a commission to any proper person directing him to make such local or other investigation as may be necessary, and to report thereon to the Court

Procedure where nett profits or market value wrongly estimated

60 If in the result of any such investigation the Court finds that the nett profits or market-value have or has been wrongly estimated, the Court, if the estimation has been excessive,

may in its discretion refund the excess paid as such fee but if the estimation has been insufficient, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the said market-value or nett profits been rightly estimated

In such case the suit shall be stayed until the additional fee is paid If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed.

Procedure in suits for mesne profits or account When amount decreed exceeds amount claimed.

61 In suits for mesne profits or for immoveable property and mesne profits, or for an account, if the profits or amount decreed are or is in excess of the profits claimed or the amount at which the plaintiff valued the relief sought, the decree shall not be executed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits or amount so decreed shall have been paid to the proper officer

When the amount of mesne profits is left to be ascertained in the course of the execution of the decree, if the profits so ascertained exceed the profits claimed, the further execution of the decree shall be stayed until the difference between the fee actually paid and the fee which would have been payable had the suit comprised the whole of the profits so ascertained is paid If the additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court shall fix, the suit shall be dismissed

Decision of questions as to valuation

62 Every question relating to valuation for the purpose of determining the amount of any fee chargeable under this chapter on a plaint or memorandum of appeal, shall (subject to the provisions of section 54, clause (*b*) and section 588, clause (*e*) of the Code of Civil Procedure) be decided by the Court in which such plaint or memorandum, as the case may be, is filed

Where any suit or appeal in which any such question has arisen comes before a Court of appeal, reference or revision, and such Court considers that the said question has been wrongly decided, to the detriment of the revenue, it shall require the party by whom such fee has been paid to pay so much additional fee as would have been payable had the question been rightly decided, and the provisions of the second paragraph of section 60 shall apply

Additional fee where respondent takes objection to unappealed part of decree

63. When any appeal is presented to a civil Court, not against the whole of a decision, but only against so much thereof as relates to a portion of the subject-matter of the suit, the memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee which would have been payable if the subject-matter had been such portion only, and, if on the hearing of such appeal, the respondent takes, under section 561 of the Code of Civil Procedure, an objection to any part of the said decision other than the part appealed against, the Court shall not hear such objection until the respondent shall have paid the additional fee which would have been payable had the appeal comprised the part of the decision so objected to

Suit comprising more than one subject

64. Where a suit embraces two or more distinct subjects, the plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees to which the plaints or memoranda of appeal in suits embracing separately each of such subjects would be liable under this Act.

Nothing in the former part of this section shall be deemed to affect the power conferred by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 45

Cancellation of stamp

65 No document mentioned in Schedule IV or Schedule V and requiring an adhesive stamp under the rules for the time being in force under this Act shall be filed or acted upon in any proceeding in any Court or office until the stamp has been cancelled in manner prescribed by such rules

Written examinations of complainants

66. When the first or only examination of a person who complains of the offence of wrongful confinement, or of wrongful restraint, or of any offence other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without a warrant, and who has not already presented a petition on which a fee has been levied under this Act, is reduced to writing under the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the complainant shall pay a fee of eight annas, unless the Court thinks fit to remit such payment

Repayment of fees paid on applications to criminal Courts

67 Whenever an application or petition containing a complaint or charge of an offence, other than an offence for which police-officers may arrest without warrant, is presented to a criminal Court, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee paid on such application or petition

In the case mentioned in section 66, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay to the complainant the fee, if any, paid by the latter for the examination

When the complainant has paid fees for serving processes in either of the cases mentioned in the first and second paragraphs of this section, the Court, if it convict the accused person, shall, in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to repay such fees to the complainant

All fees ordered to be repaid under this section may be recovered as if they were fines imposed by the Court

CHAPTER IX

PROBATES, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION AND CERTIFICATES OF ADMINISTRATION

Relief where too high a court fee has been paid on probate or letters of administration

68. Where any person on applying for the probate of a will or letters of administration has estimated the property of the deceased to be of greater value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has consequently paid too high a court-fee thereon, if within six months after the true value of the property has been ascertained, such person produces the probate or letters to the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted,

and delivers to such Court a particular inventory and valuation of the property of the deceased, verified by affidavit or affirmation,

and if such Court is satisfied that a greater fee was paid on the probate or letters than the law required,

the said Court may at its discretion—

(*a*) cancel the stamp on the probate or letters, if such stamp has not been already cancelled,

(*b*) order that another stamp be substituted for denoting the court-fee which should have been paid thereon, and

(*c*) order that an allowance for the difference between them, or a refund of the amount in money, be made as in the case of spoiled stamps

Relief where debts due from a deceased person have been paid out of his estate

69. Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction of such Court that an executor or administrator has paid debts due from the deceased to such an amount as, being deducted out of the amount or value of the estate, reduces the same to a sum which, if it had been the whole gross amount or value of the estate, would have occasioned a less court-fee to be paid on the probate or letters of administration granted in respect of such estate than has been actually paid thereon under this Act,

the Court may order the amount of the difference to be refunded, provided the same be claimed within three years after the date of such probate or letters

But when, by reason of any legal proceeding, the debts due from the deceased have not been ascertained and paid, or his effects have not been recovered and made available, and in consequence thereof the executor or administrator is prevented from claiming the return of such difference within the said term of three years, the Court may allow such further time for making the claim as may appear to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Relief in case of several grants

70 Whenever a grant of probate or letters of administration has been or is made in respect of the whole of the property belonging to an estate, and the full fee chargeable under this Act has been or is paid thereon, no fee shall be chargeable under the same Act when a like grant is made in respect of the whole or any part of the same property belonging to the same estate.

Whenever such a grant has been or is made in respect of any property forming part of an estate, the amount of fees then actually paid under this Act shall be deducted when a like grant is made in respect of property belonging to the same estate, identical with or including the property to which the former grant relates

Probates declared valid as to trust-property though not covered by court fee

71 The probate of the will, or the letters of administration of the effects, of any person deceased, heretofore or hereafter granted, shall be deemed valid and available by his executors or administrators for recovering, transferring or assigning any moveable or immoveable property whereof or whereto the deceased was possessed or entitled, either wholly or partially as a trustee, notwithstanding the amount or value of such property is not included in the amount or value of the estate in respect of which a court-fee was paid on such probate or letters of administration

Provision for case where too low a court-fee has been paid on probates, &c

72. When any person on applying for probate or letters of administration has estimated the estate of the deceased to be of less value than the same has afterwards proved to be, and has in consequence paid too low a court-fee thereon, the Court by which the probate or letters has or have been granted, may, on the value of the estate of the deceased being verified by affidavit or affirmation, cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped on payment of the full court-fee which ought to have been originally paid thereon in respect of such value, and of the further penalty, if the probate or letters is or are produced within one year from the date of the grant, of five times, or if it or they is or are produced after one year from such date, of twenty times, such proper court-fee, without any deduction of the court-fee originally paid on such probate or letters

Provided that, if the application be made within six months after the ascertainment of the true value of the estate and the discovery that too low a court-fee was at first paid on the probate or letters, and if the Court is satisfied that such fee was paid in consequence of a mistake or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, and without any intention of fraud or to delay the payment of the proper court-fee, the Court may remit the said penalty, and cause the probate or letters to be duly stamped on payment only of the sum wanting to make up the fee which should have been at first paid thereon.

Administrator to give proper security before letters stamped under section 79

73. In case of letters of administration on which too low a court-fee has been paid at first, the said authority shall not cause the same to be duly stamped in manner aforesaid until the administrator has given such security to the Court by which the letters of administration have been granted as ought by law to have been given on the granting thereof in case the full value of the estate of the deceased had then been ascertained.

Executors, &c, not paying full court-fee on probates, &c, within six months after discovery of underpayment.

74. Where too low a court-fee has been paid on any probate or letters of administration in consequence of any mistake, or of its not being known at the time that some particular part of the estate belonged to the deceased, if any executor or administrator acting under such probate or letters does not, within six months after the discovery of the mistake or of any effects not known at the time to have belonged to the deceased, apply to the said authority and pay what is wanting to make up the court-fee which ought to have been paid at first on such probate or letters, he shall forfeit the sum of one thousand rupees and also a further sum at the rate of ten rupees per cent on the amount of the sum wanting to make up the proper court-fee.

Collector to deliver or pay stamp or amount directed by Court.

75 When any Court orders under this chapter any stamp to be substituted or amount to be refunded, such stamp or amount shall be delivered or paid by any Collector to the person producing the Court's order or certificate authorizing such delivery or payment

This chapter applied to certificates under Acts XL of 1858, XXVII of 1860 and XX of 1864

76. The provisions of this chapter shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to certificates granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Pre-*

sidency of Fort William in Bengal), or Act No. XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*), or Act No XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of Minors in the Presidency of Bombay*), or Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of property by the Courts*), and to the holders of such certificates.

CHAPTER X.

REFUNDS

Allowance for spoiled stamps.

77. Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council as to the evidence, by affidavit or otherwise, which the Collector may require, allowance shall be made by the Collector for stamps spoiled in the cases hereinafter mentioned (that is to say) —

(1.) The stamp on any paper inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, obliterated, or by any means rendered unfit for the purpose intended, before any instrument written thereon is executed by any party, and for which stamp no money or other consideration has been paid or given to the attorney, pleader, or other person employed to transact the business intended to have been carried into execution thereby, or to the person by whom the same was written

(2) Any adhesive stamp which has never been used or affixed to any paper, but which has been inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled or rendered unfit for use

(3) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note, signed by or on behalf of the drawer or intended drawer, but not delivered out of the hands to the payee or intended payee, or any person on his behalf, or deposited with any person as a security for the payment of money, or in any way negociated, issued, or put in circulation, or made use of in any other manner whatever, and which being a bill of exchange has not been accepted by the drawee, and provided that the paper on which any such stamp is impressed does not bear any signature intended as or for the acceptance of any bill of exchange to be afterwards written thereon

(4) The stamp used or intended to be used for any bill of exchange or promissory note signed by or on behalf of the drawer thereof, but which from any omission or error has been spoiled or rendered useless, although the same, being a bill of exchange, may have been presented for acceptance or accepted or endorsed, or being a promissory note, may have been delivered to the payee, provided that another completed and duly stamped bill of exchange or promissory note is produced identical in every particular, except in the correction of such error or omission as aforesaid, with the spoiled bill or note

(5) The stamp used for any of the following instruments, that is to say —

(*a*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found to be absolutely void in law from the beginning

(*b*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but afterwards found unfit by reason of any error or mistake therein for the purpose originally intended.

(*c*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, but which by reason of the death of any person by whom it is necessary that it should be executed, without having executed the same, or of the refusal of any such person to execute the same, or to advance any money intended to be thereby secured, cannot be completed so as to effect the intended transaction in the form proposed

(*d*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of the execution thereof by some material and necessary party, and his inability or refusal to sign the same, is in fact incomplete and insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended

(*e*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which by reason of the refusal of any person to act under the same, or by the refusal or non acceptance of any office thereby granted totally fails of the intended purpose

(*f*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which for want of registration within the time required by law becomes null and void

(*g*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which becomes useless in consequence of the transaction intended to be thereby effected being effected by some other instrument duly stamped

(*h*) an instrument executed by any party thereto, which is inadvertently and undesignedly spoiled, and in lieu whereof another instrument made between the same parties and for the same purpose is executed and duly stamped

Provided as follows —

(1) that in the case of an executed instrument,

(*a*) that instrument is given up to be cancelled

(*b*) the application for relief is made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, except where from unavoidable circumstances any instrument for which another instrument has been substituted cannot be given up to be cancelled within the aforesaid period, and in that case within six months after the date or execution of the substituted instrument, and except where the spoiled instrument has been sent abroad, and in that case within six months after it has been received back in any part of British India

(*c*) no suit has been instituted in which the instrument could or would have been given or offered in evidence

(2) that in the case of stamped paper, not having any executed instrument written thereon, and of an adhesive stamp not affixed to any material, the application for relief is made within six months after the stamp has been spoiled as aforesaid

Allowance for misused stamps.

78. When any person has inadvertently used for an instrument liable to duty a stamp of greater value than was necessary, or has inadvertently used any stamp for an instrument not liable to any duty, the Collector may, on application made within six months after the date of the instrument, or, if it is not dated, within

six months after the execution thereof by the person by whom it was first or alone executed, and upon the instrument, if liable to any duty, being re-stamped with the proper duty, cancel and allow as spoiled the stamp so misused

Allowance how to be made

79. In any case in which allowance is made for spoiled or misused stamps the Collector may give in lieu thereof other stamps of the same denomination and value, or, if required, and he thinks proper, stamps of any other denomination to the same amount in value, or, at his discretion, the same value in money, deducting the proper allowance on the purchase from Government of stamps of the like description

Repurchase of stamps not wanted

80 When any person is possessed of a stamp which has not been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended, but for which he has no immediate use, the Collector may, if he in his discretion think fit, repay to the applicant the amount or value of such stamp in money, deducting the proper discount, upon his delivering up the stamp to be cancelled, and proving to the Collector's satisfaction that it was purchased by the applicant with a *bonâ fide* intention to use it, and that he has paid the full value thereof without any deduction (except only the amount of such discount), and that the stamp was so purchased within the period of six months next preceding the application

Refund of fee paid on memorandum of appeal

81 If a plaint or appeal which has been rejected by the lower Court on any of the grounds mentioned in the Code of Civil Procedure is ordered to be received, or if a suit is remanded in appeal, on any of the grounds mentioned in section 562 of the same Code, for a second decision by the lower Court, the appellate Court may grant to the appellant a certificate, authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the full amount of fee paid on the memorandum of appeal

Provided that, if, in the case of a remand in appeal, the order of remand does not cover the whole of the subject-matter of the suit, the certificate so granted shall not authorize the appellant to receive back more than so much fee as would have been originally payable on the part or parts of such subject-matter in respect whereof the suit has been remanded

Refund of fee on application for review of judgment

82 When an application for a review of judgment is presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree, the Court, unless the delay was caused by the applicant's laches, may, in its discretion, grant him a certificate authorizing him to receive back from the Collector so much of the fee paid on the application as exceeds the fee which would have been payable had it been presented before such day

Refund where Court reverses or modifies its former decision on ground of mistake

83 When an application for a review of judgment is admitted, and on the re-hearing, the Court reverses or modifies its former decision on the ground of mistake in law or fact, the applicant shall be entitled to a certificate from the Court authorizing him to receive back from the Collector the fee paid on the application.

But nothing in the former part of this section shall entitle the applicant to such certificate where the reversal or modification is due, wholly or in part, to fresh evidence which might have been produced at the original hearing.

Refund where plaint rejected for merely technical defect

84. When a plaint disclosing a reasonable cause on the merits is presented to any civil Court in such a form that the Judge rejects it, not for any substantial defect, but on account of a purely technical error in form only, and so as to leave the plaintiff free to prosecute the same case in another form against the same defendant, the value of the stamp on the plaint shall be refunded to the plaintiff on his presenting an application to the Collector of the District in which the Court is situate, together with a certificate from the Judge who rejected the plaint, that it was rejected under the circumstances above described and that in his opinion the value of the stamp should be refunded.

Remission of additional duty levied under section 31

85 The Chief Controlling Revenue Authority may upon application remit wholly or in part any additional duty levied under section 31.

CHAPTER XI.

CRIMINAL PENALTIES

Penalty for executing instrument on paper not duly stamped

86. Any person making, signing or issuing, or, except as provided in section 18, accepting, endorsing, paying, or receiving payment of any bill of exchange, promissory note, cheque, or other similar instrument liable to any of the duties hereby imposed, without the same being duly stamped,

and any person making, executing or signing otherwise than as a witness any other instrument liable to any of such duties without the same being duly stamped,

shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for presenting, &c., unstamped foreign bills or notes

87. Any person presenting for acceptance or for payment, or accepting, paying, endorsing, transferring or in any manner negociating, any bill of exchange or promissory note drawn or made out of British India whereon there is not such stamp as is required by this Act, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Refusal to give receipt.

88 Any person required by section 40 to give a receipt and refusing or neglecting to give the same shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for failure to cancel such stamps

89 Any person required to cancel an adhesive stamp in manner directed by section 42, and refusing or neglecting so to do, shall be liable for every such offence to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees

Penalty for not drawing full number of bills or marine policies purporting to be in sets

90 When a bill of exchange or policy of insurance purports to be drawn or executed in a set of two or more, any person using the second or third of a set, the first of which has not been duly stamped, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees.

Penalty for not stating consideration

91. If the full consideration-money or value is not set forth in any instrument as required by section 29, the grantor and grantee shall each be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, and shall also pay a fine of five times the amount of the excess of duty with which such instrument would have

been chargeable under this Act, if the full consideration-money or value had been duly set forth in such instrument, in addition to the duty actually paid for the same

Penalty on attorneys, &c., not inserting true consideration

92 Any attorney, vakíl, pleader, mukhtár or other person employed in or about the preparing of any instrument in or upon which the full consideration-money or value is hereby required to be truly set forth,

or employed for any of the parties thereto in anywise about or relating to the transaction therein mentioned,

who knowingly inserts or sets forth, or causes to be inserted or set forth, in or upon any such instrument any other than the full consideration-money or value,

shall, for every such offence, pay a fine not less than five hundred rupees and not exceeding five thousand rupees

Every attorney, vakíl, pleader and mukhtár convicted under this section shall, from the date of such conviction, be disabled to practise as an attorney, vakíl, pleader or mukhtár

Provided that no person shall be liable to any penalty or disability under this section, unless the duty actually paid for the instrument is less than would have been payable for the same in case the consideration-money or value had been truly set forth as aforesaid

Fraudulent removal, sale &c., of adhesive stamps

93 Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely) —

(*a*) fraudulently removes or causes to be removed from any instrument any adhesive stamp or affixes any adhesive stamp which has been so removed to any other instrument with intent that such stamp may be used again,

(*b*) sells or offers for sale or utters any adhesive stamp which has been so removed, or utters any instrument having thereon any adhesive stamp which has to his knowledge been so removed as aforesaid,

(*c*) practises or is concerned in any fraudulent act, contrivance or device not specially provided for, with intent to defraud the Government of any stamp-duty or court-fee,

shall forfeit, over and above any other penalty to which he may be liable, the sum of five hundred rupees, and in default of payment shall be imprisoned for a term which may extend to six months

Penalty for stamp vendor disobeying rules

94. Any person appointed to sell stamps, who knowingly disobeys any rule made under section 101, and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamp, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

Reward to informers

95 Whenever an offender is sentenced to pay a fine under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may award any portion not exceeding one half to the person on whose information the offender has been convicted

Institution and conduct of prosecutions

96. All prosecutions in respect of any offence punishable by this Act, shall be conducted by the Collector or such other officer as the Local Government generally or the Collector specially authorizes in that behalf

Magistrates having jurisdiction

97. Offences punishable under this Act may be tried, within the limits of the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, by a Magistrate of Police, and, beyond those limits, by a Magistrate of the first class or a Magistrate of the second class

Provided that, in imposing penalties under this Act, no such person shall exceed the limits of jurisdiction prescribed for him by the Code of Criminal Procedure

CHAPTER XII

MISCELLANEOUS

Employment of single impressed stamp

98. When an impressed stamp is used to defray the amount of duty with which any instrument is chargeable, such amount shall be defrayed by a single stamp, except when such amount exceeds one thousand rupees, in which case it may be defrayed by two or more impressed stamps of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Provided that, when a single impressed stamp of any amount less than one thousand rupees is not procurable on application to the Collector or stamp-vendor appointed under the rules hereinafter mentioned, it shall be lawful, on such officer making a certificate to that effect, for the person requiring such stamp to defray the amount by two or more impressed stamps, of which the aggregate amount is the amount so required

Employment of several stamped papers

99. When more stamped papers than one are used under section 98 for an instrument chargeable with stamp duty under this Act, each paper so used shall contain a part of the instrument

Power to reduce or remit rates of stamp duty

100 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by order published in the *Gazette of India*, reduce or remit, in the whole or any part of British India, the duties or fees chargeable under this Act on all or any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules, or on any particular class of such instruments, or on any of the instruments belonging to such class, or on any of the instruments mentioned in the schedules when executed or granted by or to any particular class of persons, or by or to any members of such class,

and may in like manner cancel or vary such order to the extent of the powers hereby given

Every such cancelment or variation shall be published in the *Gazette of India*

Power to make subsidiary rules

101 The Governor General in Council may from time to time frame rules consistent with this Act for regulating the following matters —

(*a*) the description of stamp for denoting the duty or fee chargeable on every instrument under the stamp law

(*b*) the supply and sale of stamps, the persons by whom such sale is to be conducted, and the duties and remuneration of such persons

(*c*) the size and shape of the stamped paper to be used for bills of exchange

(*d*) the classes of officers to be empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under chapter X, and the evidence which the Collector and such officers may require

(*e*) the mode of cancelling court-fee stamps and the persons by whom such cancellation is to be effected

(*f*) the keeping accounts of all stamps used under chapters VII and VIII

Approval and publication of rules.

Such rules shall be published in the *Gazette of India*, and shall thereupon have the force of law

SCHEDULE I

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS					PROPER STAMP-DUTY
Class I					
		Rs		Rs	
1 BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT SIGHT OR AT ANY PERIOD NOT EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT *	When the amount of the Bill or Note does not exceed		...	100	Two annas
2 PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE	and when the amount exceeds	100	but does not exceed	250	Four annas
	Do	250	do	500	Eight annas
	Do	500	do	750	Twelve annas
	Do	750	do.	1,000	One rupee
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of			1,000	One rupee.
3 INSTRUMENT EVIDENCING AN AGREEMENT TO SECURE THE REPAYMENT ON OR BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THREE MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF SUCH INSTRUMENT OF A LOAN MADE UPON THE DEPOSIT OF TITLE DEEDS OR OTHER VALUABLE SECURITY			...		One-half of the stamp-duty payable on a Bill of Exchange for the amount secured
4 POLICY OF INSURANCE *					
Class II.					
5 BOND (NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR BY THIS ACT) FOR ANY SPECIFIED AMOUNT	When the amount secured does not exceed			50	Four annas
6 BOTTOMRY-BOND	When such amount exceeds	50,	but does not exceed	100	Eight annas
7. RESPONDENTIA-BOND	and for every	100	or part thereof		
8 SETTLEMENT	in excess of	100	up to	1,000	Eight annas
	and for every	1,000	or part thereof in excess of	1,000	Five rupees

* NOTE.—When any bill or policy coming under No 1 or No 4 is drawn in a set, the proper stamp shall be borne by the first of the set, and the remaining parts must be stamped by the Collector "duty paid"

SCHEDULE I—*continued*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS			PROPER STAMP DUTY
		Rs	
9 BILL OF EXCHANGE PAYABLE AT A PERIOD EXCEEDING ONE YEAR AFTER DATE OR SIGHT 10 PROMISSORY NOTE SO PAYABLE			The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount of such Bill or Note
11 PARTITION-DEED			The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for an amount equivalent to the value of the entire property distributed
12 ASSIGNMENT (OTHERWISE THAN BY INDORSEMENT) OF ANY INTEREST SECURED BY A BOND, MORTGAGE-DEED, OR POLICY OF INSURANCE	(*a*) When the amount or value of such interest does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount or an amount equivalent to such value
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees
13 ADMINISTRATION-BOND 14 BOND OR MORTGAGE-DEED FOR THE EXECUTION OF AN OFFICE, OR TO ACCOUNT FOR MONEY RECEIVED BY VIRTUE THEREOF	(*a*) When the amount secured does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5)
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees
15 CUSTOMS-BOND 16 INDEMNITY-BOND.			
17. APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION— OF ANY PROPERTY OR OF ANY INTEREST THEREIN, OR OF THE ANNUAL OR MONTHLY VALUE OF SUCH PROPERTY, OR OF ANY REPAIRS WANTED, OR OF THE MATERIALS USED OR TO BE USED IN ANY BUILDING, OR OF ANY ARTIFICER'S WORK	(*a*) Where the amount of such appraisement or valuation does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees

SCHEDULE I—*continued.*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS			PROPER STAMP DUTY
18 AWARD	(*a*) Where the amount or value of the property in dispute does not exceed	Rs 1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees
Class III.			
19 CONVEYANCE	When the amount paid or secured or the value expressed does not exceed	50	Eight annas
	Exceeds 50 but does not exceed	100	One rupee.
20 INSTRUMENT OF GIFT, OR EXCHANGE OF ANY PROPERTY, NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR	For every 100 or part thereof in excess of Rs 100 up to	1,000	One rupee
	and for every 1,000 or part thereof in excess of	1,000	Ten rupees
21 TRANSFER OF A SHARE IN A COMPANY OR ASSOCIATION	..		One-quarter of the duty payable on a Conveyance
Class IV			
22 MORTGAGE-DEED	(*a*) When possession of the property comprised therein is not given by the mortgagor at the time of execution		The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the amount secured by such deed or instrument
23 INSTRUMENT OF FURTHERCHARGE ON THE MORTGAGED PROPERTY	(*b*) When possession of the property comprised therein is given by the mortgagor at the time of execution.		The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equivalent to the amount secured by such deed or instrument.
24 RELEASE OF ANY CLAIM OVER PROPERTY, WHETHER SECURED BY MORTGAGE-DEED OR NOT	(*a*) If the amount of the claim does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for such amount
	(*b*) In any other case		Five rupees.
25 RECONVEYANCE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.	(*a*) If the consideration for which property was mortgaged does not exceed	1,000	The same duty as a Conveyance
	(*b*) In any other case		Ten rupees

SCHEDULE I—*concluded*

AD VALOREM STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded*

	DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS		PROPER STAMP-DUTY
26	LEASE	(*a*). Where the lease is expressed to be for a term—	
		(*aa*) of less than one year . .	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the whole amount payable under such lease
		(*bb*) of not less than one year, but not more than three years	The same duty as a Bond (No 5) for the average annual rent reserved.
		(*cc*) exceeding three years, or where no term is expressed	The same duty as a Conveyance for a consideration equal to the amount of the average annual rent reserved
		(*b*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium, and where no rent is reserved	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine
		(*c*) Where the lease is granted for a fine or premium in addition to rent reserved.	The same duty as a Conveyance for consideration equal to the amount of such fine, in addition to the duty payable on such lease if no fine or premium had been paid
27	SURRENDER OF LEASE.	(*a*) When the duty payable on the lease does not exceed five rupees	The same duty as is payable on the lease
		(*b*) In any other case	Five rupees
28	COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT ATTESTED TO BE A TRUE COPY, DUPLICATE OR EXTRACT, AND NOT PROVIDED FOR IN THE FOURTH OR FIFTH SCHEDULE.	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original does not exceed eight annas	The same duty as is payable on the original
		(*b*) In any other case	Eight annas
29	COUNTERPART OF ANY INSTRUMENT UPON WHICH DUTY IS PAYABLE	(*a*) If the duty payable on the original instrument is less than one rupee.	The same duty as is payable on the original
		(*b*) In any other case .. .	One rupee

SCHEDULE II.

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES.

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP DUTY
I.	
1.—AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT relating to the sale of any Government Security, Share in a Company or Association, or Bill of Exchange	One anna.
2.—BILL OF EXCHANGE, PROMISSORY NOTE, CHEQUE OR ORDER for the payment on demand of an amount exceeding ten rupees	
3.—CERTIFICATE OR OTHER DOCUMENT purporting to denote the right or title of the holder thereof, or any other person, either to any shares, scrip or stock in or of any Company or Association, or proposed Company or Association, or to become proprietor of shares, scrip or stock in or of any such Company or Association	
4.—DELIVERY ORDER	
5.—LETTER OF CREDIT .	
6.—LETTER OF ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in any Company or proposed Company, or in any loan to be raised by any Company or proposed Company	
7.—NOTE OR MEMORANDUM written in any book, or written on a separate paper, whereby any account, debt or demand or any part of any account, debt or demand therein specified and amounting to ten rupees or upwards, is expressed to have been balanced or is acknowledged to be due (*a*)	
8.—PROXY to vote at any one meeting of—	
(*a*)—Members of a Company or Association whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable .	
(*b*)—Municipal Commissioners .	
(*c*)—Justices of the Peace, being a body corporate	
(*d*)—Proprietors, members or contributors to the funds of any institution	
9.—RECEIPT OR DISCHARGE	
10.—SHIPPING ORDER for or relating to the conveyance of goods on board of any vessel	
II.	
11.—BILL OF LADING (*b*) . ..	Four annas
12.—DOCK-WARRANT .. .	
13.—INSTRUMENT OF EXCHANGE whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Presidency of Bombay relinquishes his rights therein to the Local Government, upon the site of the village being changed, and accepts rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished	

NOTES.—(*a*) If the acknowledgment is accompanied by any promise to pay the amount acknowledged or any part thereof the provisions of section 28 apply

(*b*) When a Bill of lading is drawn in sets, the proper stamp therefor must be borne by each one of the sets

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS.	PROPER STAMP DUTY
III.	
14 —AGREEMENT by the acceptor of the occupancy of land denoted by a survey number to pay revenue therefor under the Bombay Act I of 1865, section 28 (*c*) .	Eight annas
15 —AGREEMENT OR MEMORANDUM OF AN AGREEMENT not otherwise provided for by this Act (*d*) .	
16 —NOTICE OF PROTEST by the master or owner of a ship	
17 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY for the sole purpose of presenting one or more documents for registration in relation to a single transaction	
IV.	
18 —AFFIDAVIT	One rupee.
19 —CHARTER-PARTY	
20 —COLLATERAL INSTRUMENT .. .	
21 —NOTARIAL ACT	
22 —POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act in a single transaction, not being the presentation of documents for registration	
23 —PROTESTS—	
A —Of a Bill of Exchange or Promissory Note	
B —Of the master or owner of a ship . .	
V.	
24 —CONVEYANCE OF ANY PROPERTY without consideration otherwise than by gift, exchange, or partition ...	Five rupees
25 —INSTRUMENT OF APPRENTICESHIP	
26.—INSTRUMENT OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP	
27.—INSTRUMENT OF DIVORCE ...	
28.—POWER-OF-ATTORNEY authorizing a person to act for another in more than one transaction or generally	

NOTES —(*c*) Provided that when the yearly revenue assessed on the land to which such agreement refers is less than eight annas, the agreement shall be subject to duty not exceeding the amount of such revenue

(*d*) When two or more letters are tendered in evidence to prove any agreement between the writers thereof, it is sufficient if one of such letters is stamped as an agreement.

SCHEDULE II—*continued.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
VI	
29—COMPOSITION-DEED ..	Ten rupees
30—INSTRUMENT OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.	
31.—INSTRUMENT (OTHER THAN A WILL) PURPORTING TO CONFER AN AUTHORITY TO ADOPT	
32—INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFER under the Administrator General's Act (section 31) . .	
33—LETTER OF LICENSE	
34—LICENSE granted under the Arms Act (section 7) .	
35—REVOCATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property	
36—THIRD CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
37—THIRD CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*d*)	
VII	
38—APPOINTMENT in execution of a power, whether of trustees or of property, where made by any writing not being a Will ...	Fifteen rupees
39—DECLARATION OF ANY USE OR TRUST of or concerning any property where made by any writing not being a Will ..	
40—ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
41—MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION OF A COMPANY	
42—SECOND CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*) .	
43—SECOND CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*e*)	
44—THIRD CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) *(d)*	

NOTES—(*d*) A third class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader* to practise in the Courts of Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Tahsíldárs

(2) *A Mukhtár* to practise in the Courts of Commissioners of Circuit Magistrates, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners

(3) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the office of a Collector or any office subordinate thereto

(*e*) A second class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Plead or Mukhtár* to practise in the District Courts and all Courts subordinate thereto

(2) *A Revenue Agent* to practise in the office of a Commissioner or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE II—*concluded.*

FIXED STAMP-DUTIES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF INSTRUMENTS	PROPER STAMP-DUTY
VIII.	
45—FIRST CLASS MUKHTÁR'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*) ..	Twenty-five rupees.
46—FIRST CLASS REVENUE-AGENT'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)	
47.—SECOND CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*g*)	
IX.	
48—FIRST CLASS PLEADER'S CERTIFICATE (under Act XX of 1865) (*f*)... .. .	Fifty rupees.
X.	
49—PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE A SPECIFICATION OF AN INVENTION or for the extension of the term of the exclusive privilege of making or using or selling such invention in India (under Act XV of 1859)	One hundred rupees.
XI.	
50—ADMISSION AS AN ATTORNEY IN ANY HIGH COURT	Two hundred and fifty rupees
XII.	
51—ARTICLES OF CLERKSHIP OR CONTRACT whereby any person becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission as an Attorney in any High Court	Five hundred rupees
52—ENROLMENT AS AN ADVOCATE OF ANY HIGH COURT	

NOTE—(*f*) A first class certificate authorizes—

(1) *A Pleader or Mukhtár* to practise in the High Court and all Courts subordinate thereto

(2) *A Revenue-Agent* to practise in the Board of Revenue or any office subordinate thereto

SCHEDULE III.

EXEMPTIONS FROM STAMP-DUTY.

1. Affidavit when made—
   - (*a*) for the sole purpose of enabling any person to receive any pension or charitable allowance, or
   - (*b*) for the immediate purpose of being filed or used in any Court or before the officer of any Court, or
   - (*c*) as a condition of enlistment under the Indian Articles of War.

2 Agreement or memorandum of agreement—
   - (*a*) for or relating to the sale of goods or merchandize exclusively,
   - (*b*) made by ryots for the cultivation of the poppy for Government.

3 Any instrument whether executed by or in favour of Government in cases where the Government would but for this exemption be liable to pay for the stamp thereon

4 Appraisement or valuation made for, and for the information of one party only, and not being in any manner obligatory as between parties either by agreement or operation of law

5 Assignment of copyright by entry made under Act No XX of 1847, section 5

6 Awards and agreements made under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

7 Bond when executed by—
   - (*a*) the sureties of middlemen (lambardárs or khattadárs), taking advances for the cultivation of the poppy for Government,
   - (*b*) headmen nominated under rules framed in accordance with the Bengal Act III of 1876, section 99, for the due performance of their duties under that Act,
   - (*c*) any person for the purpose of guaranteeing that the local income derived from private subscriptions of a charitable dispensary or hospital shall not be less than a specified sum per mensem

8 Contracts for service in British Burma under the Chief Commissioner of that province entered into between Natives of India emigrating to British Burma and the Superintendent of State Emigration or other Government officer acting as representative of the said Chief Commissioner

9 Copy of any paper which a public officer is expressly required by law to make or furnish for record in any public office or for any public purpose

10. Counterpart of any instrument exempted from stamp-duty by this Schedule

11 Instrument of Apprenticeship relating to any poor child apprenticed by or at the sole charge of any public charity

12 Instruments executed by salaried officers of Government to secure the due performance of their duties

13 Leases—
   - (*a*) When granted to or by a person cultivating any land with his own hands, unless a fine or premium be paid in consideration of such lease
   - (*b*) Of fisheries granted under the Burma Fisheries Act, VII of 1875

14 Letter of cover or engagement to issue a policy of insurance .

Provided that, unless such letter or engagement bear the stamp prescribed by this Act for such policy of insurance, nothing shall be recoverable thereunder, nor shall it be available for any purpose except to compel the delivery of the policy therein mentioned

15 Letters of hypothecation accompanying a bill of exchange.

16 Receipts—
   - (*a*) given for pay by non-commissioned officers or soldiers of Her Majesty's Army, or Her Majesty's Indian Army when serving in such capacity
   - (*b*) given for pensions or allowances by persons receiving such pensions or allowances in respect of their service as such non-commissioned officers or soldiers, and not serving the Government in any other capacity
   - (*c*) given by holders of family-certificates in cases where the person from whose pay or allowances the sum comprised in the receipt has been assigned is a non-commissioned officer or soldier of either of the said armies, and serving in such capacity

SCHEDULE III—*concluded.*

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP-DUTY—*concluded.*

(*d*). given for money or securities for money deposited in any bank or in the hands of any banker or person acting as a banker to be accounted for

Provided the same be not expressed to be received of or by the hands of any other than the person to whom the same is to be accounted for.

Provided further, that this exemption shall not extend to a receipt or acknowledgment for any sum paid or deposited for or upon a letter of allotment of a share, or in respect of a call upon any scrip or share of or in any Company or Association, or proposed or intended Company or Association.

17 Receipt or discharge—

(*a*) granted to a cultivator for the rent of land paying revenue to Government, or (in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay) of inám lands or

(*b*) endorsed on or contained in any instrument duly stamped according to the law in force in British India at the date of its execution, acknowledging the receipt of the consideration-money therein expressed, or the receipt of any principal-money, interest or annuity or other periodical payment thereby secured.

18 Surrender of lease executed by a person cultivating the land with his own hand to his landlord

19. Tenders to the Government of India on account of any loan.

20. Transfers by endorsement—

(*a*) of a negotiable instrument or policy of insurance.

(*b*). of securities of the Government of India.

SCHEDULE IV.

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES.

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
1 Plaint or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act), presented to any civil or revenue Court, except High Courts established by letters patent and Courts of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees . .	Six annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees—For every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees	Five rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees—For every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees—For every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees .	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees—For every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees—For every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees	Twenty rupees
	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees—For every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees	Twenty-five rupees.
	Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum of appeal shall be three thousand rupees.	
2 Plaint presented to any Court of Small Causes	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees—For every five rupees or part thereof in excess of five rupees up to one hundred rupees	Eight annas
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees—For every ten rupees or part thereof in excess of one hundred rupees up to one thousand rupees	One rupee.

SCHEDULE IV—*continued.*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*continued*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
3 Plaint in a suit for possession under the Specific Relief Act, 1877, section 42		A fee of one-half the amount prescribed in the foregoing scale
4 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented on or after the ninetieth day from the date of the decree.		The fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented
5 Application for review of judgment or a new trial, if presented before the ninetieth day from the date of the decree		One half of the fee leviable on the plaint or memorandum of appeal in the suit in which the application is presented
6 Applications under sections 523 or 525 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*a*) —When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed Rs 500	One-half of the fee payable on a plaint in a suit
7 Agreement under section 527 of the Code of Civil Procedure	(*b*) —In any other case	Twenty rupees
8 An authenticated copy or translation of a judgment or order not being, or having the force of, a decree	When such judgment or order is passed by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by the presiding officer of any revenue Court or office, or by any other judicial or executive authority—	
	(*a*) —If the amount or value of the subject-matter is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Four annas
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	Eight annas
	When such judgment or order is passed by a High Court	One rupee
9 An authenticated copy of a decree or order having the force of a decree	When such decree or order is made by any civil Court other than a High Court, or by any revenue Court—	
	(*a*) —If the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit wherein such decree or order is made is fifty or less than fifty rupees	Eight annas
	(*b*) —If such amount or value exceeds fifty rupees	One rupee
	When such decree or order is made by a High Court	Four rupees
10 An authenticated copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under Schedule I, when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn	(*a*) —When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed eight annas	The amount of the duty chargeable on the original
	(*b*).—In any other case	Eight annas

SCHEDULE IV—*concluded*

AD VALOREM COURT-FEES—*concluded.*

NUMBER		PROPER FEE
11 Certificate of administration granted under Act No XL of 1858 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), or under Act No XX of 1864 (*for making better provision for the care of the persons and property of minors in the Presidency of Bombay*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect to which such certificate is granted does not exceed five hundred rupees	Five rupees
	If such amount or value exceeds five hundred rupees but not one thousand rupees	Ten rupees.
	And for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees	Ten rupees
12 Certificate granted under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 (*to provide for the formal recognition of Heirs, Executors and Administrators, and for the appointment of Administrators and Managers of Property by the Courts*)*	If the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate or letters or certificate shall be granted exceeds one thousand rupees	Two and a half per centum on such amount or value
13 Certificate granted under Act No XXVII of 1860 (*for facilitating the collection of debts on successions, and for the security of parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons*)*	*Explanation*—Property which a trustee has power to appoint as he thinks fit is property within the meaning of Nos 12, 13 and 14	
14 Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed		

* NOTE—The person to whom any such certificate is granted, or his representative, shall after the expiration of twelve months from the date of such certificate, and thereafter whenever the Court granting such certificate requires him so to do, file a statement on oath of all monies recovered or realised by him under such certificate

If the monies so recovered or realised exceed the amount of debts or other property as sworn to by the person to whom the certificate is granted, the Court may cancel the same and order such person to take out a fresh certificate and pay the fee prescribed by this Schedule for such excess

In default of filing such statement within the time allowed, the Court may cancel the certificate

A certificate which has become liable to cancellation under any of the provisions of this Note, shall remain in force until it is actually cancelled.

SCHEDULE V

FIXED FEES

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
1 Application in writing, by any person having dealings with the Government, and relating exclusively to such dealings	When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department, or to any Magistrate.	
2 Application in writing, by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and relating exclusively to such engagement	When presented to any officer of land-revenue	
3 Application in writing, and relating to the conservancy or improvement of any place	When presented to any Municipal Commissioner	
4 Application in writing for the refund of any money paid by or on behalf of the applicant to Government	When presented to any officer of the Customs, Excise or Revenue Department, or any Executive Authority	One anna
5 Application in writing for the renewal or refund of value of spoiled stamps	When presented to any Collector or other officer authorized to grant such renewal or refund	
6 Application in writing, in reference to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees in amount or value.	When presented to any civil Court subordinate to a district Court (under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1877) or to a Collector or Revenue Officer subordinate to a Collector	
7 Application in writing for the delivery of a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order, or a copy of any other document	When presented to any Court or Executive Authority, and relating to a judgment, decree or order passed by such Court or authority or a record in such Court or the office of such Executive Authority	
8 Petition of objection under the North-Western Provinces License Act, 1877	When presented to any Collector— (*a*) by a person charged under Class III (*b*) by a person charged under Class II	 One anna Four annas
9 Application in writing under Chapter II, III, IV, V or XVI of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877	When presented to any Civil Court subordinate to a High Court, and relating to any suit or case of which the subject-matter is not less than fifty rupees in amount or value	Four annas

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
10 Application in writing for the determination by any Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant, or to deposit in any Court revenue or rent*		
11 Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation guaranteeing the attendance of the person by whom or on whose behalf the bond or instrument is executed when required	When given by direction of any Court or Executive Authority	
12 Complaint in writing of any offence other than an offence for which a Police Officer may under the Criminal Procedure Code arrest without warrant	When presented to any Criminal Court	
13 Copy—duly authenticated—of any document taken out of a Civil or Criminal Court or Revenue Office or from the Office of any Commissioner or Magistrate and not otherwise provided for by this Act	For every sheet of paper on which such copy is engrossed	Eight annas
14 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain possession under Act No XVI of 1863, or the Mamlatdárs' Courts Act, 1876	...	
15 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit to obtain a declaratory decree in respect of an under-proprietary tenure in the Province of Oudh	...	
16 Undertaking under the Indian Divorce Act, section 49		

* *Note.*—Provided that the proper fee to be paid upon the deposit, in any Court in the territories for the time being under the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, of rent not exceeding the sum of fifteen rupees, shall be as follows:—

If the amount deposited does not exceed two rupees eight annas	One anna
If the amount deposited exceeds two rupees eight annas but does not exceed five rupees	Two annas
If the amount deposited exceeds five rupees but does not exceed ten rupees	Four annas
If the amount deposited exceeds ten rupees but does not exceed fifteen rupees	Six annas

SCHEDULE V—*continued.*

FIXED FEES—*continued*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
17 Application in writing not otherwise provided for by this Act.	(*a*) —When presented to any Court other than a High Court, or to a Collector or any Officer subordinate to a Collector or any Magistrate .	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When presented to any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority or to a Commissioner ..	One rupee
	(*c*).—When presented to any High Court . .	Two rupees
18 Mukhtárnáma or Wakálatnáma for the conduct of any one case	(*a*) —When filed in any Court other than a High Court or before any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner or Chief Controlling Authority	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When filed before a Commissioner .	One rupee.
	(*c*) —When filed in any High Court or before any Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Officer	Two rupees
19 Memorandum of appeal under section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code, 1877, or from any order under any other Act for the time being in force not being a decree or having the force of a decree.	(*a*) —When presented to any Civil Court other than a High Court or any Revenue or Executive Officer other than the Commissioner and Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority . .	Eight annas
	(*b*) —When presented to any Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*) —When presented to any High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority	Two rupees
20 Summons to compel the attendance of any witness or defendant *	(*a*).—When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority or by a Magistrate	Eight annas
	(*b*).—When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court or a Commissioner	One rupee
	(*c*).—When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority	Two rupees

* *Note*.—The Code of Civil Procedure (section 64) requires the issue of a *separate* summons to each defendant, but in the case of witnesses each summons may include three persons, provided such witnesses all reside in the same town or village or within a distance of three miles from each other.

SCHEDULE V—*concluded.*

FIXED FEES—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION OF DOCUMENT		PROPER FEE
21 Warrant of arrest or attachment of property	(*a*) —When issued by a Court subordinate to a District Court or by any Revenue Officer other than a Commissioner or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority, or by a Magistrate . .	One rupee
	(*b*) —When issued by a District Court or any Court having ordinary original jurisdiction equal to that of a District Court, or a Commissioner .	Two rupees
	(*c*) —When issued by a High Court or Chief Controlling Revenue Authority ..	Four rupees
22 Application under Act No X of 1859, section 26, or Bengal Act No VI of 1862, section 9, or Bengal Act No VIII of 1869, section 37 23 Caveat 24 Petition in a suit under the Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866. 25 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit (other than a suit or proceeding under the Indian Divorce Act) for the restitution of conjugal rights	..	Five rupees
26 Plaint or memorandum of appeal in a suit	(*a*) —To alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any revenue Court (*b*) —To alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue-paying estates (*c*) —To set aside an award (*d*) —To set aside an adoption (*e*) —Where it is not possible to estimate at a money-value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by the Act.	Ten rupees
27 Every petition under the Indian Divorce Act except petitions under section 44 of the same Act, and every memorandum of appeal under section 45 of the same Act 28 Plaint or memorandum of appeal under the Pársi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865	. . ...	Twenty rupees

SCHEDULE VI.

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES.

1 Application in writing—

(*a*) To a Collector or other officer making a settlement of land-revenue, or to a Board of Revenue, or a Commissioner of Revenue, relating to matters connected with the assessment of land, or the ascertainment of rights thereto or interests therein, if presented previous to the final confirmation of such settlement

(*b*). Relating to a supply, for irrigation, of water belonging to Government

(*c*) For leave to extend cultivation, or to relinquish land, when presented to an officer of land-revenue by a person holding, under direct engagment with Government, land of which the revenue is settled but not permanently

(*d*) For service of notice of relinquishment of land or of enhancement of rent

(*e*) By a witness for the return of a document filed by him in obedience to a summons

(*f*). Containing any charge or information respecting any offence, when presented, made or laid to or before a Police-officer, or to or before the Heads of Villages or the Village-police in the territories respectively subject to the Governors in Council of Madras and Bombay.

(*g*) For permission to cut timber in Government forests, or otherwise relating to such forests.

(*h*) For compensation under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes

(*i*) Relating exclusively to the purchase of salt, the property of Government

(*j*) For the payment of money admitted to be due by Government to the applicant

2 Authority in writing to an agent to distrain.

3 Bail-bonds in criminal cases, and recognizances to prosecute or give evidence, or for personal appearance or otherwise.

4 Complaint by a public servant (as defined in the Indian Penal Code), a municipal officer, or an officer or servant of a Railway Company

5 Copies—

(*a*) Of any document required for public purposes the fee chargeable on which but for this exemption would be paid by Government

(*b*) Of final sentences or orders passed by criminal Courts, which parties desirous of appealing from such sentences or orders are required by section 273 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to file with their petition of appeal provided that the party who is desirous of appealing is in confinement under the operation of the sentence or order at the time that he applies for a copy of the same

Of the judgment, or reasons for passing or making such sentence or order as above

(*c*). Of the judgment or order given by a criminal Court under section 464 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to the accused person or person affected by such judgment or order provided that such person is in jail, or the Court for some special reason sees fit to give such copy free of cost

(*d*) Of village-settlement-records furnished to landholders and cultivators during the currency or at the termination of settlement-operations

SCHEDULE VI—*concluded.*

EXEMPTIONS FROM COURT-FEES—*concluded*

List of fields extracted from village-settlement-records for the purpose of being filed with petitions of plaint in settlement Courts.

(*e*) Of awards and agreements under any law for the time being in force relating to the acquisition of property for public purposes furnished to persons claiming under such awards or agreements

Nothing in this number applies to—

(1) Copies of judicial proceedings, or

(2) Copies of village settlement-records other than the list aforesaid filed in any Court or Office

6 Declarations mentioned in section 118 and section 164 of the Code of Civil Procedure

7 First application (other than a petition containing a criminal charge or information) for the summons of a witness or other person to attend either to give evidence or to produce a document, or in respect of the production or filing of an exhibit not being an affidavit made for the immediate purpose of being produced in Court

8 Petitions—

(*a*) by a prisoner or other person in duress or under restraint of any Court or its officers,

(*b*) of appeal against the chaukídárí assessment under Act No XX of 1856, or against any municipal tax,

(*c*) presented to the Special Commissioner appointed under Bengal Act No II of 1869 (*to ascertain, regulate and record certain tenures in Chutiá Nágpur*),

(*d*) under the Christian Marriage Act, sections 45 and 48,

(*e*) of appeal presented to Revenue-officers in accordance with section 55 of the Madras Act No IV of 1871,

(*f*). or applications, memoranda of appeal and the proceedings under the Oudh Taluqdárs Relief Act, the Broach and Kaira Incumbered Estates Act, and Bombay Act No VI of 1862

9 Plaints—

(*a*) presented to a Military Court of Requests, and petition for execution of a decree of such Court,

(*b*) in suits tried by Village Munsifs in the Presidency of Fort St George,

(*c*) and processes in suits before District Panchayats in the same Presidency,

(*d*) in suits before Collectors under Madras Regulation XII of 1816 and Madras Act No VIII of 1865

10 Power-of-attorney to institute or defend a suit when executed by an officer, warrant-officer, non-commissioned officer or private of Her Majesty's army whilst serving in such capacity

11 Probate of a will, letters of administration and certificate mentioned in the fourth Schedule No 12, where the amount or value of the property in respect of which the probate, letters, or certificate shall be granted does not exceed one thousand rupees

12 Written statements called for by the Court after the first hearing of a suit

SCHEDULE VII

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year	Subject or short title.	Extent of repeal
XX of 1847	Copyright . .	In section five, the words "without being subject to any stamp or duty"
XXXI of 1860 .	Arms Act	In section eight, the words "and shall be engrossed upon a stamp-paper of the value of ten rupees The stamp-paper shall be furnished by the person applying for the license"
XX of 1865	Pleaders ...	Sections ten and twenty-two
XVIII of 1869	The General Stamp Act	The whole
VII of 1870	The Court Fees Act	The whole
XX of 1870	Amending Act VII of 1870	The whole
XXIV of 1870	Oudh Talukdárs Relief Act	Section twenty-four
II of 1874	Administrator General's Act	In section thirty-one, the words "bearing a stamp of ten rupees and"
XIII of 1875	Probates and Letters of Administration .	Section six

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The provisions of the law relating to stamp-duties and Court-fees are now contained in six different Acts, and numerous orders of the Governor General in Council notified from time to time in the Government Gazette during the last seven years It is desirable for the convenience of the public to bring these provisions within the compass of a single enactment, and it is proposed to take this opportunity to introduce measures for the improved working of the law, which experience has shown to be much needed, and at the same time to provide for the acquisition of a moderate increase of revenue from stamp-duties

2 Such increase is to be obtained partly by the amendment of those provisions of the law which are specially designed to protect the revenue from loss through evasion of the payment of the proper stamp-duty, and partly by the enhancement of the present rates of duty in certain cases

3 There is reason to believe that the obligation of stamping documents at the time of their execution is at present largely evaded Prosecutions for such evasion are rarely resorted to, and the criminal penalties provided by the existing law may be said to be almost inoperative, so that frauds upon the revenue are systematically practised in the belief that the worst result to be apprehended from their detection is the levy of a fine of a certain fixed amount, in addition to the unpaid duty. The most important object to be kept in view consequently in the framing of a new Stamp Bill is to stop, as far as may be practicable, every hole of escape from the liability which the law imposes upon the executant of instruments subject to stamp-duty

4 The new preventive provisions are contained in sections 30, 31, 33, 35 and 37, and their main object is to secure the proper scrutiny of instruments liable to stamp-duty when produced by their possessors, and the effective working of the criminal penalty-clauses as a deterrent to wilful evasions

5 It has been shown that, in the present state of the law, the obligation to see that all documents produced in Courts and public offices are properly stamped is generally ignored unless and until the parties producing them desire to put the documents in evidence It is not an uncommon thing for persons to produce documents improperly stamped, and on being told that they will have to pay a specified amount by way of penalty, to withdraw the documents and forego putting them in evidence; and in such cases they are allowed to escape punishment

for the offence which they have committed in not stamping or sufficiently stamping their instruments, and which is not the less an offence against the law and punishable as such, whether they wish to use the instrument or not.

6 Further, where the presiding Judge or officer does take cognizance of the omission to use a proper stamp, some difficulty is found in securing the due punishment of the offender owing to the obscure and somewhat conflicting provisions of the existing law as to the constitution of an "offence" Whilst, on the one hand, the criminal penalty is declared to be incurred upon the mere fact of under-stamping, on the other the provisions relating to the procedure to be followed on the production of unstamped documents deal prominently with the question of intention on the part of the producer, and the Courts generally ignore the presumption of fraudulent intention in the absence of proof of the existence of such intention As such proof is not forthcoming, the producer of the instrument almost invariably escapes, mulcted only in the civil penalty which the Court is empowered to levy at its own discretion and without reference to other authority

7 To meet this state of things, it is provided in section 30 of the Bill that every Court and head of an office shall take notice of and examine all instruments produced before them, that they shall determine whether the instrument is properly stamped, and, if not, shall impound it Section 31 provides for dealing with an impounded instrument which is required to be put in evidence, so that there may be no obstruction to the administration of justice, whilst section 33, amongst other things, provides that this detention of the document and levy of a validating fine in the form of additional duty shall in no case protect the person responsible for the under-stamping from the criminal penalties to which his offence renders him liable Section 35 prescribes the course to be followed by the Collector when under-stamped documents or copies thereof come into his hands, and section 36 determines the effect of the realization of the deficient duty as regards the validity of the instrument, and provides for the ultimate disposal of the latter—according as a criminal prosecution may or may not be undertaken

8 Section 37 contains an entirely new provision and one that seems likely to stimulate the production of instruments liable to stamp-duty and not properly stamped

It frequently happens that the person interested in putting in evidence an insufficiently stamped document was not bound by law to bear the expense of the stamp that should have been used at the time of its execution, yet he has to bear the penalty incurred through the laches of the actual defaulter As a consequence of this state of the law, the person interested in producing the document is often deterred from so doing by the consideration of the penalty In such cases it cannot be doubted that production will be greatly facilitated by the provisions of this section which enable the producer to throw the cost of producing the unstamped or improperly stamped document upon another person

9 Important changes are proposed in regard to some of the instruments chargeable with *ad valorem* duties specified in the first Schedule, namely, Bills of Exchange payable otherwise than on demand, Bonds, Conveyances, Policies of Insurance and other instruments such as Promissory Notes, Leases and Mortgage deeds which are subject to the same duties as Bills of Exchange, Bonds and Conveyances respectively

10 Under the present law all Bonds and Conveyances in which the amount secured, or consideration stated, ranges between Rs 50 and Rs 10,000, and other instruments similarly chargeable, are subject to rates of stamp-duty equivalent to 1 and ½ per cent, respectively, on the maximum amount of each step in the scale of ascents by which the assessment is regulated So far, with one exception only, to be presently stated, the sliding scale of rates of stamp-duty follow the plan of the English stamp law, but the tax is as much heavier in proportion in this country as the rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee and one anna respectively exceed in value the shilling, its half and quarter, and one penny The exception adverted to is that, whereas in the English scale of ascents there is no intermediate step between £100 and £200 or £200 and £300, and so on, in the Indian stamp law the ascents between Rs 1,000 and Rs 10,000 are by steps of Rs 500

11 When the amount involved in the instrument chargeable with stamp-duty exceeds Rs 10,000, the percentage of charge is, by the present stamp law in this country, diminished as the amount upon which the duty is assessed increases, whereas under the English law the same proportion of charge is maintained throughout, whatever may be the amount of the subject-matter of the instrument liable to stamp-duty

12 The rates of stamp-duty also charged on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes other than those payable on demand are, relatively to the duties chargeable on Bonds and Conveyances under the Indian stamp law, lower than the English rates For whilst the stamp law in England imposes on Conveyances, Bonds and Bills of Exchange the duty of 12*d*, 6*d* and about 1½*d* for every £10, here the rates on those three classes of instruments are 16 annas, 8 annas and about 1 anna for every Rs 100 respectively

13 The principle of the changes now proposed may be said to be the equalisation of the existing rates of percentage of duty upon the amount taxed and their adjustment to the English standard—the rupee and its halves and quarters being taken as the equivalent of the shilling and its halves and quarters respectively, and the anna as equal to the penny

14 Some increase also in regard to the duty leviable on documents of certain amounts above Rs 1,000 but below Rs 10,000 is involved in the proposed conversion of the intermediate steps between those amounts from Rs 500 to Rs 1,000, for the purpose of bringing the Indian, into precise conformity with the English, scale of ascents

15 The minimum rate of stamp-duty now payable in the case of Bonds is to be omitted It is thought that all instruments of this class—however low may be the amount involved—can without any hardship bear a four annas tax, whilst so comparatively numerous are the Bonds or other instruments of obligation in respect of amounts not exceeding twenty-five rupees that the additional rate of two annas to which it is proposed to subject them is likely to produce a material increase of revenue.

16 It is proposed to include Policies of Insurance on life in the general class of instruments of insurance liable to stamp-duty, and to double the existing rates of charge on these instruments generally, this change is in fact nothing more than a reversion to the rates chargeable on these documents previously to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869 Then there was no exception in favour of Life Policies, and instruments of insurance generally were charged at the rate of 8 annas per Rs 1,000 of the amount insured

17 Instruments guaranteeing the repayment of loans made upon the deposit of valuable securities are by the present law subjected to a small fixed duty of two rupees only, without reference to the amount of the loan or the extent of the accommodation obtained through the transaction It seems more equitable and consistent with the general principles which govern the determination of stamp duties that these instruments should be taxed according to the amount involved in the transaction, hence it is proposed to substitute an *ad valorem* for a fixed duty, and, having regard to the short period for which the loan is granted, to assess the new duty at one-half of the rate applicable to Bills of Exchange

18 The Bill provides also for the revival of the rule, in regard to the duty leviable on certain promissory notes, which was in force previous to the passing of the Stamp Act of 1869, under which a promissory note made payable at some time exceeding one year from the date of the note was liable to the same rate of duty as a Bond As the obligatory instrument ordinarily executed in this country when loans are taken—the "tamassúk"—is more of the nature of a promissory note than a bond, it seems probable that some unnecessary sacrifice of revenue has resulted from the relinquishment of the former mode of assessment to which it is now proposed to revert in these cases.

19. The limit of amount within which cheques and other orders for the payment of money and receipts are exempted from any stamp-duty is to be reduced from twenty to ten rupees The payment of one anna stamp-duty can hardly be considered an oppressive tax in such cases, whilst so comparatively numerous are the transactions of this kind involving small amounts, that the abolition of the exemption in respect of sums ranging between twenty and ten rupees is likely to secure a considerable increase of revenue Further, the Bill aims at the enforcement of the delivery of a receipt for the payment of any amount in excess of ten rupees in satisfaction of a debt Under the present law a person receiving money in payment of a debt above a certain amount is obliged to grant a receipt to the payer if the latter demands it This enactment has been found by experience to attain its object but very imperfectly, as the payers are generally too indifferent about the matter to exercise their legal right, and consequently the payee it is believed, in a large number, if not the majority, of cases, escapes his obligation As the obligation was imposed solely in the interest of the revenue, the principle on which it rests is not overstrained by the provision of the Bill which, upholding the obligation of the payee, dispenses with the antecedent condition for its enforcement

20 The duty chargeable on instruments evidencing an appraisement or an award is raised by the Bill to about five times its present amount Before 1869, these documents were not subject to any stamp-duty the tax then imposed was purely experimental The increase now proposed still leaves instruments of this description more lightly taxed than they are in England

21 The Bill substitutes an *ad valorem* rate of duty for the fixed amount now chargeable on Partition-deeds That amount is Rs 16 and in some cases proves such a heavy tax that the matter has been made the subject of a reference to Government, an equal charge on all partitions without reference to the value of the property divided must work unsatisfactorily An *ad valorem* duty is a more equitable form of charge, and the rate has been assimilated to that of bonds, which is one-half of the rate to which ordinary deeds of conveyance are subject

22 An *ad valorem* charge is also proposed in lieu of a fixed duty for instruments of gift and exchange All fixed duties are more or less objectionable, as they must either be pitched so low as to bring in no appreciable amount of revenue, or they must press with undue severity in cases in which the property concerned is of inconsiderable value The difficulty of imposing *ad valorem* duties in these cases arises out of the want of a safe basis for their assessment, there being no consideration expressed in the instruments to be charged It is proposed to surmount this difficulty by imposing on the parties the obligation of stating truly—under heavy penalties for fraudulent statements—the approximate value of the subject of the deed of gift or exchange

23 The stamp-duties heretofore chargeable on pleaders' and múkhtars' certificates under the Pleader's Act are included in the Bill as part of the scheme of consolidation It seems only just and consistent that advocates and attorneys should be similarly taxed in respect of the practice of their profession in the Courts of this country, and it is proposed to subject them to the payment of five hundred rupees, and two hundred and fifty rupees stamp-duty, respectively, on their enrolment as advocates and attorneys of a High Court The members of the faculty practising in the Courts of England, Ireland and Scotland are somewhat similarly taxed in respect of such practice

24 The only changes in the rates of Court-fees contemplated by the Bill are (1) in respect of suits instituted in the Courts of Small Causes, (2) the grant of probates of wills and letters of administration, and (3) the fees leviable for the service of processes

25 The new rates for Small Cause Court suits involve a decrease of 2½ per cent in the case of suits of this class instituted in the Presidency Towns, and a proportionate increase of the rates heretofore obtaining in such Courts situated outside those towns

The present rates in the Presidency Towns are 2 annas per rupee or 12½ per cent Elsewhere they are the same as in other Courts, namely, 7½ per cent. on the average amount involved in the suit. The town rate is clearly too high and some relief is called for. This, it is thought, may be

unobjectionably given by the application of the equalisation principle, and the enhancement of the rate heretofore levied in the Mufassal Small Cause Court is defensible on the ground that, as the judicial agency and general machinery of these Courts is more costly than those of the ordinary Civil Courts, whilst a complete determination of the matter in dispute is obtained in the one class of Courts and not in the other, equitable considerations admit of a higher rate of charge upon the litigants in the former case than in the latter

26 Up to 1870 no stamp-duty was charged on Letters of Administration to the effects of deceased persons or Probates of Wills. The rate of duty then fixed was tentative and expressly declared to be subject to revision on the occasion of the next amendment of the law on the subject, it is now proposed to increase it from two, to two and a half per centum

27 The fees now chargeable for the service of processes issuing from the Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts are fixed by rules framed by the High Courts It is proposed to substitute for this procedure the fixed rates specified under Nos 20 and 21 of the fifth schedule of the Bill, and to discontinue the provisions of the existing law for the regulation of the process-serving establishments

The experience gained through the working of the present system, as to the actual cost of serving processes, renders possible the determination of the amount of the fee required in the case of each kind of process to cover the cost of its service, and it seems desirable not only that the Court-fees of this class should, like all other fees leviable under the Court-fees Act, be fixed by the Act itself, but that the regulation of the establishments to be maintained for the service of processes should be under the exclusive control of the Executive authorities

28 It is often asserted that the provisions of the stamp law are so complicated as to be ill-understood by the public generally, and on this ground a disposition has been shown sometimes on the part of the administrators of the law to excuse, or take a very lenient view of, non-compliance with its requirements, the Bill has been framed therefore with the special endeavour to render the requirements of the law generally intelligible, by large additions to the interpretation-clauses, improved arrangement of its provisions and a simpler classification of the contents of the schedules

29 The other alterations of the existing law contained in the Bill relate chiefly to matters of detail or procedure, are of minor importance, and do not appear to call for any special explanation

SIMLA,
The 25th September 1877

F R COCKERELL
A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 17 OF 1877

A Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, and whereas it is also expedient to provide for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23

1. For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say)—

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts.

"23. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively."

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873

2 After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted —

Transfer of ministerial officers

"24 A. The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Madras Government and the Madras High Court desire that the District Judges should have the power of suspending or removing ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs in addition to the power which they now possess under Act III of 1873, section 23, of approving and confirming those officers The first section of the Bill is intended to effect this object

Powers, resembling those conferred by Act VI of 1871, section 37, are also given to transfer ministerial officers from one Court to another

SIMLA,
The 19th September 1877. WHITLEY STOKES.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

[Third publication.]

The following preliminary Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques was referred, have considered the papers specified in the appendix, and have the honour to present this preliminary report.

2 This Bill, of which a draft, hereinafter called the draft Bill, was prepared by the late Indian Law Commission, is intended to be one of the chapters of the Indian Civil Code, and was introduced and referred to a Select Committee in December 1867 The then mercantile members of Council, while admitting the desirability of codification, objected to the draft Bill on account of its deviations from English law In order to obviate this objection several alterations have now been made in its substantial provisions The Bill has also been re-arranged, and some additions have been made in order to supply omissions These changes, which embody most of the suggestions contained in the papers mentioned in the appendix, will appear in detail from this report

3 It may, however, be convenient, before proceeding further, to notice briefly the alterations which have been made in order to render the Bill conformable to English law

4 The draft Bill provided that an indorsee for value after maturity should have only the rights of his indorser This does not except the case of a bill of exchange drawn or accepted for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon we have added an exception in section 80 in order to meet this case

5 The draft Bill discarded days of grace we have recognised this usage in sections 87 and 88 of the present Bill The change has involved (in section 22) a slight alteration of the definition of "maturity"

6 The draft Bill also made all instruments which fell due upon a holiday payable on the next succeeding business day instead of, as in English law, on the next preceding business day, except in the case of a public holiday We have in section 26 adhered to the English law, and have provided that, besides the usual public holidays, such days shall be public holidays within the meaning of the Act as the Local Government may declare

7 The draft Bill made no provision for the case in which interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a note or bill It merely provided that interest at the current rate should be payable on a bill dishonoured by non-acceptance, but only from the maturity of the instrument The same rule was adopted in the case of dishonour by non payment of a note, bill or cheque We have substituted the English law on this subject by declaring (section 101) that, where interest is expressly provided for in the note or bill, it shall be calculated, as against all parties, at the specified rate from the date of the instrument until tender or realization of the amount due Where no interest is specified we have declared (section 101), that, except in cases within section 532 of the Civil Procedure Code, interest shall run at six per cent per annum from the date at which the amount ought to have been paid by the party charged We have also added an explanation that an indorser can only be charged with such interest from the date of the receipt by him of notice of dishonour

8 We have restored (section 117) the rule, which the draft Bill omitted, that a notice of dishonour must inform the party to whom it is given that he will be held liable

9 The draft Bill provided that when a note, bill or cheque had been lost, or would not be produced by the owner, he might nevertheless enforce his claim against the maker or acceptor if he gave security, to the satisfaction of the Court, to indemnify the defendant against the claims of any other person upon the instrument No provision was made for an action against the indorser The English law, however, provides (17 & 18 Vict, c 125, section 87 = Act V of 1866, section 14) that, in *any* action upon a negotiable instrument, the loss of it shall not be set up as a defence if an indemnity is given, to the satisfaction of the Court, against the claims of any other person And the owner of such a document was always entitled in equity to demand payment on giving a sufficient indemnity We have, therefore, considered that we should correctly embody the English law by providing (section 103) that any person liable to pay and paying the amount due on a note, bill or cheque shall be entitled to be indemnified, and by leaving (section 8) the liability of all parties the same as if the instrument had been forthcoming

10 The draft Bill extended to instruments payable to order the principle upon which protection is afforded by English law to the party primarily liable upon an instrument payable to bearer The acceptor, maker or indorser of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, but not of an instrument payable to order, is, by English law, discharged by payment to any person in possession of the instrument, if the payer has no reason to believe the possessor is not the true holder. We have in section 104, clause (*c*), restricted the protection to such instruments

11 The Bill as now altered consists of fourteen chapters In the first chapter we have inserted the usual preliminary matter We have (section 1) excluded hundis from the operation of the Bill We have provided (section 2) for the repeal of some enactments which are replaced by the provisions of the Bill

12 Section 3 contains a definition of the term "banker" drawn from 39 & 40 Vict, c 80, s 3, and of "Notary Public" Notaries are seldom found in the Mufassal, and the Bill provides that their functions may be exercised by persons appointed for that purpose by the Governor General in Council.

13. Chapter II deals with notes, bills and cheques, bills in sets and crossed cheques We have here substituted definitions which appear to be more comprehensive and accurate than those in the draft Bill For instance, according to the original definitions, a bill of exchange differs from a cheque only in requiring that the money ordered by the instrument to be paid should be held at the disposal of the drawer—a distinction which appears to us inaccurate, as a bill of exchange is in law, equally with a cheque, assumed to be drawn against funds in the hands of the drawee. Again, the definition of a cheque would include such an instrument as a tradesman's bill on which the debtor writes an order to pay for presentation to a cash-keeper—the ordinary mode of paying bills in mercantile houses, at least in Calcutta, and one adopted by many private persons According to the draft Bill such an instrument would apparently be negotiable—a very serious result indeed Again, the definition of a cheque does not require that it should be drawn upon a banker or a person acting as such, nor that it should be payable on demand. These are only a few of what seemed to us the more obvious omissions We have, therefore, framed definitions which we think will include all the essentials of these instruments

14 Section 8 defines the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque as a person entitled in his own name to the possession of it and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto The holder of an instrument at the time of its loss or destruction also comes within the definition The corresponding provision of the draft Bill seemed to us vague and unsatisfactory in its definition of "holder," and it was not consistently applied in the substantive provisions of the Bill

15 In section 15 we have modified the definition of indorsement in the draft Bill by providing that it must be made for the purpose of negotiation We have also included in the definition a like signature upon a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument

16 We have added a section (17) providing, in accordance with English law, that, when an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, it shall be taken to be that which the holder elects

17 In section 19 we have supplied an omission in the draft Bill by providing that an instrument in which no time for payment is specified and all cheques are payable on demand

18 Section 20 provides for the filling up by the holder of blanks in a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, but not completed when issued The holder may complete the instrument for any amount covered by the stamp To this section is added as an illustration section 9 of the draft Bill

19 To the four presumptions as to negotiable instruments contained in the draft Bill and stated in section 27 of the present Bill, we have added presumptions that an accepted bill was accepted within a reasonable time after date and before maturity, that every bill or note receipted on the back was paid by the acceptor or maker, that is, by the party primarily liable to pay, and that a lost instrument was duly stamped

20 In addition to the provisions of the draft Bill as to bills in sets we have (section 29) provided for the right of that holder of one of the parts who first acquires title to his part to possession of the other parts We have also defined an acceptor in section 7 so as to include an acceptor of a set of bills

21 In sections 30 to 37 (both inclusive) we have substituted the provisions of the recent English Act (39 & 40 Vict, c 81) for the sections of the draft Bill relating to crossed cheques

22 Chapter III deals with the parties to negotiable instruments

23 Section 38, after providing that all persons capable of contracting may be parties to notes, bills and cheques, adds that a minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

24 Section 39 provides for persons binding themselves through their authorized agents, and adds that a general authority is not sufficient for this purpose, and that an authority to draw a bill does not of itself authorize an indorsement,

25 Sections 41 and 42 provide for the liability of partners on notes, bills and cheques, and section 43 applies the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 42, 43 and 45 and chapter XI, to the rights and liabilities of partners created thereby, as well as to joint rights and liabilities

26 Section 45 defines the liability of the drawee of a bill or cheque

27 Section 46 extends to the case of the maker of a note, a definition contained in section 60 of the draft Bill of the liability of the acceptor of a bill of exchange

28 Section 47 adds to the category of persons who (according to section 61 of the draft Bill) can accept a bill, all or some of several joint drawees

29 Section 49 provides that every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course, that is, to a *bonâ fide* holder for value

30 Section 50 lays down that the maker of a note or cheque, the drawer of a bill until acceptance, and the acceptor are ordinarily the principal parties to the bill and the other parties their sureties, and section 51 adds that each prior party is a principal as regards the holder, and that the intermediate parties between such prior party and the holder are sureties for him By section 52 the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, sections 132 to 147 (both inclusive) are rendered applicable to these relations of suretyship

31 We have added a section (54) estopping the maker of a note, the drawer of a bill or cheque and the acceptor of a bill for the honour of the drawer from denying the original validity of the instrument

32 Section 55 adopts, with modifications, the provisions of section 117 of the Evidence Act, 1872, and of sections 36 and 62 of the draft Bill, which estop the acceptor from denying

the drawer's signature The estoppel is, we think, properly confined by this section to suits by holders other than the drawer

33 Section 56 estops the maker of a note and the acceptor of a bill payable to order from denying the payee's capacity to indorse

34 Section 57 adds to the estoppel against denying false signatures, contained in section 35 of the draft Bill, an estoppel against denying the capacity to contract of any prior party to a negotiable instrument in suit

35 Section 58 also carries on the same subject by declaring the acceptor of a bill with a forged indorsement not to be thereby relieved from liability if he knew it to be forged at the time of acceptance, and section 59 declares that the acceptor of a bill drawn in a fictitious name is not thereby relieved from liability to pay upon an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer

36 These sections supply some omissions in the draft Bill, and, we think, adequately provide for the due currency of negotiable instruments when once put into circulation and for the protection of their holders

37 The Bill then goes on to deal with the consideration for negotiable instruments and to protect the holder for value of instruments with respect to which there may have been originally no consideration, or a subsequent failure of consideration, wholly or in part

38 These sections (60 to 63, both inclusive) are substantially taken from the draft Bill We have added an illustration to section 62

39 Chapter IV deals with negotiation

40 To section 64, which is substantially the same as section 18 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation to the effect that an instrument delivered upon a condition which has not happened is not negotiable except by a holder for value and without notice of such condition

41 Where the holder of a note or bill payable to or to the order of a specified person delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, we think that (with reference to the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 36 and 37) the transferee should not be required to sue in the name of his transferor We have framed section 66 accordingly

42 In section 67 we have, in substantial accordance with section 40 of the draft Bill, dealt with the case of a *bonâ fide* holder for value of a bill transferred without indorsement In such a case we have declared the holder entitled to a return of the consideration if the bill is, after the transfer, avoided on account of any matter prior to the transfer, provided such return is claimed within a reasonable time

43 Section 71 describes the parties who may indorse and negotiate negotiable instruments The draft Bill does not appear to provide with sufficient clearness for this matter

44 Section 76 embodies section 23 of the draft Bill but it completes that section by enacting that an indorsement of a negotiable instrument for part of the amount due thereon transfers a right to retain the instrument and to receive and recover such part in the name of the indorser

45 Section 77 provides that no agreement which is not expressed on the instrument or which is collateral thereto shall be binding upon holders for value or those deriving title from such holders This section embodies and supplements the corresponding provisions of the draft Bill of which section 42 provided that the title of an indorsee should not be affected by transactions independent of the instrument, and section 99 that a holder in due course should not be affected by any agreement between two signers as to the order of their liability unless such agreement appeared on the face of the instrument The section as now drawn extends the draft sections to holders for value and to holders deriving title from holders for value, and also extends section 99 to all agreements not expressed on the instrument

46. Chapter V deals with presentment for acceptance and presentment for payment

47 Section 82 states the essentials of presentment for acceptance in the case of bills payable at or after sight, to which the draft Bill; section 56, clause (1), refers as bills payable after demand We have added a provision that presentment must be made by a person entitled to demand acceptance, and we have provided for the case in which the drawee cannot after reasonable search be found, and also for the case of a bill directed to the drawee at a particular place

48 Section 83 provides for presentment for sight of a promissory note payable at a certain period after sight—a matter unnoticed by the draft Bill

49 Section 84 alters section 56, clause (3), of the draft Bill by restricting the time allowed to the drawee for deliberation to the departure of the next post, if that should happen within the twenty-four hours otherwise allowed This is the English rule upon the subject

50 Sections 85 and 86 lay down the general rule for presentment for payment, which is not distinctly laid down in the draft Bill

51. Section 87, as to presentment for payment of inland instruments payable after date or sight, embodies section 133 of the draft Bill, but we have excluded cheques from this section, as we have provided (section 19), in accordance with English law, that such instruments are only payable on demand.

52 Section 88 provides for presentment for payment of an inland note payable by instalments—a matter omitted from the draft Bill

53 Section 90 modifies sections 139 and 140 of the draft Bill by requiring, in accordance with English law, that an instrument drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must,

in order to charge the maker or drawer, be presented for payment at that place The draft Bill allows presentment to be made in such cases at the place of business or residence of the maker or acceptor.

54 Section 91 embodies the general rule as to the place of presentment.

55 Section 92 extends the rule in section 141 of the draft Bill as to personal presentment to the case of presentment for acceptance

56. Section 93 taken together with section 105 embodies section 101 of the draft Bill, with the modification that the presentment of a cheque must be made before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer, or the drawer will be discharged from liability The draft Bill discharges the drawer only to the extent of his actual loss, but, according to the English cases, he is discharged altogether by such delay, the payee of the cheque being considered as having, by such delay, treated the cheque as payment, and as thereby electing to look to the drawee alone (see *Hopkins* v *Ware*, L R 4 Ex 268)

57 Section 96 is new It provides that presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to a duly authorized agent, or the representative of a deceased party or the assignee of an insolvent party

58 Section 98 states the cases in which presentment for payment is excused It embodies sections 89 and 91 of the draft Bill, and adds the case in which the drawer could not suffer damage by want of presentment, in which case presentment is by English law not necessary as against him

59 Chapter VI treats of payment and interest Section 100 declares that payment should be made to the holder, for payment to any other party does not of itself discharge the maker or acceptor The next two sections, 101 and 102, provide for interest upon notes, bills and cheques, and section 103 for indemnity to the payer of an instrument lost or which cannot be produced

60 Chapter VII deals with discharge from liability on notes, bills and cheques

61 Section 104 provides for the discharge of a maker, acceptor or indorser, not only when the holder cancels the acceptor's or indorser's name, and when the maker, acceptor or indorser pays the amount due (sections 38, 85, 87, and 88 of the draft Bill), but also where the holder releases or otherwise discharges the maker, acceptor or indorser

62 Section 107 adopts the provisions of 16 & 17 Vict., c 59, section 19 by which the drawer of a cheque payable to order and purporting to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee is discharged by payment in due course

63 To section 110, which embodies sections 109 and 110 of the draft Bill, we have added an explanation showing what are material alterations in a negotiable instrument

64 Section 111 is new, and provides that in special cases, such as that of a blank stamped instrument, an uncrossed cheque and an instrument endorsed in blank, a material alteration made by an indorsee discharges his indorser from liability to him in respect of the consideration as well as of the instrument

65 Section 113 embodies section 115 of the draft Bill and section 11 of 39 & 40 Vict, c 81, relating to crossed cheques

66 Chapter VIII treats of notice of dishonour

67 Section 116 substantially agrees with sections 125, 127 and 131 of the draft Bill, but we have altered the description of the parties to whom notice of dishonour by non-acceptance or non-payment must be given the description now adopted is that those parties must include all whom the holder seeks to make severally liable on the instrument, and some one of any parties jointly liable, but notice to the maker, drawee or acceptor is unnecessary.

68 Section 117 collects into one section a number of provisions as to the form of notice and the mode of giving it These provisions are scattered over sections 126, 127, 128 and 130 of the draft Bill We have already pointed out that this section differs from the draft Bill in requiring notice to the party addressed that he will be held liable

69 Section 119 adds to section 132 of the draft Bill the provision that a party receiving notice of dishonour through his agent for presentment is entitled to the same period after such receipt for the purpose of giving notice as the holder has for giving notice

70 Section 121 describes the cases in which no notice of dishonour is necessary These cases include, besides those of dispensation by the party entitled to notice and of inability to give the notice (which are provided for in sections 66, 67, 68, 92 and 93 of the draft Bill), the case of the drawer countermanding payment, the case where the party charged could not suffer from want of such notice, the case of an acceptor who is also a drawer, the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable, and the case in which the party knowing the facts unconditionally promises to pay the amount due on the instrument

71 Chapter IX contains the rules for noting and protest

72 Section 122 substantially corresponds with section 119 of the draft Bill, but it allows the noting to be made either upon the instrument, or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each And the rules as to noting and protest are confined to bills and notes, whereas the draft Bill extended them to cheques—an extension for which there is apparently no authority

73 We have inserted in sections 123 and 124 provisions regarding protest for better security

74 In section 126 we have reproduced the provisions of Act VI of 1840, section 4, and of 2 & 3 Wm 4, c. 98, as to protest for non-payment after dishonour by non-acceptance.

75 Chapter X contains rules for calculating the reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting We have added in section 129 a provision that, in the case of notice of dishonour, when the parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

76 Chapter XI deals with acceptance and payment for honour We provide (section 131) for the case of protest for better security In accordance with a recent case (*In re Overend, Gurney and Company*, L R 6 Eq 344), we have declared (section 136) that the payer for honour shall have all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment

77 Chapter XII, which treats of compensation, retains (section 137) the provisions of the draft Bill (section 65) substantially unaltered

78 Chapter XIII treats of foreign bills and restricts to foreign bills the section (73) of the draft Bill, which deals with the dishonour of a bill naming a drawee in case of need

79 The provisions of chapter XIV as to international law are substantially those of the draft Bill

80 In conclusion, we desire to express our obligations to the following honourable and learned Judges, namely, Messrs Turner, Kennedy, West and Nánábhái Haridás to the Madras Chamber of Commerce to Mr Stewart Gladstone, Mr R Stewart, Mr Dickson (late Secretary and Treasurer to the Bank of Bengal), and Mr Scrymgeour, the Calcutta Agent of the Oriental Bank Corporation We recommend that the Bill as now altered be republished in the *Gazette of India* and the local Gazettes, that the opinions of the Local Governments, the High Courts and the mercantile community be invited thereon, and that its further consideration be stayed till the Council re-assembles in Calcutta

SIMLA,
The 4th October 1877

WHITLEY STOKES
E C BAYLEY
F R COCKERELL

APPENDIX

From Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, No. 2833, dated 3rd December 1867

„ Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 22nd October 1867

„ Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces, No 2541, dated 22nd November 1867

Remarks by Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal

From Junior Secretary to Government of Bengal, No 4601, dated 30th December 1867, and enclosures

„ First Assistant Resident, Haidarábád, No 47, dated 12th December 1867, and enclosures

„ Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, Legislative Department, No 3, dated 14th January 1868

„ Officiating Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, No 388, dated 9th December 1867, and enclosures.

„ Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 214—221, dated 21st January 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, No 284, dated 18th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No 767, dated 13th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Commissioner, Mysore, No 7036—233, dated 11th March 1868, and enclosures

„ Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No 1059, dated 9th July 1868, and enclosures

Note by Edward Gay, Esq, dated 16th December 1867

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No 4396, dated 10th October 1868, and enclosures

„ Secretary to Government, Panjab, No 1518, dated 20th November 1868, and enclosure

„ Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No. 1582, dated 8th December 1868, and enclosure

„ Bábu Piyári Chand Mittra, dated 6th January 1869

„ Acting Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 398, dated 4th February 1869, and enclosures.

„ Agents and Managers of certain Banks in Calcutta

„ Acting Secretary to Government, Madras, No 1198, dated 22nd July 1869, and enclosures

„ Managers and Agents of certain Joint Stock Banks, Bombay, dated 21st October 1869.

No. II.

THE NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS BILL, 1877.

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SCHEDULE

A Bill to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

Preamble

Whereas it is expedient to define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1877 "

Local extent

It extends to the whole of British India, but nothing in this Act applies to hundis,

Commencement

And it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1878

Repeal of enactments

2 On and from that day the enactments specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof

Interpretation clause

3. In this Act—

"Banker"

"Banker" includes persons or a corporation or company acting as bankers, and

"Notary Public"

"Notary Public" includes also any officer appointed by the Governor General in Council to perform the functions of a Notary Public under this Act

CHAPTER II

OF NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Promissory Note

4. A promissory note is an instrument in writing (not being a bank note or a currency note) containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker, to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such undertaking is made, or to the bearer of the instrument

Illustrations

A signs instruments in the following terms —

(*a*) "I promise to pay B or order Rs 500"

(*b*) "I promise to account with B or order for Rs 500 value received by me"

(*c*) "I acknowledge myself to be indebted to B in Rs 1,000, to be paid on demand, for value received

(*d*) "Mr B, I O U Rs 1,000"

The instruments respectively marked (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) are promissory notes The instrument marked (*d*) is not a promissory note

Bill of exchange

5 A bill of exchange is an instrument in writing (not being a cheque) containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given or to the bearer of the instrument

Cheque

6 A cheque is an instrument in writing, containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a specified banker to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of, a person ascertainable when such order is given, or to the bearer thereof

"Drawer"
"Drawee"

7 The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called the "drawer," the person thereby directed to pay is called the "drawee"

"Drawee in case of need"

When the bill gives the name of any person in addition to the drawee to be resorted to in case of need, such person is called a "drawee in case of need"

"Acceptor"

After the drawee of a bill has signed his assent upon the bill, or if there are more parts thereof than one, upon one of such parts, and delivered the same, or

given notice of such signing, to the holder or to some person on his behalf, he is called the "acceptor"

"Acceptor for honour"

When acceptance is refused and the bill is protested for non acceptance, and any person accepts it *supra protest* for honour of the drawer or of any one of the indorsers, such person is called an "acceptor for honour"

"Payee"

The person named in the instrument, to whom or to whose order the money is by the instrument directed to be paid, is called the "payee"

"Holder"

8. The "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque means any person entitled in his own name to the possession thereof and to receive or recover the amount due thereon from the parties thereto

Where the note, bill or cheque is lost or destroyed, its holder is the person so entitled at the time of such loss or destruction

"Holder in due course"

9. "Holder in due course" means any person who became the possessor of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque if payable to bearer, or the payee or indorsee thereof, if payable to, or to the order of, a payee, for valuable consideration before the amount mentioned in it became payable, and without having reason to believe that any defect existed in the title of the person from whom he derived his title

"Payment in due course"

10 "Payment in due course" means payment in accordance with the apparent tenor of the instrument in good faith and without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that such person is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned

Inland instrument

11 A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque drawn or made in British India, and made payable in, or drawn upon any person resident in, British India shall be deemed to be an inland instrument

Foreign instrument

12. Any such instrument not so drawn, made or made payable shall be deemed to be a foreign instrument

"Negotiable instrument"

13. A "negotiable instrument" means a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque expressed to be payable to, or to the order of, a specified person, or to " or order," or to the bearer thereof

Negotiation

14. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is transferred to any person, so as to constitute that person the holder thereof, the instrument is said to be negotiated

Indorsement

15. When the maker or holder of a negotiable instrument signs the same, otherwise than as such maker, for the purpose of negotiation, on the back or face thereof or on a slip of paper annexed thereto, or so signs for the same purpose a stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, he is said to indorse the same and is called the "indorser"

Indorsement "in blank and "in full"

16. If the indorser signs his name only, the indorsement is said to be "in blank," and if he adds a direction to pay the whole or any part of the amount mentioned in the instrument to, or to the order of, a specified person, the indorsement is said to be "in full," and the person so specified is called the "indorsee" of the instrument

"Indorsee"

Ambiguous instruments

17 Where an instrument may be construed either as a promissory note or bill of exchange, the holder may at his election treat it as either, and the instrument shall be thenceforward treated accordingly

Where amount is stated differently in figures and words

18 If the amount promised or ordered to be paid is stated differently in figures and in words, the amount stated in words shall be the amount promised or ordered to be paid

Instruments payable on demand

19 A promissory note or bill of exchange, in which no time for payment is specified, and a cheque are payable on demand

Blank stamped instruments

20 Where a stamped paper, which is intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument, is signed and delivered by a competent person as maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser, the holder thereof may complete the same by filling up any blanks therein, and the person so signing shall be liable upon such instrument, in the capacity in which he signed the same, for any amount which may be specified therein not exceeding the amount covered by the stamp thereon

Illustration

A stamped paper intended to be completed as a negotiable instrument is made payable to " or order the holder of such instrument may fill up the blank with his own name, or that of any other person

Subscribing to alternative liability

21 Where a promissory note is signed by two persons, and it appears on the face of it that one of them subscribes only to an alternative liability, such one is not liable on the note as maker, but is liable as guaranteeing its payment by the maker

"Maturity

22 The maturity of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is the date at which it is payable

"At sight
"After sight

23 In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expression "at sight" means on demand The expression "after sight" means, in a promissory note, after presentment for sight, and in a bill of exchange, after acceptance or protest for non-acceptance

Date on which bill or note payable so many months after date or sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity

24 In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a stated number of months after date or after sight, or after a certain event, is at maturity, the period stated shall be held to terminate on the day of the month which corresponds with the day on which the instrument

is dated or presented for acceptance or sight or the event happens It the month in which the period would terminate has no corresponding day, the period shall be held to terminate on the last day of such month

Illustrations

(*a*) A negotiable instrument dated 1st February is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 1st of March

(*b*) A negotiable instrument dated 29th January 1877 is made payable at one month after date The instrument is at maturity on the 28th February 1877

(*c*) A negotiable instrument dated 30th August 1877 is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

(*d*) A promissory note or bill of exchange dated 31st August 1877 is made payable three months after date The instrument is at maturity on the 30th November 1877

25 In calculating the date at which a promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable a certain number of days after date or sight or after a certain event is at maturity, the day of the date, or of presentment for acceptance or sight, or on which the event happens, shall be excluded

Date on which bill or note payable so many days after date or sight or after a certain event is at maturity

26 When the day on which a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is at maturity is not a business day, the instrument shall be deemed to be due on the next preceding business day, but if the day of maturity is a public holiday, then on the next succeeding business day

When day of maturity is a holiday

Explanation —The expression "public holiday" includes Sundays New-Year's day, Christmas day If either of such day falls on a Sunday, the next following Monday Good-Friday and any other day declared by the Local Government by notification in the official Gazette, to be a public holiday within the meaning of this Act

27 Until the contrary is proved, the following presumptions shall be made —

Presumptions as to negotiable instruments

(*a*) that every negotiable instrument was made, drawn, accepted, indorsed, negotiated and transferred for valuable consideration

of valuable consideration

(*b*) that every accepted bill of exchange was accepted within a reasonable time after its date and before its maturity

as to time of acceptance,

(*c*) that every transfer of a negotiable instrument was made before its maturity

as to time of transfer,

(*d*) that every promissory note or bill of exchange accepted on the back was paid by the maker or acceptor thereof respectively

as to payment

(*e*) that the holder of a negotiable instrument is a holder in due course

holder in due course

(*f*) that the indorsements appearing upon a negotiable instrument were made in the order in which they appear thereon

order of indorsements,

(*g*) that a lost bill of exchange, promissory note or cheque was duly stamped

as to stamp

Bills in Sets

28. Bill of exchange may be drawn in parts, each part being numbered and containing a condition that it shall continue payable only so long as the others remain unpaid All the parts together make a set, but the whole set constitutes only one bill, and is extinguished when one of the parts, if a separate bill, would be extinguished

Set of bills

Exception —When a person accepts or indorses different parts of the bill in favour of different persons, he is liable on each part as if it were a separate bill

29. That holder of one of the parts, who first acquired title to his part, is entitled to the other parts of the same set .

Holder of first acquired part entitled to all

Crossed Cheques

30. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the words "and company" or any abbreviation thereof, between two parallel transverse lines, or of two parallel transverse lines simply, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed generally

Cheque crossed generally

31. Where a cheque bears across its face an addition of the name of a banker, either with or without the words "not negotiable," that addition shall be deemed a crossing, and the cheque shall be deemed to be crossed specially, and to be crossed to that banker

Cheque crossed specially

32 Where a cheque is uncrossed, the holder may cross it generally or specially

Crossing after issue

Where a cheque is crossed generally, the holder may cross it specially

Where a cheque is crossed generally or specially, the holder may add the words "not negotiable"

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker to whom it is crossed may again cross it specially to another banker, his agent for collection

33 Where a cheque is crossed generally, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to a banker

Payment of cheque crossed generally

Where a cheque is crossed specially, the banker on whom it is drawn shall not pay it otherwise than to the banker to whom it is crossed, or his agent for collection

Payment of cheque crossed specially

34 Where a cheque is crossed specially to more than one banker, except when crossed to an agent for the purpose of collection, the banker on whom it is drawn shall refuse payment thereof

Payment of cheque crossed specially more than once

35 Where the banker on whom a crossed cheque is drawn has paid the same in due course, the banker paying the cheque, and (in case such cheque has come to the hands of the payee) the drawer thereof, shall respectively be entitled to the same rights, and be placed in the same position in all

Payment in due course of crossed cheque

respects, as they would respectively be entitled to and placed in if the amount of the cheque had been paid to and received by the true owner thereof

Payment of crossed cheque out of due course

36. Any banker paying a cheque crossed generally otherwise than to a banker, or a cheque crossed specially otherwise than to the banker to whom the same shall be crossed, or his agent for collection, being a banker, shall be liable to the true owner of the cheque for any loss he may sustain owing to the cheque having been so paid

Cheque bearing "not negotiable"

37. A person taking a cheque crossed generally or specially, bearing in either case the words "not negotiable," shall not have, and shall not be capable of giving, a better title to the cheque than that which the person from whom he took it had

But a banker who has in good faith and without negligence received payment from a customer of a cheque crossed generally or specially to himself shall not, in case the title to the cheque proves defective, incur any liability to the true owner of the cheque by reason only of having received such payment

CHAPTER III

PARTIES TO NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

Capacity to make, &c, promissory notes, &c

38 Every person capable of contracting, according to the law to which he is subject, may bind himself and be bound by the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, delivery and negotiation of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque

Minor

A minor may draw, indorse, deliver and negotiate such instruments so as to bind all parties except himself

Agency

39 Every person capable of binding himself or of being bound as in the last preceding section mentioned, may so bind himself or be bound by a duly authorized agent acting in his name

A general authority to transact business and to receive and discharge debts does not confer upon an agent the power of accepting or indorsing bills of exchange so as to bind his principal

An authority to draw bills of exchange does not of itself import an authority to indorse

Liability of agent signing

40 An agent who signs his name to a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, without indicating thereon that he signs as agent, or that he does not intend thereby to incur personal responsibility, is liable personally on the instrument, except to those who know that he signed as agent, or but he had no such intention

Acceptance and drawees not partners

41 When there are several drawees of a bill of exchange who are not partners, each of them can accept it for himself, but none of them can accept for another without his authority

When partner bound by promissory notes &c

42 When it is within the scope of the business of a partnership to make, draw, accept, indorse or negotiate promissory notes, bills of exchange or cheques, any partner may bind his firm by making, drawing, accepting, indorsing or negotiating such instruments in the name of his firm, but not otherwise

Exception A partner may bind his firm by accepting in his own name, for partnership purposes, a bill drawn upon the firm

Partnership and joint rights and liabilities

43 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, sections 12, 13 and 45, and those of chapter XI of the same Act shall respectively apply to all joint rights and liabilities created by promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques, and to the rights and liabilities thereon of partners

Liability of drawer

44 The drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque is bound, in case of dishonour by the drawee or acceptor thereof, to compensate the holder for any loss or damage caused thereby, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, the drawer as hereinafter provided

Liability of drawee

45 The drawee of a bill of exchange or cheque, having sufficient funds of the drawer in his hands properly applicable to the payment of such bill or cheque, must accept the bill or pay the cheque when duly required so to do, and, in default of such acceptance or payment, must compensate the drawer for any loss or damage caused by such default

Liability of maker of note and acceptor of bill

46. Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 79, 85, 89, 90, 104 and 109, and in the absence of a contract to the contrary,—

(*a*) the maker of a promissory note and the acceptor before maturity of a bill of exchange, are bound to pay the amount thereof according to the apparent tenor of the note or acceptance respectively, and

(*b*) the acceptor of a bill of exchange at or after maturity is bound to pay the amount thereof to the holder on demand

In default of such payment as aforesaid, such maker or acceptor is bound to compensate any party thereto for any loss or damage sustained by him, and caused by such default

Only drawee can be acceptor except in need or for honour

47 No person except the drawee of a bill of exchange, or all or some of several joint drawees or a person named therein as a drawee in case of need or an acceptor for honour, can bind himself by an acceptance

Liability of indorser

48 Except as provided in sections 38, 61, 62, 63, 75, 76, 79, 82, 85, 85, 89, 93, 101, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110 and 121, clause (*a*), and in the absence of a contract to the contrary, every person who indorses and delivers a negotiable instrument before maturity, without, in such indorsement, expressly excluding or making conditional his own liability, is bound thereby to every subsequent holder, in case of dishonour by the drawee, acceptor or maker, to compensate such holder for any loss or

damage caused to him by such dishonour, provided due notice of dishonour has been given to, or received by, such indorser as hereinafter provided

Every indorser after dishonour is liable as upon an instrument payable on demand

Liability of prior parties to holder in due course

49 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is liable thereon to a holder in due course

Maker, drawer and acceptor principals

50 The maker of a promissory note or cheque, the drawer of a bill of exchange until acceptance, and the acceptor are, as between themselves and any other parties thereto, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between themselves and such parties, liable thereon as principal debtors, and the other parties thereto are liable thereon as sureties for them

Prior party a principal in respect of each subsequent party

51 Every prior party to a negotiable instrument is, as between himself and the holder thereof, in the absence of any contract to the contrary between himself and the holder, liable thereon as a principal debtor, and the parties thereto, subsequent to him and prior to such holder, are liable to the holder as sureties for such prior party

Illustration

A draws a bill on B, who accepts A afterwards indorses the bill to C C to D, and D to E As between F and B, B is the principal debtor and A C and D are his sureties As between E and A A is the principal debtor, and C and D are his sureties As between E and C, C is the principal debtor and D is his surety

Suretyship

52 The provisions of sections 132 to 147, both inclusive, of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, shall apply to the relations of suretyship between parties to negotiable instruments

Discharge of indorser's liability

53 The indorser of a negotiable instrument is not discharged from his liability thereupon by the holder having merely forborne to sue a prior party, but where the holder, without the consent of the indorser, destroys or impairs the indorser's remedy against a prior party, the indorser is discharged from liability to the holder to the same extent as if the instrument had been paid at maturity

Illustration

A is the holder of a bill of exchange made payable to the order of B, which contains the following indorsements in blank —

First indorsement, "John De Souza"
Second indorsement, "Peter Williams"
Third indorsement, Wright and Co
Fourth indorsement, "John Rozario

This bill A puts in suit against John Rozario and strikes out the indorsements by Peter Williams and Wright and Co A is not entitled to recover anything from John Rozario

Estoppel against denying original validity of instrument

54 No maker of a promissory note and no drawer of a bill of exchange or cheque, and no acceptor of a bill of exchange for the honour of the drawer shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the validity of the instrument as originally made or drawn

Estoppel against denying drawer's signature

55 No acceptor of a bill of exchange shall, in a suit thereon by a holder other than the drawer, be permitted to deny that the bill was drawn by the person by whom it purports to have been drawn

Estoppel against denying capacity of payee to indorse

56. No maker of a promissory note and no acceptor of a bill of exchange payable to, or to the order of, a specified person shall, in a suit thereon, be permitted to deny the capacity of the payee thereof to indorse the same

Estoppel against denying signature or capacity of prior party

57. No indorser of a negotiable instrument shall, in a suit thereon by a subsequent holder, be permitted to deny the signature or capacity to contract of any prior party to the instrument

Acceptor bound although indorsement forged.

58. An acceptor of a bill of exchange is not relieved from liability, by reason that an indorsement thereon is forged, if he knew or had reason to believe such indorsement to be forged when he accepted the bill

Acceptance of bill drawn in fictitious name

59. An acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name is not, by reason that such name is fictitious, relieved from liability to any holder claiming under an indorsement by the same hand as the drawer's signature, and purporting to be made by the drawer

Party receiving consideration liable to subsequent parties

60. If at any time there has been valuable consideration between any parties to a negotiable instrument for the making, drawing, acceptance, indorsement, negotiation or transfer thereof, the party receiving such consideration is, except as provided in sections 38, 62, 63, 75, 82, 83, 85, 89, 90, 93, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110 and 111, and in the absence of any contract to the contrary, liable upon the instrument to all subsequent parties thereto, and every subsequent holder is a holder for consideration

Illustrations

(*a*) A indorses a bill of exchange to B, at the request of C, for C's account with B B is a holder of the bill for consideration, and if he indorses it as a present to D, D is a holder for consideration

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument, indorses it in full to B in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B, for consideration, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

(*c*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument indorses it in full to B, in the belief that B has done something which he has not done B, for consideration proceeding from C, indorses the instrument in blank to C, and C indorses it to D, D strikes out C's indorsement D is a holder of the instrument for consideration

Party not liable to one from whom no consideration moved

61. When there was no consideration for the making, drawing, acceptance or indorsement of a negotiable instrument, or when the consideration has wholly failed, the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is not liable thereon to the party in whose favour the instrument was so made, drawn, accepted or indorsed, or to any party claiming through such party, unless valuable con-

sideration moved from the claimant or from some party through whom he derives title But the maker, drawer, acceptor or indorser is liable to compensate any subsequent party who, being liable on such instrument, pays the amount due thereon

Partial absence or failure of money-consideration

62. When the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque consisted of money, and was originally absent in part or has subsequently failed in part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him is proportionally reduced

Explanation —The drawer of a bill of exchange stands in immediate relation with the acceptor The maker of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, stands in immediate relation with the payee, and the indorser with his indorsee Other signers may by agreement stand in immediate relation with a holder

Illustration

A draws a bill on B for Rs 500 payable to the order of A B accepts the bill, but subsequently dishonours it by non payment A sues B on the bill B proves that it was accepted for value as to Rs 400, and as an accommodation to the plaintiff as to the residue A can only recover Rs 400

Partial failure of consideration not consisting of money

63. Where a part of the consideration for which a person signed a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, though not consisting of money, is readily ascertainable in money, and there has been a failure of that part, the sum which a holder standing in immediate relation with such signer is entitled to receive from him, is proportionally reduced

CHAPTER IV

OF NEGOTIATION.

Negotiation by delivery

64 Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to bearer is negotiable by delivery thereof

Exception —A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque delivered on condition that it is not to take effect except in a certain event is not negotiable (except in the hands of a holder for value without notice) unless such event happens

Illustrations

(*a*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer, delivers it to B's agent to keep for B The instrument has been negotiated

(*b*) A, the holder of a negotiable instrument payable to bearer which is in the hands of A's banker, who is at the time the banker of B, directs the banker to transfer the instrument to B's credit in the banker's account with B The banker does so, and accordingly now possesses the instrument as B's agent The instrument has been negotiated, and B has become the holder of it

Negotiation by indorsement

65. Subject to the provisions of section 79, a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to, or to the order of, a specified person is negotiable by the holder by indorsement and delivery thereof

Transfer without indorsement

66. If the holder of such an instrument as in the last preceding section mentioned, delivers it to another person without indorsing it, but with intent to transfer his title thereto, the transferee acquires by such delivery all the rights which the transferor had as holder except the right of negotiation, and he may sue upon the instrument in his own name

Liability of transferor without indorsement

67 If such transfer, as in the last preceding section mentioned, is made for valuable consideration to a person having no reason to believe in the existence of any matter affecting the validity of the instrument or of the transfer thereof, and the instrument is thereafter avoided as against any party on account of matters prior to such transfer, the transferor is bound to return to the transferee the consideration received, provided that such return is claimed within a reasonable time.

Conversion of indorsement in blank into in dorsement in full

68 The holder of a negotiable instrument indorsed in blank may, without signing his own name, by writing above the indorser's signature a direction to pay to any other person as indorsee, convert the indorsement in blank into an indorsement in full, and the holder does not thereby incur the responsibility of an indorser.

Effect of indorsement

69 The indorsement of a negotiable instrument transfers to the indorsee the property therein with the right of further negotiation, but the indorsement may, by express words, be restrained to a transfer of the property without such right, or may merely constitute the indorsee an agent to indorse the instrument, or to receive its contents for the indorser, or for some other specified person

Negotiability may be restricted or excluded

70 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, restrict or exclude the right of the indorsee to negotiate the instrument, although the instrument was, at the time of such words being written, payable to the bearer thereof

Illustrations

B signs the following indorsements on different negotiable instruments —

(*a*) "Pay the contents to C only"

(*b*) "Pay C for my use"

(*c*) "Pay C or order for the account of B"

(*d*) "The within must be credited to C"

These indorsements exclude the right of further negotiation by C

(*e*) "Pay C"

(*f*) "Pay C value in account with the Oriental Bank"

(*g*) "Pay the contents to C being part of the consideration in a certain deed of assignment executed by C to the indorser and others"

These indorsements do not exclude the right of further negotiation by C

Who may negotiate

71 Every sole maker, drawer, payee or indorsee, or all of several joint makers, drawers, payees or indorsees of a negotiable instrument may, if the negotiability of such instrument has not been restricted or excluded, as in the last preceding section mentioned, indorse and negotiate the same

Explanation —Nothing in this section enables a maker or drawer to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is in lawful possession or is holder thereof, or enables a payee or indorsee to indorse or negotiate an instrument, unless he is holder thereof.

Illustration

A bill is drawn payable to A or order A indorses it to B, the indorsement not containing the words "or order," or any equivalent words B may negotiate the instrument

Indorser who excludes his own liability or makes it conditional

72 The indorser of a negotiable instrument may, by express words in the indorsement, exclude his own liability thereon, or make such liability or the right of the indorsee to receive the amount due thereon, depend upon the happening of a specified event, although such event may never happen

Where an indorser so excludes his liability and afterwards becomes the holder of the instrument, all intermediate indorsers are liable to him

Illustrations

(*a*) The indorser of a negotiable instrument signs his name, adding the words—

"Without recourse to me"

Upon this indorsement he incurs no liability

(*b*) A, the payee and holder of a bill of exchange, indorses it to B, and B to C C then indorses it back to A, each of these indorsements being in due course A is reinstated in his former rights upon the instrument, but has not acquired any rights against B or C

(*c*) A is the payee and holder of a negotiable instrument Excluding personal liability by an indorsement "without recourse," he transfers the instrument to B, and B indorses it to C, who indorses it to A A is not only reinstated in his former rights, but has the rights of an indorsee against B and C.

Holder deriving title from holder in due course

73. A holder of a negotiable instrument who derives title from a holder in due course has the rights thereon of that holder in due course

Instrument indorsed in blank

74. A negotiable instrument indorsed in blank is payable to the bearer thereof even although originally payable to order

Conversion of indorsement in blank into indorsement in full

75. If a negotiable instrument after having been indorsed in blank is indorsed in full, the amount of it cannot be claimed from the indorser in full, except by the person to whom it has been indorsed in full, or by one who derives title through such person

Indorsement for part of sum due

76. Where a negotiable instrument is indorsed for part of the sum due thereon to the indorser, the indorsement transfers only a right to retain the instrument, and to receive or sue for such part in the name of the indorser

Collateral agreements

77. No agreement between any parties to a negotiable instrument which is not expressed thereon, or which is collateral thereto, is binding upon any other holder thereof for valuable consideration, or upon any holder deriving title from a holder for valuable consideration

Illustration

A person who is a creditor of A signs, as acceptor, a bill of exchange in A's favour for 3,000 rupees A being the holder indorses it for value to B who is aware that the acceptor was a creditor of A A's debt to the acceptor cannot be set off against B's claim on the bill

Legal representative cannot by delivery only negotiate instrument indorsed by deceased

78. The legal representative of a deceased person cannot negotiate by delivery a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque payable to order and indorsed by the deceased but not delivered

Instrument obtained by unlawful means or for illegal consideration

79. When a negotiable instrument has been lost, or has been obtained from any maker, acceptor or holder thereof by unlawful means, or for an illegal consideration, no possessor or indorsee, who claims through the person who so obtained the instrument, is entitled to receive the amount due thereon from such maker, acceptor or holder, or from any party prior to such holder, unless such possessor or indorsee is, or some person through whom he claims was, a holder thereof in due course

Instrument acquired after dishonour or when overdue

80 The holder of a negotiable instrument, who has acquired it after dishonour, whether by non-acceptance or non-payment, with notice thereof, or after maturity, has only the rights thereon of his transferor

Accommodation note or bill

Provided that any person who, in good faith and for valuable consideration, becomes the holder, after maturity, of a promissory note or bill of exchange made, drawn or accepted without consideration for the purpose of enabling some party thereto to raise money thereon, may recover the amount of the note or bill from any prior party

Illustration

The acceptor of a bill of exchange, when he accepted it, deposited with the drawer certain goods as a collateral security for the payment of the bill, with power to the drawer to sell the goods and apply the proceeds in discharge of the bill if it were not paid at maturity The bill not having been paid at maturity, the drawer sold the goods and retained the proceeds, but indorsed the bill to A A's title is subject to the same objection as the drawer's title

Instrument negotiable till payment or satisfaction

81. A negotiable instrument may be negotiated (except by the maker, drawee or acceptor after maturity) until payment or satisfaction thereof by the maker, drawee or acceptor at or after maturity, but not after such payment or satisfaction

CHAPTER V

OF PRESENTMENT

Presentment for acceptance

82. A bill of exchange payable at or after sight must, if no time or place is specified therein for presentment, be presented to the drawee thereof for acceptance, if he can, after reasonable search, be found, by a person entitled to demand acceptance, within a reasonable time after it is drawn, and in business hours on a business day In default of such presentment, no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

If the drawee cannot, after reasonable search, be found, the bill is dishonoured

If the bill is directed to the drawee at a particular place, it must be presented at that place, and if at the due date for presentment he has absconded, the bill is dishonoured

Presentment of promissory note for sight

83 A promissory note, payable at a certain period after sight, must be presented to the maker thereof for sight, by a person entitled to demand payment, within a reasonable time after it is made and in business hours on a business day. In default of such presentment

no party thereto is liable thereon to the person making such default

Drawee's time for deliberation

84. The drawee of a bill of exchange presented to him for acceptance may retain the same until the end of twenty-four hours, or until the next post to the holder, whichever first happens, to consider whether he will accept it

Explanation.—In calculating the twenty-four hours mentioned in this section, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Presentment for payment.

85. Promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques must be presented for payment to the maker, acceptor or drawee thereof respectively, by or on behalf of the holder as hereinafter provided In default of such presentment, the other parties thereto are not liable thereon to such holder

Exception.—No presentment is necessary of a promissory note payable on demand in order to charge the maker thereof

Hours for presentment

86 Presentment for payment must be made during the usual hours of business, and, if at a banker's, within banking hours

Presentment for payment of inland instrument payable after date or sight

87. An inland promissory note or bill of exchange, made payable at a specified period after date or sight thereof, must be presented for payment within three days after the end of such period

Presentment for payment of inland promissory note payable by instalments

88. An inland promissory note payable by instalments must be presented for payment within three days after the date fixed for payment of each instalment, and non-payment on such presentment has the same effect as non-payment of a note at maturity

Presentment for payment of instrument payable at specified place and not elsewhere

89. A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque made, drawn or accepted payable at a specified place and not elsewhere must, in order to charge any party, thereto, be presented for payment at that place.

Instrument payable at specified place.

90 A promissory note or bill of exchange made drawn or accepted payable at a specified place must, in order to charge the maker or drawer thereof, be presented for payment at that place

Presentment where no exclusive place specified

91. A promissory note or bill of exchange, not made payable as in the last two preceding sections mentioned, must be presented for payment at one of the places specified (if any), or at the place of business (if any), or at the usual residence, of the maker, drawee or acceptor thereof, as the case may be

Presentment when maker, &c, has no known place of business or residence

92. If the maker, drawee or acceptor of a negotiable instrument has no known place of business or fixed residence, and no place is specified in the instrument for presentment for acceptance or payment, such presentment may be made to him in person wherever he can be found

Presentment of cheque to charge drawer

93. A cheque must, in order to charge the drawer, be presented at the bank upon which it is drawn within a reasonable time after it was first received from the drawer, or before the relation between the drawer and his banker has been altered to the prejudice of the drawer

Presentment of cheque to charge any other person

94. A cheque must, in order to charge any person except the drawer, be presented within a reasonable time after receipt thereof from such person

Presentment of instrument payable on demand

95. A negotiable instrument payable on demand must be presented for payment within a reasonable time after it is received by the holder

Presentment by or to agent, representative of deceased, or assignee of insolvent

96. Presentment for acceptance or payment may be made by or to the duly authorized agent of the drawee, maker or acceptor, as the case may be, or where he has died, to his legal representative, or where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee

Posting instruments to be presented

97 When the holder of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, and the maker, acceptor or drawee reside in differenr places, the instrument may be forwarded by post for the purpose of being presented for payment In such case, when there is a daily post, the instrument must be posted at some time not later than the last post on the day following that on which the holder has received such instrument, and the person receiving such instrument by the post must present it not later than the day following its receipt, where there is not a daily post, the instrument must be forwarded and presented within a reasonable time

When presentment unnecessary

98. No presentment for payment is necessary, and the instrument is dishonoured at the due date for presentment, in any of the following cases —

(*a*) if the maker, drawee or acceptor closes his place of business,

or cannot after reasonable search be found,

or intentionally prevents the presentment of the instrument,

or access to him cannot be obtained during business hours,

(*b*) as against any party if, after maturity, with knowledge that the instrument has not been presented—

he makes a part payment on account of the amount due on the instrument,

or promises to pay the amount due thereon in whole or in part,

or otherwise waives his right to take advantage of any default in presentment for payment,

(*c*) as against the drawer, if the drawer could not suffer damage from the want of such presentment

Liability of banker for negligently dealing with bill presented for acceptance

99 When a bill of exchange, accepted payable at a specified bank, has been duly presented there for payment and dishonoured, if the banker so negligently keeps,

deals with or delivers back such bill as to cause loss to the holder, he must compensate the holder for such loss

CHAPTER VI

OF PAYMENT AND INTEREST

100 Subject to the provisions of section 104, clause (*c*), payment of the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque must, in order to discharge the maker or acceptor, be made to the holder of the instrument

To whom payment should be made

101. When interest at a specified rate is expressly made payable on a promissory note or bill of exchange, interest shall be calculated at the rate specified, on the amount and from the date of the instrument, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Interest when rate specified.

102. When no rate of interest is specified in the instrument, interest on the amount thereof shall, except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532, be calculated at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the date at which the same ought to have been paid by the party charged, until tender or realization of the amount due thereon

Interest when no rate specified

Explanation.—When the party charged is the indorser of an instrument dishonoured by non-payment, he is liable to pay interest only from the time that he receives notice of the dishonour

103. Any person liable to pay, and called upon by the holder thereof to pay, the amount due on a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is before payment entitled to have it shown, and is on payment entitled to have it delivered up, to him, or, if the instrument is lost or cannot be produced, to be indemnified against any further claim thereon against him

Delivery of instrument on payment, or indemnity in case of loss

CHAPTER VII

OF DISCHARGE FROM LIABILITY ON NOTES, BILLS AND CHEQUES

104. The maker, acceptor or indorser respectively of a negotiable instrument is discharged from liability thereon—

Discharge from liability,

(*a*) to a holder thereof cancelling such acceptor's or indorser's name with intent to discharge him, and to all parties claiming under such holder,

by cancellation,

(*b*) to a holder thereof otherwise discharging such maker, acceptor or indorser, and to all parties deriving title under such holder after notice of such discharge,

by release,

(*c*) to all parties thereto, if the instrument is payable to bearer, and such maker, acceptor or indorser pays in due course the amount due thereon

by payment

105 If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than twenty-four hours to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.

Discharge by allowing drawee more than twenty-four hours to accept

106. When a cheque has not been duly presented for payment, and the drawer thereof has thereby sustained loss or damage, he is discharged from liability to the holder making default in presentment

When cheque not duly presented and drawer damaged thereby

107 Where a cheque, payable to order, purports to be indorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course

Cheque payable to order

108. If the holder of a bill of exchange acquiesces in a conditional acceptance, or one limited to part of the sum mentioned in the bill, or which substitutes a different place or time for payment, or which is not signed by all the drawees (not being partners), all previous parties whose consent is not obtained to such acceptance are discharged as against the holder and those claiming under him

Parties not consenting discharged by conditional or limited acceptance

109 Alterations made in a promissory note or bill of exchange by a person not a party to such note or bill have no effect upon the liability of a party who signed the instrument as maker or acceptor before such alterations were made

Alterations by stranger in note or bill

110. Save as provided in sections 20, 32, 68 and 108, any material alteration of a negotiable instrument renders the same void as against any party thereto at the time, and not consenting to such alteration, unless such alteration was made in order to carry out the common intention of the original parties

Effect of material alteration

Explanation.—The following are material alterations within the meaning of this section, namely, an alteration of date, amount, or of time or place of payment, the insertion in the body of the instrument of words authorising the transfer thereof, or stating the value thereof to have been received on a particular account, the addition of a name as that of a maker or drawer, obliteration of, addition to, or alteration of, the crossing of a cheque

111. Save as last aforesaid, any such alteration as in the last preceding section mentioned, if made by an indorsee, discharges his indorser from all liability to him in respect of the instrument or the consideration thereof

Alteration by indorsee

112. An acceptor or indorser of a negotiable instrument is bound by his acceptance or indorsement notwithstanding any previous alteration of the instrument

Acceptor or indorser bound notwithstanding previous alteration

113. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque has been materially altered, but does not appear to have been so altered, or where a cheque has been crossed but does not appear to have been crossed, payment thereof by a person or banker liable to pay and paying the same according to the apparent tenor thereof at the time of payment and otherwise in due course, shall discharge such person or banker so paying from all liability thereon, and such payment shall not be questioned by reason of the instrument having been altered or the cheque crossed

Payment of instrument on which alteration is not apparent

CHAPTER VIII

OF NOTICE OF DISHONOUR

Dishonour by non-acceptance

114 A bill of exchange is said to be dishonoured by non-acceptance when the drawee, or one of several drawees not being partners, makes default in acceptance upon being duly required to accept the bill

Dishonour by non-payment

115 A promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be dishonoured by non-payment when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill, or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same

By and to whom notice should be given

116. When a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder thereof, or some party thereto who remains liable thereon, must give notice that the instrument has been so dishonoured to all other parties whom the holder seeks to make severally liable thereon, and to some one of several parties whom he seeks to make jointly liable thereon

Nothing in this section renders it necessary to give notice to the maker of the dishonoured promissory note, or the drawee or acceptor of the dishonoured bill of exchange or cheque

Mode in which notice may be given

117. Notice of dishonour may be given by or to a duly authorised agent of the person by or to whom it is required to be given, or, where he has died, to his legal representative, or, where he has been declared an insolvent, to his assignee, may be oral or written, may, if written, be sent by post, and may be in any form, but it must inform the party to whom it is given, either in express terms or by reasonable intendment, that the instrument has been dishonoured, and in what way, and that he will be held liable thereon, and it must be given within a reasonable time after dishonour, at the place of business, or (in case such party has no place of business) at the residence, of the party for whom it is intended

If the notice is sent by post and miscarries, such miscarriage does not render the notice invalid

Party receiving must transmit notice of dishonour

118 Any party receiving notice of dishonour must, in order to charge any prior party, transmit it to such party within a reasonable time, unless such party otherwise receives due notice as provided by section 116

Agent for presentment

119 When the instrument is deposited with an agent for presentment, the agent is entitled to the same time to give notice to his principal as if he were the holder giving notice of dishonour, and the principal is entitled to a further like period to give notice of dishonour

When party to whom notice given is dead

120 When the party to whom notice of dishonour is despatched is dead, but the party despatching the notice is ignorant of his death, the notice is sufficient

When notice of dishonour is unnecessary

121 No notice of dishonour is necessary—

(*a*) when it is dispensed with by the party entitled thereto,

(*b*) in order to charge the drawer, when he has countermanded payment,

(*c*) when the party charged could not suffer damage from want of notice,

(*d*) when the party entitled to notice cannot after due search be found, or the party bound to give notice is, for any other reason, unable without any fault of his own to give it,

(*e*) to charge the drawers, when the acceptor is also a drawer,

(*f*) in the case of a promissory note which is not negotiable,

(*g*) when the party entitled to notice, knowing the facts, promises unconditionally to pay the amount due on the instrument

CHAPTER IX

OF NOTING AND PROTEST

Noting

122 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may cause such dishonour to be noted by a notary public upon the instrument or upon a paper attached thereto, or partly upon each

Such note must be made within a reasonable time after dishonour, and must specify the date of dishonour, the reason, if any, assigned for such dishonour, or, if not expressly dishonoured, the reason why the holder treats the instrument as dishonoured, and the notary's charges

Protest

123 When a promissory note or bill of exchange has been dishonoured by non-acceptance or non-payment, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause such fact to be noted and certified by a notary public Such certificate is called a protest and shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, in a suit upon the instrument, be deemed evidence of the fact of dishonour

Protest for better security

When the acceptor of a bill of exchange has become insolvent, or his credit has been publicly impeached, before the maturity of the bill, the holder may, within a reasonable time, cause a notary public to demand better security of the acceptor, and on its being refused may, within a reasonable time, cause such facts to be noted and certified as aforesaid Such certificate is called a protest for better security

Contents of protest

124 A protest under section 123 must contain—

(*a*) either the instrument itself, or a literal transcript of the instrument and of everything written or printed thereupon,

(*b*) the name of the person for whom and against whom the instrument has been protested,

(*c*) a statement that payment or acceptance, or better security, as the case may be, has been demanded of such person by the notary public, the terms of his answer, if any, or a statement that he gave no answer, or that he could not be found,

(*d*) when the note or bill has been dishonoured, the place and time of dishonour, and when better security has been refused, the place and time of refusal,

(*e*) the subscription of the notary public making the protest,

(*f*) in the event of an acceptance for honour or of a payment for honour, the name of the person by whom, of the person for whom, and the manner in which, such acceptance or payment was offered and effected

Notice of protest

125 When a promissory note or bill of exchange is required by law to be protested, notice of such protest must be given instead of notice of dishonour, in the same manner and subject to the same conditions, but the notice may be given by the notary public who makes the protest

Protest for non payment after dishonour by non acceptance

126 All bills of exchange drawn payable at some other place than the place mentioned as the residence of the drawee, and which are dishonoured by non-acceptance, may, without further presentment to the drawee, be protested for non-payment, in the place specified for payment, unless paid before maturity

CHAPTER X

OF REASONABLE TIME

Reasonable time

127. In determining what is a reasonable time for presentment for acceptance or payment, for giving notice of dishonour and for noting, regard shall be had to the nature of the instrument and the usual course of dealing with respect to similar instruments, and in calculating such time, days which are not business days shall be excluded

Reasonable time for presentment

128. Presentment is made within a reasonable time, within the meaning of sections 82, 93, 94 and 95, if it is made on the business day next after that on which the holder received the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque referred to, or when there is no more delay than is occasioned by the residence of the parties to the bill, negotiable instrument or cheque in different places

Illustration

A draws on B resident at Calcutta, a bill of exchange in favour of C payable at sight, and sends it to C at Benares C, the day after he receives it, indorses it to D, and despatches it to D at Calcutta D, the day after he receives the bill, presents it for payment The delay which has taken place in presenting the bill is not unreasonable

Reasonable time for giving notice of dishonour

129. If the holder and the party to whom notice of dishonour is given carry on business or live (as the case may be) in different places, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched by the next post or on the day next after the day of dishonour

If the said parties carry on business or live in the same place, such notice is given within a reasonable time if it is despatched in time to reach its destination on the day next after the day of dishonour

Reasonable time for transmitting such notice

130. A party receiving notice of dishonour transmits the notice within a reasonable time if he transmits it within the same time after its receipt as he would have had to give notice if he had been the holder

CHAPTER XI

OF ACCEPTANCE AND PAYMENT FOR HONOUR

Acceptance for honour.

131 When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-acceptance or for better security, any person may, with the consent of the holder, by writing on the bill, accept the same for the honour of any party thereto

Acceptance not specifying for whose honour it is made

132 Where the acceptance does not express for whose honour it is made, it shall be deemed to be made for the honour of the drawer

Liability of acceptor for honour

133 An acceptor for honour binds himself to all parties subsequent to the party for whose honour he accepts to pay the amount of the bill if the drawee do not, and such party, and all prior parties, are liable in their respective capacities to compensate the acceptor for honour for all loss or damage sustained by him in consequence of such acceptance

But an acceptor for honour is not liable to the holder of the bill unless it is presented, or (in case the address given by such acceptor on the bill is a place other than the place where the bill is made payable) forwarded for presentment, not later than the day next after the day of its maturity

When acceptor for honour may be charged

134 An acceptor for honour cannot be charged unless the bill has at its maturity been presented to the drawee for payment and has been dishonoured by him, and noted or protested for such dishonour

Payment for honour

135 When a bill of exchange has been noted or protested for non-payment, any person may pay the same for the honour of any party liable to pay the same, provided that the person so paying has previously declared before a notary public the party for whose honour he pays, and that such declaration has been recorded by such notary public

Right of payer for honour

136 Any person so paying, as in the last preceding section provided, is entitled to all the rights, in respect of the bill, of the holder at the time of such payment, and may recover from the party for whose honour he pays all sums so paid, with interest thereon and with all expenses properly incurred in making such payment

CHAPTER XII

OF COMPENSATION

Rules as to compensation

137. The compensation payable in case of dishonour of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque, by any party liable to the holder or any indorsee, shall (except in cases provided for by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 532) be determined by the following rules —

(*a*) The holder is entitled to the amount due upon the instrument, together with the expenses properly incurred in presenting, noting and protesting it,

(*b*) When the person charged resides at a place different from that at which the instrument was payable, the holder is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*c*) An indorser who, being liable, has paid the amount due on the same is entitled to the amount so paid with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment until tender or realization thereof, together with all expenses caused by the dishonour and payment,

(*d*) When the person charged and the indorser reside at different places, the indorser is entitled to receive such sum at the current rate of exchange between the two places,

(*e*) The party entitled to compensation may draw a bill upon the party liable to compensate him, payable at sight or on demand, for the amount due to him together with all expenses properly incurred by him Such bill must be accompanied by the instrument dishonoured and the protest thereof (if any) If such bill is dishonoured, the party dishonouring the same is liable to make compensation thereof in the same manner as in the case of the original bill

CHAPTER XIII

OF FOREIGN BILLS

138 Where a drawee in case of need is named in a foreign bill of exchange, the bill is not dishonoured until dishonoured by such drawee

Drawee in case of need

139. Foreign bills of exchange must be protested for dishonour when such protest is required by the law of the place where they are drawn

Protest of foreign bills

CHAPTER XIV

OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

140 In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the liability of the maker of a foreign promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is regulated in all essential matters by the law of the place where he made the instrument the liability of the acceptor, by the law of the place where he accepted the instrument the liability of the indorser, by the law of the place where he indorsed the instrument

Law governing liability of maker, acceptor or indorser of foreign instrument

Illustration

A bill of exchange was drawn by A in California, where the rate of interest is 25 per cent, and accepted by B, payable in Washington, where the rate of interest is 6 per cent The bill is endorsed in British India, and is dishonoured An action on the bill is brought against B in British India He is liable to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent only, but if A is charged as drawer, A is liable to pay interest at the rate of 25 per cent

141. Where a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque is made payable in a different place from that in which it is made or indorsed, the law of the place where it is made payable determines what constitutes dishonour and what notice of dishonour is sufficient

Law of place of payment governs dishonour

Illustration

A bill of exchange drawn and indorsed in British India, but accepted payable in France, is dishonoured The indorsee causes it to be protested for such dishonour, and gives notice thereof in accordance with the law of France, though not in accordance with the rules herein contained in respect of bills which are not foreign The notice is sufficient

142. If a negotiable instrument is made, drawn, accepted, or indorsed out of British India, but in accordance with the law of British India, the circumstance that any agreement evidenced by such instrument is invalid according to the law of the country wherein it was entered into does not invalidate any subsequent acceptance or endorsement made thereon in British India

Instrument made, &c, out of British India, but in accordance with its law

143. Until the contrary is proved, the law of any foreign country regarding promissory notes, bills of exchange and cheques shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India

Presumption as to foreign law

SCHEDULE

No and year	Title	Extent of repeal
VI of 1840	An Act for the amendment of the law concerning the negotiation of Bills of Exchange	The whole
V of 1866	An Act to amend in certain respects the Commercial Law of British India	Sections 11, 12 and 13
I of 1872	Indian Evidence Act	Section 117 so far as relates to bills of exchange
XV of 1874	Laws local extent	So much of the first Schedule as relates to Act VI of 1840 and to Act V of 1866, as 11, 12 and 13

A PHILLIPS,

Secy to the Govt of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 18 OF 1877

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873

For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s 29

1 To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added —

"EXPLANATION —Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section"

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 194

2 In section 194 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 199

3 To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates. The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwárí-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwárí's records mainly depends

SIMLA, *The 13th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

Second publication]

The following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1139, dated 21st October 1876
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 3779, dated 16th November 1876
" Assistant Secretary to Government of Pengal, No 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures
" the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{4738}{224}$, dated 16th December 1876, and enclosures
" the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1392, dated 30th December 1876 and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 50 dated 14th December 1876
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 695—1, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosure
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877 and enclosure
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjab, No 39 F, dated 31st January 1877 and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 54 F, dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures
" Chief Secretary to Government, Bombay, Revenue Department, No 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures
" Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, North Western Provinces, No 40 F dated 19th February 1877, and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 756—2, dated 17th February 1877 and enclosure
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures
" Acting Secretary to Government, Fort St George, No 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure
" Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras, No 892, dated 7th April 1877,
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 41, dated 5th July 1877
From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure
Note by the Hon'ble T C Hope, dated 9th October 1877

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers

3 We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act.

4 In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise

5 We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest-officer But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one.

6 In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing

7 With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them

8 We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay

9 In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10 From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted

11 Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard

12 We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable

13 We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith

14 Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation

15 In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record

16 In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation

17 In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest

18 In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the and for public purposes.

19 We have added a section (38) to enable Government, at the request of owners of land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province, but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India

20 We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights The holders of lands under lákhiráj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India

21 In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities.

22 We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws

23 In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24 In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed

25 We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons

26 We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests

27 We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government At the same time, being permissive in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred

28 The publication ordered by the Council has taken place, but we consider republication to be desirable

29 We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed

SIMLA,
The 17th October 1877

T C HOPE
R E EGERTON
A J ARBUTHNOT
WHITLEY STOKES
F R COCKERELL

No II

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877 "

Commencement.

It shall come into force at once,

Extension.

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration

Repeal of Acts.

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification

Interpretation clause

2 In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act, or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer

"Forest officer"

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood.

"Tree"

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not

"Timber"

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

"Forest-produce"

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass, peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc, gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horns

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act

"Forest-offence"

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

"Cattle"

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial

"River"

CHAPTER II

OF RESERVED FORESTS

Power to reserve forests

3 The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided

Notification by Local Government.

4. Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest,

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter

Explanation 1 —For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries

Explanation 2 —The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act.

Bar of accrual of forest-rights

5 During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued, and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land.

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer

6 When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation —

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest,

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest, and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7 The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into—

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same

8. For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say —

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits

Extinction of rights

9. The following rights shall be extinguished —

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period, and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*)

10. In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest, or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights, or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act,

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with, and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money

11 In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Order on claims.

12 The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed

13 If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered

Record where he admits claim

14 After making such record, the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may—

Exercise of rights admitted or modified

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record an order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted, or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government

15 In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit

Commutation of rights

16 Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to—

Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders

Appeal under section 16

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly.

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government

18. The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act.

Notification declaring forest reserved

19. When the following events have occurred (namely)—

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer, and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court, and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest

20 The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest.

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14

21 The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act

22 Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

No right acquired over Reserved Forest, except as here provided

23 No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government

Rights not to be alienated without sanction

24 No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen.

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests

25 The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof

Acts prohibited in such forests.

26. Any person who—

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf,

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass,

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber,

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same,

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce,

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit.

Power to declare forest no longer reserved

27. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS.

Formation of village forests

28. The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests,

CHAPTER IV.

OF PROTECTED FORESTS

"Protected Forest" defined

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest"

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved.

Power to issue notification—

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,—

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in any such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification,

closing forest,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed, for such term not exceeding ten years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid,

prohibiting collection of forest-produce,

the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in any such forest, and

and breaking up or clearing of land

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest; and

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition.

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the forest comprised in the notification.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests

32. The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters —

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, manu-

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests,

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*c*) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce,

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made,

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests,

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests,

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty,

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests,

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests,

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty,

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded under section twenty-nine

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30

33 Any person who commits any of the following offences —

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree,

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest,

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest,

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber,

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid,

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree,

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases.

34 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine

CHAPTER V

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT

Protection of forests for special purposes

35 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation,

(*b*) the grazing of cattle,

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation,

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes —

First—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches,

Second—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel,

Third—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks,

Fourth—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication,

Fifth—For the preservation of the public health,

and may alter or cancel such notification

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit.

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government

Power to assume management of such forests

36 In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor

Expropriation of forests in certain cases

37 In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly

Protection of forests at request of owners

38 The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled.

CHAPTER VI

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER

Power to impose duty on timber

39 The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right,

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money

40 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce

41 The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest-produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest produce

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India,

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass,

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor,

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark,

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it, the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt,

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed,

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same,

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber,

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks, prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41

42 The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest produce at depôt

43 The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt

44 In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss.

CHAPTER VIII.

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER.

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly

45 All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption.

Notice to claimants of drift timber

46 Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber.

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal

On rejection of claim to such timber, claimant may institute suit

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him, but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section

Disposal of unclaimed timber

48. If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties.

51. The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) —

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five,

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber,

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber,

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL.

A.—Of Penalties

Seizure of property liable to confiscation

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Application for confiscation

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient if the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report if the circumstances to his official superior

Procedure thereupon

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law

Forest produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation.

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest-offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed.

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found

56. When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim.

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold

Appeal from such order

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final

Property when to vest in Government

59 When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized

60 Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two

Punishment for wrongful seizure.

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks.

62. Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both

B—Of Criminal Procedure

Power to arrest without warrant.

63. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*)

Power to prevent commission of offence

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any forest-offence

Power to try offences summarily

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees

Operation of other laws not barred

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence

Power to compound offences.

67. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property, but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

Presumption that timber belongs to Government

68 When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved

C—Of Cattle-trespass

Cattle trespass Act, 1871, to apply

69 Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act

70 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say —

For each elephant	ten rupees
For each buffalo or camel	two „
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	one rupee
For each calf, ass, pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas

D.—Miscellaneous

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest officer and Police-officers

71 Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest,

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest,

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers

72 The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say —

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents,

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial

before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person.

Additional powers to make rules

73 The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest-officer under this Act,

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act,

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons, and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules.

74 The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both

Rules when to have force of law

75. All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same, or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government forest is enjoyed.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation in the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government.

Recovery of money due to Government.

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

Lien on forest produce for such money

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount

Power to sell such produce.

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty

Forest officers deemed public servants.

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Indemnity for acts done in good faith

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest-officers not to trade.

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory.

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act

83. Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four

SCHEDULE.

(*See section* 1)

ACTS REPEALED.

Number and year of Act	Title
VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests.
VII of 1869 ...	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma
XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma.

A. PHILLIPS,

Secy to the Govt of India.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872

For the purpose of amending the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 5

1 For section 5 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (namely) —

"5 In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority

(*b*) the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to"

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss 9 to 18

2 For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted —

"9 The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property

Right of pre emption.

"10 Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence.

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands

"11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes

Its existence in towns to be proved

"12. If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor,

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly,

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community, and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot

"12 A When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land

"13 When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be

Notice to pre emptors.

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate

"14 Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell

Loss of right of pre-emption

"15 When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee, or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre emptor on foreclosure.

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of

mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title

"16 Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely) —

Suit to enforce right of pre emption

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen,

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused,

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith,

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold

If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value

"17. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid

Decree to fix time for payment

"18 If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non payment of purchase money

3. For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely) —

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 35

"35 The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say —

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue

Proviso

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards"

Further proviso

4 To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects of this Bill are four first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjab Laws Act, section 5 secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates, those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates, and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court

SIMLA, *The 18th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 20 OF 1877

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices

Preamble

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned, And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to appoint persons to sue

1 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7

Suits, &c, to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

2 All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict, c 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned

SIMLA, *The 9th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No* 35)

Special famine report for the week ending 6th October 1877

Statement No 35, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 6th October* 1877

The rainfall was generally lighter The fair weather has been beneficial to the crops, especially to ragi, which was suffering in places from excess of moisture Harvesting continues, sowing operations are general, and lands are being prepared for the late crops The tanks have got a good supply, many have been breached, and the prospects of the late harvest are good A considerable area in some taluks is reported unsown, and to remedy this liberal grants of takavi for seed grain will be made under proper precautions The Famine Commissioner is now on tour, and in consultation with local officers is arranging suitable relief works in each taluk, organizing the relief camps, and taking measures for a more thorough system of village inspection and for giving readier access to relief A Famine Code has been issued laying down detailed instructions for the management of professional and civil works and of relief camps, providing for medical assistance and special treatment of persons reduced by want and securing that none requiring aid and support are, owing either to ignorance or neglect, allowed to remain unrelieved in their villages Generally it may be said that prospects are encouraging, but that the present condition of the people and the high prices of staple articles of food necessitate the utmost exertion and watchfulness on the part of the authorities On the other hand, there is an evident disposition on the part of the people to return to their ordinary occupations, and applicants for relief are fewer

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted only to 2,486 tons, or 2,248 tons less than last week, due probably to the influence of falling prices caused partly by the better prospect and partly by the production of local stores hitherto concealed. The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	2,260
„ Beypore and Palghat	95
„ Nagpore, Negapatam and Trichinopoly	60
„ other places	71
Total	2,486

From Bangalore 1,726 tons were exported to places in the interior, or 25 less than for the week ending the 29th ultimo. The export was to the following quarters,—

	Tons
Túmkúr	382
Bellary and Chitaldroog	224
Mysore	508
Usur (Salem District)	257
Round Bangalore	355
Total	1,726

3 Prices are fluctuating, and owing to a change in the form of submission of the returns, information is not so complete But the downward tendency noticed last week continues and is again most marked in Bangalore The following statement shews the maximum and minimum prices so far as they have been returned,—

	Maximum in lbs per rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi	Minimum in lbs per rupee 2nd sort rice.	Ragi
Bangalore district (for 7 taluks) ...	13	17	11	14
Hassan „ (for 4 taluks) .	11½	15	10	11
Shimoga „	12	15	7½	8
Chitaldroog „	11	18	8½	11½

4 The number of laborers employed on civil works was 27,009, or 4,029 less than last week There was a decrease of 1,372 in the Bangalore District; of 1,264 in Túmkúr, 1,450 in Mysore, and of 1,793 in Chitaldroog and an increase of 1,227 in Kolar The decrease is partly accounted for by the general causes already indicated, partly by transfer to larger works under professional supervision and partly by the exclusion from some of the returns of people employed on other than relief works, *i e*, works sanctioned from relief funds.

5 Under the Public Works Department 35,497 laborers were employed, or an increase of 7,842 The increase was almost entirely in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts The following is a list of some of the works recently begun —

	Number employed
State Railway	7,600
Alsur Tank	2,196
Bangalore-Mysore Road	2,296
Bangalore water-supply	2,594
Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	678
Nelamangala-Túmkúr Road	2,044
Hiriyur-Bellary Road	1,411
Mysore water-supply	2,594
	21,413

From which it will be seen that a considerable portion of the labor has been drafted to the larger works.

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 1,03,750, shewing a decrease of 22,454, chiefly in Túmkúr, Chitaldroog and Hassan —

	Week ending—			
	September 29th	October 6th	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore District	20,256	18,761	1,495	
,, Municipality	15,395	14,617	778	
Kolar District	6,291	4,682	1,609	
Túmkúr ,,	36,310	27,780	8,530	
Mysore ,,	2,638	2,401	237	
,, Municipality	710	687	23	
Hassan District	11,165	8,485	2,680	
Kadur ,,	2,682	2,192	490	
Shimoga ,,	3,075	2,619	456	
Chitaldroog ,,	27,682	21,526	6,156	
Total	1,26,204	1,03,750	22,454	

7 The number on civil and professional works amounts to 62,506 compared with 1,03,750 on charitable relief The difficulty has not been so much in getting people to work as in providing work for them, and the accounts of their condition upon works and of the outturn of labor are satisfactory, and particularly so where gangs have been for any time upon the works On the other hand, the condition of the people gratuitously fed continues depressed and unhealthy

8 The average cost of gratuitous feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Per head Rs	A	P
Bangalore District	0	8	11
,, Municipality	0	8	5
Kolar District	0	10	11
Túmkúr ,,	0	11	8
Mysore ,,	1	2	5
,, Municipality	0	8	1
Hassan District	0	12	3
Kadur ,,	0	9	9
Shimoga ,,	0	10	11
Chitaldroog ,,	0	9	2

or an average cost of 10 annas 4 pies per head against 12 annas for last week

"By Order,"

BANGALORE,
12*th October* 1877.

A. WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

Movements of Food Grains.

Statement of wagon returns from 8th to 14th October 1877

Date	Wagons from Northern Lines despatched from Jabalpur								Wagons delivered on to Nizam's Line				Grain and other wagons worked into Raichore and on to Madras Line							Remarks
	Grain wagons for								Grain				Grain wagons				Other goods			
	Poona District *	Nizam's Line	Raichore	Madras stations	Total	Grain tons at 8 per wagon	Wagons for other stations	Total wagons	Tons	Wagons	Other goods	Total wagons	Raichore	Madras stations	Total grain wagons	Total tons of grain	Raichore	Madras stations	Total wagons of all descriptions	
1877																				
October 8th		2			2	16	22	24	472	59	12	71	6	37	43	344			43	
„ 9th		1		1	2	16	32	34	376	47	9	56	14	27	41	328	3		44	
„ 10th							81	81	232	29	9	38	1	15	16	128	1		17	
„ 11th	2				2	16	70	72	376	47	9	56	7	46	53	424	1	4	58	
„ 12th	1				1	8	79	80	376	47	7	54		40	40	320			40	
„ 13th	6	4			10	80	81	91	456	57	11	68	5	28	33	264			33	
„ 14th							7	7	320	40	13	53	7	19	26	208	1	2	29	
Total	9	7		1	17	136	372	389	2,608	326	70	396	40	212	252	2 016	6	6	264	
Average	3	2			3	27	53	56	372	46	10	56	6	30	36	288	1	3	38	

* Includes stations on the Main Line—Lonauli to Chicksagoor, inclusive.

H F HANCOCK, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

No 4

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway, for week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1877

	AGRA						DELHI								
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajpootana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R. Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry						
Bhurtpore		55		44	99	83								99	
Mandawar				29 66	29 66	74				81 75	81 75	155	82 87	194 28	
Dosa				6 91	6 91	112						152	21 39	28 30	
Jeypore	146 26	10·03		8 10	164 39	150			46 48	51 53	98 01	191	53 96	316 36	
Sambhar	9 08	26		11	9 45	188						229		9 45	
Kishengarh						215						256	11 17	11 17	
Ajmere	35 41		...	7 27	42 68	232			28 12	12 04	40 16	273	53 91	136 75	
Beawr						263						304			
Nasirabad	39 04			2 83	41 87	247			14 57		14 57	288	19 76	76 20	
Rewari									79 07	46 16	125 23	51	3 09	128 32	
Ulwar									29 20	256 08	285 28	97	170 95	456 23	
Other stations, Raj. Ry	9 80			49 37	59 17				11 61	127 24	138 85		212 20	410 22	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
Total	239 59	10·84		104 69	355 12				209 05	574 80	783 85		629 30	1,768 27	

Note —The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations.

(Sd) G F MATHEW,

For Manager

Statement No. XLVIII regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country for the week ending 20th October 1877.

Districts	Area in square miles.	Affected area in square miles	Population of district.	Affected population.	Collectors' reports by telegram, dated 13th to 20th October 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 6th October	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 13th October	Average daily number of people employed: Percentage of population of district	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date.	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: Ordinary prices	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: During the past week	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: During the present week	Average rainfall of all the talukas for five years	Average rainfall during the past season of all the talukas	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports.†
									Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	There was no rain till the 18th, when there was a moderate fall in some places The crops are generally fair, except in Taloda, the Edalabad Pétha and Pachóra where they are inferior, and Erandol where they are bad	6,324	4,645	45	4,27,587	2,90,381	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	19½ 18½	24 21½	24 94	14 40	20·32
Násik .	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	There was no rain till the 17th, when 2 inches fell at Dindori. Further particulars not received The kharif harvest and rabi sowing progress. Prospects are good, except in Yeola where the ground is dried up 16 deaths from cholera.	1,425	1,438	19	5,86,251	3,69,587	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	19½ 17½	22 19	35 29	27 55	22·90
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	There has been moderate rain throughout the greater part of the district, but more is wanted in parts of Kopargaon, Sangamner and Rahúri. The bajri harvest and rabi sowing progress 45 deaths from cholera	1,789	1,611	·20	16,45,494	7,90,452	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	19 17	21 18	24·30	10·65	16 41
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	There have been showers in five talukas Prospects are good. Rabi sowing progresses in all the talukas 5 deaths from cholera	19,870	17,523	1 93	16,06,009*	12,92,001	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	17½ 17½	17½ 17½	30·60	20·76	22 35
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Excessive rain is doing slight damage to the kharif crops in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas, and has in some places retarded rabi sowing The condition of the people is improving	11,680	10,916	1 52	35,92,704	17,75,079	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	20 20	19½ 24½	25·21	8·11	29·89
Satara	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Rain has fallen throughout the district, and it has been injuriously heavy in some places. Rabi sowing progresses 24 deaths from cholera.	13,326	11,737	1 10	11,88,794	10 48,554	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	19 21½	19½ 25	54·60	25 43	39·55
Kaládgi .	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	A good deal of rain has fallen during the week The kharif crops are in ear in four talukas. Rabi sowing progresses 2 deaths from cholera	*19,986	*14,360	1·75	30,46,024	22,42,248	Jowari 56	11½	12½	22·43	6 13	19·21
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	9,38,750	5,01,000	More than an inch of rain has fallen in every taluka during the week The crops are generally doing well, but a continuance of the rain will injure them. Rabi sowing progresses. 1 death from cholera.	15,138	12,341	1 31	14,58,248	9,67,149	Jowari 43	15½	15½	30·48	21·34	21 51
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Heavy rain in the central and northern districts moderate in the east and south The condition of the crops is excellent, and that of the people is rapidly improving	23,718	22,378	2·26	15,49,860	11,96,429	Jowari 43	13½	13	26·39	13·31	29·20
Total .	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992		1,18,256	96,949	1 21	1,51,00,971	99,71,890						
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						* 1,624	* 1,824									
Grand Total						1,19,880	98,773									

* These figures are for the weeks ending 29th September and 6th October respectively.

† For details and dates see table appended.

The week's rainfall has been, generally speaking, light in the north, and, gradually increasing through the central districts, has been heavy in the south In a few talukas in Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar the crops have suffered for want of moisture, while in Sholāpur, Satara, Kaladgi and Belgaum some injury to the kharif has already been done by too much rain, and no break in the weather has yet occurred

2 Prices are considerably easier in the three districts to the north of Poona, probably the drier weather bringing the harvest nearer is the principal cause of this advantage In the other districts, however, though the relief is not so considerable, there still is, on the whole, an improvement the only district in which there is none is Dharwar Prices are absolutely highest in Kaladgi and Dharwar, but in both of these districts, though jowari is selling at only 12 or 13 pounds a rupee, there is maize or other small grain of the new year in the market selling at 19 or 20 pounds a rupee

3 There has been again a substantial decrease in the number of the labourers on relief works The whole number is now under one lakh

4 Cholera has unfortunately again broken out in Satara, where 24 deaths occurred during the week On the whole, there have been 93 deaths in the week against 85 last week

5. Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona and Sholapur for the week ending the 13th instant No weekly report has been received from Satara From the other five Collectorates reports for the week ending 6th instant have been received The usual table showing the rainfall and the prices of staple food grains in the weeks to which the reports relate is appended There is little change to notice with regard to the season and the crops There are still complaints of want of rain in parts of Khandesh, Nasik and Ahmednagar, while in other parts of Ahmednagar and in some of the districts to the south the rain has been too heavy The Collector of Kaladgi in particular reports that a break in the weather is urgently needed to ripen the kharif The later telegraphic information summarized above gives a somewhat darker colour to these complaints of excessive rain.

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 29th September, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 55,972 to 48,732 No accurate comparison can be made of the number of labourers on charitable relief, as the returns from Satara are incomplete The numbers may be taken approximately at 90,862, or less by 5,221 than those given for the preceding week And as by reason of the Kaladgi returns for that week being incomplete, the numbers shown in the last statement were less by 1,438 than the real number of persons on charitable relief, the actual decrease for the week ending 29th September is about 6,659 —

Districts	Collector's discretionary grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	547	257	2,517	2 504	311	4,178
Nasik	103	213	2 182	1,725	255	18 746
Ahmednagar	4 264	1,725	39 400	10,564	1,310	41 1 32
Poona	15 879	9,022	2,10,253	8,511	1,168	60 536
Sholapur	18 871	10 126	1,19,993	4,700	566	43,766
Satara	*6 615	*3 109	82 114	1,614	288	46 092
Kalādgi	19 067	12 518	1 81 157	5 714	894	84 324
Belgaum	16 164	7 647	1 33,326	4,909	726	29 440
Dharwar	3,847	2,570	59 815	8,310	1,294	33,273
Kanara	103	124	5,924	32	3	1,530
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	149	18	475
TOTAL	85,460	47,311	8,67,110	48,732	6,773	3,57,492

*Returns incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 6th instant The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 72 3/4 per cent on the whole number of labourers upon relief works The table has hitherto been confined to works on which one thousand persons were employed, but as the numbers on all works are now so rapidly decreasing, it has been extended now so as to include works engaging five hundred labourers —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	2,112	4,825	
	Bombay-Agra Road	2,088		
	Songir-Nandurbar Road	625		
Násik	..	..		
Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	1,000	1,000	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	11,099	18,729	
	Motoba Tank	2,817		
	Mutha Canal	2,547		
	Shirsophal Tank	1,355		
	Bhadalwadi Tank	911		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,632	4,361	
	Pangaon Tank	1,729		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	5,490	12,754	
	Nehr Tank	3,825		
	Pingli Tank	3,439		
Kaládgi	Begum Tank	600	1,536	
	Hovin Hipergi-Talikot Road	936		
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	3,747	13,696	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	2,629		
	Bagewadi-Soundatti Road	2,179		
	Athni-Kanamadi Road	1,574		
	Metalling Mail Road	1,329		
	Athni-Belanki Road	1,182		
	Kohlapur-Bijapur Road	1,056		
Dharwar	Karwar-Bellary Road	9,445	24,283	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	6,486		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	3,629		
	Hubli-Kaládgi Road	2,871		
	Hullhal-Annigeri Road ..	1,852		
	GRAND TOTAL ..	...	81,184	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 6th instant The number of persons on works under Public Works Department agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 90,883, and on works under Civil agency 21,338 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil agency has thus risen during the week from 15 to 19 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 99,71,880, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1 22,077 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 8,67,110 from the Collectors' discretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,09,61,067

9 Maps are not sent with this summary

10 From the appended table showing the condition of the affected Native States, it will be seen that the accounts of the crops continue favourable, and that prices, though they have risen again at Savanur and Jath, on the whole maintain their downward tendency. The number of people upon the relief works continues to diminish slowly.

11. During the week ending 13th October, 40 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports, and 4,183 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 4,223 tons for the week This is more by 386 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 13th October 1877 to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 13th October was 423,448 tons :—

Food-grains sent to	In October November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877.	In October (up to 13th)	Total.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.	Tons.	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta ports .	44,215	46,332	54,547	857	15,204	3,319	141	164,615
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	6,219	219,166
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Násik	12,829	7,471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	1,700	39,667
TOTAL ..	124,239	95,511	105,926	22,865	44,753	22,094	8,060	423,448

12 There have been decreases of 21,107 in the number of people on relief works, 7,240 in the number of young children, and 5,221 in the number of people on charitable relief.

13. The improvement in the general situation continues.

C. J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R E.,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Relief Reports for the week ending 29th September 1877

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, Madras, No 4649, *dated 5th October* 1877

The relief reports for the week ending 29th September 1877 are herewith submitted to Government.

Statements

No 1 Prices
„ 2 Relief report
„ 3 Talukwar abstract of do
„ 4. Statistics of gratuitous relief
„ 5 Talukwar ditto
„ 6 Number and description of works
„ 7 Memo of sums sanctioned
„ 8 List of special establishment
„ 9 Imports of grain

2 *Prices* are falling almost everywhere The district averages show rise, and that but slight, only in the cases of dry grains in *Tanjore*, cumboo in *Coimbatore* and *Chingleput*, and cholum in the *Nilgiris*, everywhere else there is a fall. Taking all grains, the district rates show that, of the districts in the plains, prices now range highest in *Salem* In the Nellore district there is not much change, the fall of prices is observed in the northern taluks adjoining *Kistna*, where rates have been falling for some weeks In Cuddapah change is most marked in the three north-western taluks, and in Kadiri and Madanapalli, where prices, especially of dry-grains, are cheaper In Kadiri there is a fall of three seers and upwards in the prices of ragi and cholum, or nearly 50 per cent In *Bellary* also prices are falling or stationary almost everywhere In *Chingleput* ragi has fallen at 5 stations out of 6, the rise in cholum applies to one only In *North Arcot* the only cases of rise of price are rice at Palmanair and cholum at Arni, and these are fractional only. In *South Arcot* there is a considerable fall in Trinomalai, elsewhere rates are either stationary or falling The rise in dry grain in *Tanjore* is due to the Pattukottai taluk, and that adjoining it, Mannargudi In *Trichinopoly* cholum is not sold, other grains are cheaper owing to harvest In *Madura* rates are falling except in Periakolum, where rice and cholum are stationary and ragi has risen At head-quarters there was a strong fall In *Tinnevelly* also prices are easier. In *Coimbatore* rice has risen a little in Collegal, and there has been a sudden increase, amounting to 25 or 30 per cent in the rates for ragi and cumboo in Dharapuram On the *Nilgiris* there is a satisfactory fall in ragi, and in *Malabar* in rice In *Salem* prices at head-quarters are falling, and fluctuating elsewhere the rise in the district averages is due to the Kistnagiri taluk. The highest and lowest quotations for rice and dry grain are given as usual in the margin The range is in many cases great, and is due chiefly to harvest having been got in some taluks and not in others.

Districts	Rice		Dry grains	
	Highest.	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
Nellore	5 50	6 50	*7·00	* 9·25
Cuddapah	4 98	6 23	*6 00	*10 50
Bellary	5 13	7 29	†6 18	† 8 76
Chingleput	6 11	6 79	*7 15	* 9 59
North Arcot	5 50	6 50	*5 40	* 8 60
South Arcot	5 25	6 34	*6 75	* 9 54
Tanjore ..	5 10	6 59	‡9 10	‡10 25
Trichinopoly	4 80	7 25	*7 98	*11 79
Madura	5 57	6 33	*7 75	* 9 69
Tinnevelly	6 50	8 20	*8 40	* 9 80
Coimbatore	4 48	7·24	*5 88	*11 07
Nilgiris	5 30	5 70	*6 68	* 7 87
Salem	4 70	6·58	*5 62	*10 08
Malabar	5 17	10 67	*7 00	*16 25

* Ragi. † Cholum ‡ Cumboo

3 *Rainfall*.—All districts received rain, and the district averages for the week fell below an inch only in Nellore and Chingleput and in the distressed taluks of Tinnevelly In the north of *Nellore* nearly two inches fell, and a nearly equal amount in the extreme south of *Chingleput*, but the intervening tract received but slight showers In *Cuddapah* the rain was heavy and well distributed, especially in the eastern taluks and the sub-division. Good rain is reported from all taluks of *Bellary* except Hadgalli, more than three inches fell in Kudlighi. In *North Arcot* the rain was very heavy, 11 42 inches are reported from Polur, but this must be erroneous The chief fall was in the upland taluks, from Kangundi to Tripatti In *South Arcot* the fall in Trinomalai and Tindivanum, adjoining Chingleput, and in Virdachellam was good; in *Tanjore* light but general, good in Puttukottai, in *Trichinopoly* from two to three inches except in Udayarpolliam, in *Madura* 5 05 inches in Melur, four inches in Pereakulam, and very good in other taluks, except Ramnad In *Tinnevelly*, Ottapidarum got 1 8 inches, the rain was very light elsewhere At Erode in *Coimbatore* 6 35 inches were registered, and the southern taluks received heavy rain On the *Nilgiris* and in the Collegal taluk there was good rain There was but little in the Wynaad, but the Malabar average was nevertheless 4 29 inches.

4 The outlay on relief-works and gratuitous relief is reported as follows —

	In the week	Up to the week
	Rs.	Rs
Relief-works	4,64,878	2,46,93,433
Gratuitous relief	9,06,687	89,70,427
Total ...	13,71,565	3,36,63,860

5 *Numbers on relief-works* —The district totals are compared below .—

Districts	22nd Sept	29th Sept	
Kistna	8,301	8,351	+ 50
Nellore	56,527	53,767	— 2,760
Cuddapah	127,171	109,994	— 17,177
Bellary	100,500	99,587	— 913
Kurnool	140,173	144,558	+ 4,385
Chingleput	19,200	19,304	+ 104
North Arcot	58,513	67,345	+ 8,832
South Arcot	1,533	3,184	+ 1,651
Tanjore	4,514	2,008	— 2,506
Trichinopoly	7,640	6,921	— 719
Madura	18,601	14,199	— 4,402
Tinnevelly		1,806	+ 1,806
Coimbatore	26,867	28,088	+ 1,221
Salem	44,319	51,117	+ 6,798
Town of Madras	23,160	24,352	+ 1,192
Total	637,019	634,581	— 2,438

6 In the above statement the numbers on the Buckingham Canal are included under *Nellore* district They were 27,160 against 27,048 on the 22nd September The *Nellore* district returns are again grossly imperfect, no reports having been sent in by the officers of the Public Works Department The Board request that orders on the subject may be issued in that department In *Cuddapah* there is a large decrease amounting to 10,601 in Pulivendla, Proddatur, and Jammalamadugu ascribed to closing of certain works and weeding the gangs of persons who can live without State aid In other taluks of the principal division the changes are slight In the sub-division there is decrease spread over all taluks Of 6,019 owing to relegation of weakly coolies to village relief and to return of able-bodied persons to their villages for cultivation The decrease in the *Bellary* district is very slight on the whole; the details for taluks are given marginally. It is probable that the numbers have really increased as the fall in Hadgalli and Raidrug is ascribed to imperfect return That in Penkondah is due to weeding of gangs Works have been temporarily stopped in Harpunhalli, and there are none in progress in Alur or Tadpatry The increase in Adoni is ascribed to retention of immigrants, in Dharmavaram to more complete return, and in Kudlighi to commencement of fresh works. The Board do not understand why the numbers in Raidrug should be so high compared with other taluks The Collector's attention is called to the fact The Bellary-Hubli Railway employs 5,372 persons in the Bellary taluk and 2,976 in Hospett, total 8,348 against 8,138 on the 22nd September

Taluks	15th September	22nd September	
Adoni	10 575	13 347	+ 2 772
Gooty	5 501	5 668	+ 167
Anantapur	1 921	1 897	— 24
Dharmavaram	5 986	7 236	+ 1,170
Penpakonda	2 971	1 889	— 1 082
Hindupur	743	594	— 149
Madaksira	3,562	3 347	— 215
Raidrug	32 048	29 828	— 2,214
Bellary	13 444	13 382	— 62
Hospett	7 238	8,506	+ 1,268
Kudlighi	5,503	6,993	+ 1 490
Harpanhalli	117		— 117
Hadgalli	11 012	6 903	— 4,109
Total	100 500	99,587	— 913

7 The increase in the numbers on works in Kurnool is not explained in the Collector's telegram In *Chingleput* the numbers on the South Indian Railway have fallen from 9,464 to 8,588 The numbers on other works under professional agency have increased by 3,123, and those on civil works have decreased by nearly the same amount The increase in *North Arcot* is to a great extent nominal, the Punganur return having been wanting last week Numbers have increased in Kalastri and Kungundi, but decreased elsewhere, and the true result for the whole district is a decrease of about 3,500. The increase in *South Arcot* is on professional agency works in Kallakurchy The fall in *Tanjore* is due to the cessation of the work of forming relief camps and to the coolies having been sent to the Coleroon embankment works or returned home for cultivation, and that in *Madura* to imperfect returns from Dindigul A return has been received from Tinnevelly showing that 1,806 coolies are now employed under the Department of Public Works In *Coimbatore* numbers on works have risen owing to greater distress and to drafts of able-bodied persons from the camps The *Salem* increase results from imperfect returns last week

	22nd September	29th September
Junction Canal Executive Engineer	4,420	276
Commissioner of Police	2,693	3,680
President, Municipal Commission (Sattangad Camp)	1,389	635
Other works in the town	14,658	16 601
Total	23,160	24,352

8. The numbers in Madras town were 24,352 against 23,160 on the 22nd September. Details are given in the margin.

9. The information regarding works under the professional department is so imperfect that the Board do not submit the usual statement on the point this week

10 *Rates of Wages*.—There is little change in wages In the taluks of Chendragiri Wallaja, Tritani, Arconum, and Maderpauk in the district of *North Arcot* wages on the old scale appear to be still paid. In *Bellary* money-wages have been substituted for those paid partly in kind in Penkonda, the reverse change has taken place in Raidrug, while in Hospett the following scale has been introduced —*men* ¾ seer + ½ anna, *women* ¾ seer + ¼ anna, *children* ¾ seer + ¼ anna, which accords with no scale prescribed.

11. *Gratuitous Relief*.—District, &c, totals are as follows :—

Districts	22nd September	29th September	
Kistna	16,407	16,636	+ 229
Nellore	32 976	27,432	— 5,544
Cuddapah	170,331	155,015	— 15,316
Bellary	266,461	283,611	+ 17,150
Kurnool	102,047	116,678	+ 14,631
Chingleput	91 765	84,268	— 7 497
North Arcot	124,825	139 042	+ 14,217
South Arcot	103,970	80,275	— 23,695
Tanjore	24,891	23,494	— 1,397
Trichinopoly	10,289	8,945	— 1 344
Madura	85,985	97 849	+ 11,864
Tinnevelly	24,117	22,686	— 1,431
Coimabatore	214,896	192,829	— 22,067
Nilgiris	919	669	— 250
Salem	361,468	345,811	— 15,657
Malabar	52	52	
In camps, &c	599,271	549,838	— 49,433
In villages	927,328	941,623	+ 14,295
Three pie children	88,393	87,195	— 1 198
Kistna*	16,407	16,636	+ 229
TOTAL	1,631,399	1,595,292	— 36,107

* Particulars not known

12 There is a small decrease on the whole, resulting from decrease in camps and increase in village relief The change in the character of the camp relief under recent orders probably accounts for this Numbers have fallen considerably in *Salem* and *Coimbatore*, where they were excessive, and also in *South Arcot* and *Cuddapah*, but they have increased in *Bellary* and *Kurnool* The decrease in the Nellore district occurs under camp relief, and is partly due to incompleteness of returns. Of the decrease in *Cuddapah* the greater portion is under village relief, and occurs almost entirely in the sub-division, where numbers have fallen by 10,106 owing chiefly to elimination of able-bodied persons from the lists Village relief has increased in *Bellary* to the full extent above shown Heavy rise in numbers occurs in the Bellary, Kudlighi, Harpanhalli, and Gooty returns, and in most of these cases is due to imperfection of return last week About two-thirds of the decrease in Chingleput is under camp relief The increase in *North Arcot* and the decrease in *South Arcot* are both to a great extent nominal and due to wrong returns The rise in *Madura* is of the same kind The *Tanjore* comparative return is as usual utterly wrong and useless. The decrease in *Coimbatore* occurs under camp reliefs, chiefly in the taluks of Pulladum and Udumulpettah, and is due to drafts to works and to improvement in the season In *Salem* the decrease is under village relief and is most marked in the Dharampuri and Tripatur taluks

13. The general statement of gratuitous relief shows that there are now 1,026 inspection circles, and that relief is organized in 13,879 villages out of 30,731 in the distressed tract (Kistna excluded)

14 The following statement shows, as usual, the mortality in camps and under village relief There is evidently a gross mistake in the *Chingleput* returns, 4,280 persons under village relief are reported to have died in Trivellore taluk on a strength of 28,929. The Collector is

inquiring on the subject The mortality is very high in camps in *Cuddapah* and *North Arcot* and in the *Trichinopoly* district —

Districts.	Camps and Relief houses			Village Relief		
	Approximate strength	Deaths in the week	Ratio per mille per annum	Approximate strength	Deaths in the week	Ratio per mille per annum
Nellore	21,673	366	881	2,871		
Cuddapah	8,081	347	2,249	130,586	547	218
Bellary	30,133	231	400	290,066	594	121
Kurnool	19,707	180	476	69,897	287	214
Chingleput	27,340	143	273	60,473	4,396	3,790
North Arcot	22,369	535	1,247	94,333	463	256
South Arcot	25,678	150	304	66,444		
Tanjore	8,767	40	238	14,655	57	203
Trichinopoly	5,789	113	1,018	2,395	43	936
Madura	24,383	331	708	64,321	271	219
Tinnevelly	19,546	104	277	3,855	10	135
Coimbatore	172,274	793	240	29,206	196	350
Nilgiris	784	9	599	10		
Salem	187,976	1,097	304	165,360	888	280
Total	574,500	4,439	403	934,472	7,692	429

15 The following shows the proportion of population now on the hands of Government —

Districts	Population as per census of 1871	Numbers on relief works	Numbers on gratuitous relief	Total	Percentage of population
Nellore	1,376,811	* 53,767	27,432	81,199	5 90
Cuddapah	1,351,194	109,994	155,015	265,009	19 61
Bellary	1,668,006	99,587	283,611	383,198	22 97
Kurnool	959,640	144,558	116,678	261,236	27 22
Chingleput	938,184	19,304	84,268	103,572	11 01
North Arcot	2,015,278	67,345	139,042	206,387	10 24
South Arcot	1,755,817	3,184	80 275	83,459	4 75
Madura	2,266,615	14,199	97,849	112,048	4 95
Coimbatore	1,763,274	28,088	192 289	220,377	12 50
Salem	1,966,995	51,117	345,811	396,928	20 18
Total	16,061,814	591,143	1,522,270	2,113,413	13 16

* Inclusive of those employed on the Buckingham Canal.

16 The advances under the Land Improvement Act, those to weavers, and those for the purchase of seed-grain are shown below —

Advances under Land Improvement Act —

Districts	In the week	To the end of the week
	Rs	Rs
Nellore	15,865	1,44,996
Cuddapah	820	1,46,282
Bellary	7,070	3,81,947
Kurnool	2,900	18,639
Chingleput	7,451	1,60,958
North Arcot	9,001	86,371
South Arcot	2,775	18,966
Madura	1,275	94,627
Tinnevelly		32,900
Coimbatore	5,300	47,866
Salem	4,975	1,36,986
Total	57,432	12,70,538

Advances to weavers —

Districts	In the week	To the end of the week
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuddapah	2,514	31,355
Bellary . .	13,358	1,48,203
North Arcot	...	416
South Arcot ..	...	652
Madura ..	2,055	24,520
Coimbatore	12,926	69,817
Salem	19,817	4,93,984
TOTAL ..	50,670	7,68,947

Advances made for seed-grain —

Districts	In the week.	To the end of the week
	Rs.	Rs.
Bellary	18,993	64,922
North Arcot .	7,000	7,000
Madura .	2,724	2,724
TOTAL ..	28,717	74,646

17 The establishment statement is appended. The monthly cost is Rs 1,52,573

18 The average strength of resident paupers in the Madras camps is 3,324, and 18,703 on the average received a meal as non-residents. A large number of these persons (19,251 on the 29th September) are sent to labour on works in the town almost exclusively under the Public Works Department The new admissions to the camps were only 387 during the week Those remaining on the 29th were residents of the following districts —Chingleput 962, North Arcot 1,806, Nellore 107, other districts 7, total 2,882 The strength in hospital was 818, and there were 147 deaths in the week The Commissioner of Police spent Rs 32,923 in the week and Rs 10,80,746 up to the week. The President of the Municipality spent Rs 1,468 in the week and Rs. 1,02,046 up to the end of the week. The numbers employed by him at the Sattangad camp have already been included in those on relief works

19 The imports of food-grains by sea amounted to 16,056 tons.

(True Extract)

C A GALTON,
Acting Secretary

Famine Relief

Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department (Famine Relief), dated 15th October 1877, F R No 2331

The Governor in Council has, by a telegraphic order of the 13th instant, called the attention of Collectors to the importance of utilising to the utmost the present favourable change in the season The recent rainfall has materially restored the condition of growing crops, many crops are being now harvested, land is nearly everywhere in a fit state for cultivation, and the rains of the north-east monsoon may be shortly expected Prices have been gradually declining In this state of the country it is of the utmost importance to its future prosperity that every exertion should be at once made to induce, encourage, and facilitate the return of people to their own homes and ordinary occupations There may not unnaturally exist some feeling of hesitation amongst many, especially amongst those who have wandered from their own districts, to leave their present shelter, but the interests of the country demand that every available hand shall be turned to agriculture, and every exertion used to increase and expedite the growth of the newly-sown crops, on which the people must rely to restore the prices of food-grains to a normal state

2 That this necessity is appreciated by the people is evinced by the fact that large numbers have already of their own accord left works and camps for agricultural employ, and that in many districts the area cultivated is larger than usual at this period Yet in these districts more, and in others much, can be done, and no divisional officer should feel satisfied while any available land in his division remains uncultivated

3 The Governor in Council desires also to impress on Collectors the urgent necessity for reducing, as rapidly as may be, the numbers who are receiving State charity on relief-works, in relief-camps, &c, and consequently of diminishing the heavy drain on current expenditure

4 The general principles on which relief is to be administered are already laid down in G O of 24th September, No 2847 The Government have spared no pains to relieve and sustain, and also to provide employ for, the people, now, however, agricultural or other usual employment is obtainable, and district officers must take care that the measures which were necessary for relief of the famine-stricken are not converted into a prolonged demoralising and pauperising charity

5 A judicious but firm application of the tests and limitations laid down in the Government Order referred to will prevent the danger while meeting any necessity, but laxity or indecision in any district may not improbably result in the continued dependence of a large pauperised population on State aid through another year

6 Where the numbers on relief-works are materially diminished, proportionate diminution should be made in the establishments, and labour should be consolidated so as to economise supervision When the numbers in camps are materially diminished, subordinate establishments should be also diminished, or otherwise utilised, permanent officers of the districts being allowed to resume their ordinary work. The general relief organisation of a district, however, is not to be reduced or broken up until further instructions from the Government, the nature of which will be regulated by the advent and extent of the monsoon rains

7 The Governor in Council has had before him applications for sanction for many new works of a petty and local character, the possible benefit to arise from which can only be of a purely temporary character. He considers such works undesirable, but does not, however, desire to fetter the discretion of Collectors, and therefore will not generally refuse to sanction works recommended by them, but the sanction will only be accorded upon the distinct understanding that Collectors, before recommending any works for sanction, satisfy themselves that such works are essential to the proper extent of relief, and are not urged from motives of purely local interest, or instigated by subordinates who hope for an opportunity to make an illicit gain from the relief expenditure.

(True Extract)

J H GARSTIN,

Additional Secretary to the Government.

No 979, dated Simla, 26th October 1877.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq, C.S.I, Additional Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept (Famine),

To—J H GARSTIN, Esq, Additional Secy to the Govt of Madras, Revenue Dept

IT is with the greatest satisfaction that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council has received a copy of the Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Famine Department, No 2331, dated the 15th instant

2 The favourable change in the season which is described in your first paragraph is most hopeful, and His Excellency in Council is glad to learn by a telegram received last night that the north-east monsoon has at length arrived to supplement and complete the hopeful prospects for the future

3 The orders of His Grace the Governor urging all district officers to take the fullest advantage of this satisfactory change in the prospects of the season by inducing people to return to their ordinary avocations, are most judicious and opportune, for, as he justly observes, "the interests of the country now demand that every available hand shall be turned to agriculture" and no less necessary is the caution conveyed to district officers to "take care that the measures which were necessary for relief of the famine districts are not converted into a prolonged demoralising and pauperising charity"

4. The returns received during the past three weeks show that with the returning prospects of agricultural prosperity, the orders issued by the Madras Government on the 24th September have already borne good fruit, the numbers of people receiving Government aid having diminished during the current month by $6\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs, or by more than one-fourth of the whole number; and His Excellency in Council doubts not that with the continued improvement in agricultural prospects and with the steady fall in the price of food, which should be the natural consequence thereof, the admirable orders now issued by the Madras Government will have the effect of speedily restoring the province to its normal state, will foster the habitual self-reliance of its people, and will relieve the imperial finances from the severe strain which during the past season they have undergone

C. BERNARD,
Additional Secy to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 25TH OCTOBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the North-East monsoon is said not yet to have burst, but good general rain has fallen in all districts, being scanty only in Madras, parts of Chingleput, and Kurnool Prospects are everywhere good, and prices are falling in most districts, rising in one or two, and stationary in six the harvest where gathered has yielded a fair outturn The number on works is 484,365, and on charity 1,060,034, showing decreases of 45,939 and 223,932 respectively compared with last week In Mysore the weather continues showery, and the crops are flourishing, the number on works is 72,202 and on charity 88,759 the former is more by 9,696 and the latter less by 14,991 than last week In Bombay there has been abundant rain in the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta Country, and moderate falls in Khandesh and Násik and parts of the Konkan elsewhere none is reported, in Sind there is no improvement, but elsewhere throughout the Presidency prospects are good, except in a few places in the Deccan, Konkan and Southern Mahratta Country where damage has been done by excessive rain In the Central Provinces good rain has fallen in Nágpur, Seoni and the Upper Godávari, and slight showers in Chánda, Bhandára and Saugor, prospects are generally good, and sowings for the *rabi* are progressing In Berar there has been some rain and prospects are good In Central India none has fallen, and the cold weather has set in, the emigrants are reported to be returning to Gwalior In Rajputana there has been no rain during the week, more would be beneficial in Ajmere and Sirohi In Bengal there has been a good fall of rain in Pooree, where it was needed elsewhere rain is reported only in small quantity from a few districts, more would do good, but prospects are generally favourable No rain is reported from Assám, where the crops promise well In Burma good rain has fallen in Bassein, but elsewhere the fall has been scanty and in many districts none has fallen, which is unfavourable to the lately replanted rice No rain is reported from the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, the recent falls have proved generally sufficient for the *rabi* sowings, which are going on everywhere In the Punjab there has been slight rain in Amritsar, Jullundur and Pesháwar, sowings for the *rabi* are progressing, but rain is much wanted in Hissar, Umballa and Lahore

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Oct. 20th)	1 5	Rice 9 25, *raggi* 14 66, *cumboo* 19 60, *cholum* 15 20, imports, Chilka land rice 193 tons, some 2,000 people fed daily by private charity at Berhampore
Vizagapatam („ 22nd)	9	Rice 8 1, *cholum* 10 2, *raggi* 13 0, *cumboo* 15 6, camp 217 daily, private charity 3,060 daily
Godavery („ „)	2 26	Rice 8 96, *cholum* 11 21, *raggi* 14 46, *cumboo* 17 14, paddy good though slightly suffering from blight in Amlapuram Ellore and Chinnaveram, harvest of *korra, chama, arugu* and *hudama*, outturn from ½ to ¾, water over anicut 34 inches
Kistna („ 18th)	81	Rice 7 13, *cholum* 10 82 *raggi* 11 73 *cumboo* 14 37, on works 4,866 camps and houses 317, village relief 16,469, crops generally good, *korra*, castor and *giddyonna* reported slightly damaged by locusts in Narsarowpet and Vinukonda taluks, *cholum* is blighted in some places
Nellore („ 20th)	1 83	Rice 6 32, *cholum* 7 91, *raggi* 9 40, *cumboo* 9 40, on civil works 16,587, on Department Public Works works 9,910, canal 28,912 children 6,286 camps and houses about 10,900, village relief 1,889, crops fair, agriculture still active
Cuddapah („ 19th)	1 12	Rice 7 01, *cholum* 9 65, *raggi* 10 21, *cumboo* 12 63, on works 59,273, children 9 981, camps and houses 5 304, village relief 80,342, crops good, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts outturn ½
Bellary („ 20th)	2 0	Rice 6 65, *cholum* 8 47, *raggi* 10 49, *cumboo* 8 95, on works 66 932, children 9,990, camps and houses 20,313, village relief 169 010, dry and wet crops generally fair, *cholum, raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested, prices falling
Kurnool („ „)	04 (average in 7 taluks)	Rice 6 06, *cholum* 7 76, *raggi* 8 89, *cumboo* 10 23, on works 107,050, children 15,794, camps and houses 12 739, village relief 64,142, standing crops thriving well, agricultural operations vigorously carried on, figures for Nandial, Sirwell and Markapur estimated, returns not being received
North Arcot („ 19th)	2 50	Rice 8 4, *cholum* 9 0 *raggi* 10 4, *cumboo* 10 0, wheat 5 3, on works 63 643, children 12,845, camps and houses 17,431, village relief 114,799, crops good, harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo*, outturn poor
South Arcot („ 20th)	General rain 1 65 (average of district)	Rice 7 41, *cholum* 9 40, *raggi* 10 89, *cumboo* 11 20, on works, Revenue Department, 1 289, professional 2 069, children 47, camps and houses 6 181, villages 41,516, private charity 236, crops good, *raggi, cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
Tanjore (Oct 20th)	1 16	Rice 5 89, *cholum* 10 2 *raggi* 12 87, *cumboo* 14 18, on works none, children none, camps and houses 1,248, village relief 4 822, private charity 4,661, rivers above ¾ full, wet crops thriving, dry in good condition except in some parts of Pattucottai, harvest, outturn of *kuruvai*, *kadappu* and *kar* ½ to full, *cumboo*, *cholum* and *raggi* ⅛ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	2 68 (average of district)	Rice 6 23, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 32, *cumboo* 10 70, on works 7,600, children 1 120, in camps 2 740, village relief 1 914, returns incomplete, sowing continues, early paddy, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn about a nine anna crop
Madura („ „)	General rain, 2 28 (average of district)	Rice 6 85, *cholum* 8 42, *raggi* 9 38, *cumboo* 9 39, on works 14 374, children 1,054, in camps and houses 20,808, village relief 56,888, good freshes in the Viga, highest 8 feet
Tinnevelly („ 22nd)	2 15	Rice 7 80 *cholum* 9 30, *raggi* 9 45, and *cumboo* 10 05, camps and houses 62 56 village relief 1,969 standing crops good
Coimbatore („ 20th)	3 02	Rice 7 41 *cholum* 10 17, *raggi* 10 57, *cumboo* 8 53, on works under civil agency 8 505, children 832, camps and houses 84,233 village relief 16,202, crops in good condition, harvest of *raggi* and paddy, in part outturn ½ to full, taluk reports encouraging
Nilgiris („ „)	4 59	Rice 6 16 *cholum* 6 80 *raggi* 8 41, *cumboo* 8 16, relief works none, camps and houses 724, village relief 11, harvest of *samay* and *raggi*, outturn about ½
Salem („ 22nd)	2 42	Rice 8 09, *raggi* 9 95, *cumboo* 11 29, *cholum* 8 70, on works 65 460, children 330, camps and houses 45 510, village relief 101 780, crops thriving, *cumboo* harvest ready
South Canara („ 20th)	1 58	Rice 9 69, *raggi* 10 99, first rice crop harvested in most parts, outturn good
Malabar („ „)	2 73	Rice 9 26, *raggi* 10 5, gratuitous relief 84, private charity 403, sufficient and seasonable harvesting of first crop and transplanting of second crop are nearly completed, prospects very good
Chingleput („ „)	5 to 1 0 in all the talukas except Sydapet	Rice second sort 8 66, *raggi* 12 61, *cumboo* 11 88 *cholum* 10 80, on relief works 9,668, gratuitous relief in camps 14,282, in other places 61 035
Madras („ 23rd)	02	Rice second sort 8 03, *raggi* 14 63, *cholum* 8 4, imports, rice 9,933, other grains 3,137 tons
		General Remarks—General prospects continue good, north east monsoon not yet burst, prices rising slightly in one or two districts, stationary in six, falling in all others, harvest where gathered fair, total number on works 484,365, total number gratuitously relieved 1,060,034
Bombay— (Oct. 24th)		
Sind— („ „)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River on 21st 7½ feet, crops in Sehwan and Dadu talukas drying up for want of water, *rabi* sowings progressing, many persons leaving the Kohistan taluka for want of forage for cattle, cotton being picked, rats doing some damage in three talukas, fever prevalent
Shikárpur		*Kharif* reaping general, fever generally prevalent
Hyderabad		No change
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather cold early *kharif* crops ripening late ones withering, *rabi* prospects bad, fever and dysentery prevalent
Guzerat— (Oct 24th)		
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* harvesting progressing
Páuch Maháls		Heavy dews, mornings cold
Surat	*Nil*	Five deaths from cholera, crops well
Broach	*Nil*	Mornings cool, fever prevalent, crops good, *rabi* sowing commenced
Khandesh and Násik— (Oct 24th)		
Khandesh	From 75 to 03 in 8 talukas	*Kharif* generally good, poor in places, *rabi* sowing completed, prices risen slightly
Násik		Thunder with rain in parts till Sunday, total rainfall 19 50, great improvement in Yeola
Konkan— (Oct 24th)		
Tanna		Early crops suffering greatly in Dáhanu taluka, not expected to be more than 8 annas in Wára taluka, late crops fair in former and about 12 annas in latter, elsewhere crops good, cholera decreased
Colába (Oct 22nd)	03 in Alibág	Total rainfall 59 70, small pox at Alibág, cattle disease at Mahád, weather and crops good
Ratnágiri („ 16th)	1 18	Total rainfall 89 16 continuous heavy rain is considered injurious to *kolvi* or early crops cutting of which progresses, prospects still promising, 8 deaths from cholera in two talukas
Deccan— („ 24th)		
Poona	94 up to the 22nd	Total rainfall 20 19, too much in Bhimthari, no damage yet, health and weather good, 2 deaths from cholera in Junnar, 3 in Haveli

On page 2623 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 6th instant, opposite Hyderabad in Bombay for "exact average of 10 years preceding 18 68 on same date" read "1868"

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay —*concluded*		
Ahmednagar	2 04, rain general from 08 in Karjat to 3 31 in Jamkhed, heavy in villages east of Akola	Total rainfall 21 24 rain still required in the east of Sangamner and a few villages of Kopargaon and Rahuri, *bajri* harvesting progressing, injury to it from rain in Shrigonda and Jámkhed, *rabi* sowing continues, 22 deaths from cholera
Sholapur	2 35, heavy in talukas	Total 34 32, *kharif* harvest commenced, *rabi* sowing progressing
Satara	5 07, heavy in Walwa, in other talukas varying from 4 54 in Khandála to 04 in Karád	Total rainfall 29 05, excessive fall causing injury to crops in some places, 29 deaths from cholera
Southern Mahratta Country— (Oct 24th)		
Belgaum	1 17, abundant fall of rain throughout district, maximum in Parasgad 2 22, minimum in Athni 82	Crops slightly injured in some places and *rabi* sowing retarded by excessive rain
Dharwar	3 35, rain general, heavy in the east	Crops generally flourishing but in some parts early crops suffering from excessive fall of rain sowing of late crops impeded by rain in the east, fever in some talukas, but not severe, condition of people improving
Kanara	1 5 in Karwar	Total rainfall 77 87, 31 deaths from cholera
Kaládgi	68	Crops suffering from excessive fall of rain in Bijapur and southern talukas, *rabi* sowing retarded in Bijapur, progressing in other talukas
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory— (Oct 24th)		
Rájkot	*Nil*	Sowing of *rabi* crops continues, fever prevalent
Wadhwán	*Nil*	Sparrows causing damage to crops in Dhrángadra and Muli talukas
Baroda		Cold weather has set in reaping of *bajri* crops commenced, a few cases of cholera of a mild type in cantonment and one in city
		General Remarks—No improvement in Sind, but elsewhere throughout the presidency prospects are good, though some damage is done in parts of Konkan Sholapur, Satara, and the Southern Mahratta Country by excessive rain
Bengal— (Oct 24th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	
Noakholly	1 86	Health good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	35	
Hill Tipperah	2 25	
Backergunge	25	
Furreedpore	*Nil*	
Dacca	*Nil*	
Tipperah	*Nil*	
Mymensingh	1 46	
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Some fever and cholera, otherwise health fair
Jessore	43	
Nuddea	*Nil*	
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Health good
Pubna	03	Fever in *sadar*, cholera in places
Rajshahye	*Nil*	
Bogra	*Nil*	Health good
Dinagepore	*Nil*, 19 in previous week	
Rungpore	*Nil*	Health good
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Health good, usual fever
Jalpáigurí	*Nil*	
Darjeeling	*Nil*	
Midnapore	53	
Howrah	25	
Hooghly	18	
Burdwan	*Nil*	Fever in Culna
Bankoora	*Nil*	Fever at Jaypur
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	
Southal Perguunahs	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	*Nil*, 2 07 in previous week	
Monghyr	*Nil*	
Purneah	*Nil*	
Maldah	*Nil*	
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Health good
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	
Sarun	*Nil*	
Chumparun	Return not received	Health good
Patna	Ditto	
Gya	*Nil*	
Shahabad	*Nil*	

On page 2691 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 20th instant, in the rainfall column opposite Durbhunga and Morufferpore in Bengal for "1 67" and "1 9" respectively read "67 and 1 59

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	
Lohardugga	*Nil*	
Manbhoom	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom	*Nil*	District healthy
Balasore	65	
Cuttack	04	Cholera less, health good
Pooree	3 23	
		General Remarks—Slight rain in places, rice prospects generally good, a little more rain would do good in places rain wanted in Chumparun, Pooree, Hazáribágh and part of Lohardugga and Singhbhoom, *rabi* sowings progressing favourably
N-W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct 23rd)		*Rabi* sowings progressing
Allahabad („ „)		No change
Jhansi („ 24th)	*Nil*	Sowings progressing
Agra („ 23rd)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing, cold weather setting in
Bareilly („ 24th)		No change, sowings progressing
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing
Partabgarh („ 20th)		Prospects good
		General Remarks—The recent rains have proved generally sufficient for the *rabi* sowings which are going on everywhere
Punjab— (Oct 23rd)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Hissar	*Nil*	Rain much required for *rabi* sowings, slight fall in prices of grain, scarcity of fodder continues, health good
Umballa		Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings, health good
Jullundur	3	Crops and health good
Amritsar	2 at Tarn Taran and 1 0 at Ajnála	*Rabi* sowings progressing, health good
Lahore		Rain much wanted, *rabi* sowings progressing, health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	Ploughing and sowing for *rabi* in progress, health good
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good, health fair but fever prevails
Peshawar	Average about 1	*Rabi* harvest promising, slight fever prevailing
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Sowings for *rabi* in progress on low lands, rain wanted for *daman*, health good
		General Remarks—Sowings for the *rabi* harvest are in progress, slight rain fell in the Jullundur, Amritsar and Peshawar divisions, but none elsewhere, public health generally good
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godávari (Oct 20th)	1 26	Rain too late for rice, *jowar* doing well, cholera continues, prices high and steady
Sambalpur		Clear and cool, yield of rice of all kinds estimated at eight annas, rain required for *rabi*, health good, prices falling, exports to Cuttack ceased
Bilaspur		Prospects of *kharif* good, except rice in Mungeli tahsil suffering from want of rain, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur		Cloudy, prospects of *kharif* favourable, but more rain wanted, fever and cattle disease continue, prices rising
Bálaghát		Cloudy, prospects of *kharif* good, *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Betul		Clear, prospects favourable, prices stationary
Chhindwára		Clear, prospects favourable, fever continues, prices slightly risen
Chanda (Oct 21st)	90	More rain required for rice, other *kharif* crops good, *rabi* sowings commenced, health good, prices slightly fallen
Bhandara („ 23rd)	13	Prospects of *kharif* favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever continues, prices high
Nágpur („ 24th)	2 64	Prospects good *rabi* sowings delayed on account of recent rains which have injured fields already sown, health good, prices falling
Wardha		Prospects good
Nimar	*Nil*	Clear with heavy dew, prospects fair, *rabi* sowings commenced; small pox continues
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings continue, prices stationary
Narsinghpur		Prospects of *kharif* good, yield of rice average, *rabi* sowing progressing prices slightly fallen
Jubbulpore		Rice harvest and *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent, prices falling
Saugor	07	*Kharif* reaping, cholera among immigrants, prices stationary
Seoni	1 85	*Kharif* crops harvesting, *rabi* sowings delayed on account of recent rains health good, prices falling
Mandla		Prospects favourable, fever continues, prices stationary
Damoh		No change in prospects of *kharif* since last report
		General Remarks—Good rain in Nagpur, Seoni, and Upper Godávari, slight in Chanda, Bhandara and Saugor, *kharif* prospects continue good, except rice in Sambalpur, Saugor and Damoh, and portions of Chánda, Bilaspur and Upper Godávari, *rabi* sowings continue, prices falling

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma—		
(Oct 24th)		
Arrakan Division—	*Nil*	Paddy crops promise well everywhere, public health good
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	86	Replanting commenced in some parts of Hmawbee sub division by the richer class of cultivators but outturn not expected to be good, general condition of crops reported good, public health generally good, slight cattle disease, prices of grain and other articles of food still continue high, total rainfall 94 04 inches
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health good, crops excellent, those newly planted require more rain
Bassein	9 68	Fever prevalent, slight cholera, total rainfall 118 12 inches, crop progressing favourably, replanting going on
Henzada	*Nil* during week ending 20th, 30 in Myanoung and 2 0 in Mengyee during week ending 13th	Total rainfall in Henzada 72 52, in Myanoung 45 40 and in Mengyee 57 10 inches, 4 deaths from cholera in Momo township, otherwise public health good, crop prospects favourable
Prome	*Nil*	Cholera in Prome, 4 deaths in Mahathaman 2, in Shwedoung 4, and in Poungday 6, total rainfall 98 04 inches, more rain required for crops
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good, crops progressing, total rainfall 57 44 inches
Tenasserim Division—	22 in Amherst, 1 10 in Shwegyeen, 77 in Tounghoo	Cholera in Mergui, Shwegyeen, and Tounghoo districts, otherwise public health fair, late plantings in Amherst district reported to be withering for want of rain, in Shwegyeen district crops progressing, rain required in Tounghoo district for crops replanted
		General Remarks—No change to report, rain much wanted
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct 24th)	*Nil*	Mornings and evenings cold, fog over river, mornings clear and dry, prospects of crops good
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	General prospects continue favourable, price of rice steady
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Oct 24th)	1 41 in Bangalore since Wednesday, 1 27 in Mysore 5 96 in Coorg heavy rain to day	At Bangalore ordinary rice sells at 15 lbs and *raggi* 20 lbs per rupee, crops flourishing, weather showery, health generally improving, for week ending 13th October daily average number on civil works was 32 461 and on professional department works 39 741, number gratuitously relieved 88 757, decrease general in all the districts and is due to causes already reported
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Oct 24th)	60	*Kharif* crops in good condition, *rabi* sowings commenced
Central India—		
(Oct 23rd)		
Rutlam		Health and prospects good.
Baghelkhand		
Neemuch		2 331 emigrants seeking employment
Morar		Getting cold cholera abating
Goona		Emigrants returning to Gwalior, cholera abating
Rajputana—		
Jhallawar (Oct 18th)	1 30 during the week ending the 12th	Weather cloudy and sultry
Deoli („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Health and prospects good, weather clear
Sirohi („ 21st)	*Nil*	Great scarcity of fodder
Bhurtpore („ 17th)		Ploughing general, price fallen, emigrants returning
„ („ 24th)		Prospects unchanged, clear sky, prices steady
Kerowli („ 17th)		Ploughing general, food supply abundant, health and prospects generally good
Ajmere („ 21th)	*Nil*	Expecting rain after cloudy weather, much land ploughed which will be fallow if rain fails, sky clear, mornings and evenings cool, days very hot railway imported grain upwards of 5 000 maunds, immigration 14,840, upwards 11,000 being from Marwar
Nepal (Oct 16th)	05	The rice crop was much benefited by rain of last week, the harvest will begin in a few days and it is now hoped that the outturn will be nearly ¾ths of the average

G H. M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 17th October 1877.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C S I
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K C B.
The Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I
The Hon'ble Sir A J. Arbuthnot, K C S I
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B.
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, K C B
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I
The Hon'ble F R Cockerell
The Hon'ble T C Hope, C S I

PANJÁB COURTS BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjab be taken into consideration He said that the Bill as introduced had been subjected to careful examination by the learned Judges of the Panjáb Chief Court *Plus vident oculi quam oculus* was an old and true proverb, and here, as always happened when three additional pairs of intelligent eyes were brought to bear on a complicated draft, some errors and omissions had been detected Of these, however, only two were important enough to require mention The Committee had added, at Mr Justice Plowden's suggestion, a section declaring the Chief Court to be a High Court within the meaning of sections 633 and 637 of the new Code of Civil Procedure The result would be that the Judges of the Chief Court would take evidence and record judgments and orders in such manner as the Court might by rule direct, and that any non-judicial act which the Code required to be done by a Judge might be done by the Registrar, to the great saving of valuable time The second amendment was in section 46, which declared that Judges should not try suits in which they were personally interested This might obviously sometimes cause great and useless inconvenience, for example, when the Judge happened to hold a share or two in the Bank of Bengal and the Bank was suing a tradesman on a bill of exchange for Rs 100 We had accordingly provided that the parties might waive objection to the jurisdiction of a Judge having interest in the subject-matter. The only other change which he would mention was that the Bill would come into force on receiving His Excellency's signature, instead of on such day as the Local Government should appoint

It was right to add that the Chief Court had asked that jurisdiction to hear summary suits on negotiable instruments might be conferred upon it But the Chief Court, like the High Court at Allahabad, had no ordinary original civil jurisdiction, on such Courts the framers of the new Code of Civil Procedure did not intend to confer jurisdiction to hear this class of suits, and the request of the Chief Court was therefore refused. This would cause no inconvenience to the public, for His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor could, and doubtless would, by notification under the new Code, section 538, clause (*e*), apply sections 532—537 of the Code to the Courts of all or some of the Deputy Commissioners. The Chief Court could then, if it liked, withdraw and itself try all such summary suits instituted in these Courts and remit the decrees for execution to the Courts from which the suits had been so withdrawn

HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR expressed his approval of the provisions of the Bill in its present form

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved that the Bill as amended be passed

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also asked leave to postpone the introduction of the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872.

Leave was granted.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES LAND-REVENUE ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also introduced the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee He said that the primary object of this little Bill was to deprive persons whose estates were under the management of the local Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates But it would also remove a doubt as to the effect of section 29 of the Act, which provided that—

"A rate may be imposed by order of the Collector of the District on the annual value, or on the cultivated area, of all the maháls composing the circle of each patwárí, or partly in the one way, and partly in the other, for defraying the salary of such patwárí, and any charges incurred on account of any additional establishment required for the proper supervision, maintenance and correction of the patwáris' records"

Doubts existed, which he confessed he himself shared, as to whether this section authorized the application of any part of the fund so raised to defray the cost of the village-maps on which the correctness of patwáris' records mainly depended But, in the opinion of their hon'ble colleague Sir John Strachey, Mr Batten and other experienced North-West officials, it was expedient that the fund should be applicable for this object The Bill would accordingly add an explanation to section 29 to the effect that charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps should be deemed charges within the meaning of this section

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government should direct

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL

The Hon'ble MR. STOKES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices. He said that the Merchant Shipping Acts of 1854 and 1855 provided, in all necessitous cases occurring out of the United Kingdom, for subsisting and relieving distressed seamen who were British subjects, and for sending them home, or burying any who died in such circumstances, at the public expense, with a right of recovery over against any master or owner liable to pay such wages or such expenses This right of recovery was given only to the Board of Trade. But the distressed seamen in question were in many cases Natives of India, and belonged to ships which were either registered in or traded to India, and which were seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom In such cases the Board of Trade had considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended. When the distressed seamen were Natives of this country, these expenses were charged to the Indian revenue. It was therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable were found in this country. The Bill would effect this object by providing that such suits might be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council might, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN FOREST BILL

The Hon'ble MR HOPE moved that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber. He

said that he ought perhaps to explain that this motion was necessary for technical reasons The Hon'ble Mr Egerton had, on February 14th, when an Additional Member of the Council, been appointed a member of the Select Committee on the Forest Bill and had actually served in that capacity up to the present time. But, as he had sent in his resignation of the post of Additional Member when he assumed the office of Lieutenant-Governor, it was held that a re-appointment to the Select Committee was necessary in order to validate his signature of the Report which was about to be presented.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest-produce and to the duty leviable on timber. He said that in doing so he must first explain why the direction of the Council given on the 31st of January last, that the Report should be presented in two months, had not been complied with. Those two months corresponded with the time that the Council had remained in Calcutta, and the late Law Member, Sir A. Hobhouse, together with the Secretary, had been so occupied with the Civil Procedure Code and other urgent legislation that they had been quite unable to give any time to the Forest Bill. The two months had not, however, been lost, as an informal committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Egerton, Mr Batten, the Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Dr Schlich and Mr. Baden Powell, the Conservators of Bengal and the Panjáb, together with MR HOPE himself, had, with the approval of Sir A Hobhouse, considered the Bill and revised it thoroughly. On coming to Simla MR. HOPE had, he said, been unable to find any leisure for the Bill until recently when he had been relieved of his Famine duties

As to the Bill itself, he was glad to say that the original draft of it had been most favourably received by all the Local Governments except that of Madras. The Chief Commissioner of British Burma, a province which was perhaps more interested in the matter than any other, had expressed his opinion that the Bill would meet all the necessities of the case, and that it would render superfluous the prosecution of the separate Bill for British Burma which had been introduced into the Council The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces had written thus :—"Of the scope of the Bill and its general arrangement the Chief Commissioner is glad to be able to express his hearty approval, and it appears to him to provide for all matters connected with Forest conservancy that can be fairly attempted in India for some time to come" The Commissioner of Coorg said that the provisions of the Bill seemed to him "suitable for adoption" The Chief Commissioner of Assam had only one suggestion for improvement to make. The Commissioner in Sindh reported that he "considers its provisions applicable to Sindh, and that he has no alterations or additions to suggest" The Conservator of the Northern Division, Bombay, said "the Bill seems to me to be complete and fully to meet the circumstances and wants of the Northern Division," and the Bombay Government consider that the Bill "will serve its purpose" As to Bengal, the report was that "the present draft appears to the Lieutenant-Governor sufficiently to meet the requirements of Bengal" The Conservator of the North-West Provinces said. "I think the Bill provides for every thing that is required," while the Panjáb, as represented on the Select Committee by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was understood to be satisfied. MR. HOPE did not mean to imply that the whole of the expressions of approval he had quoted were unqualified. In some cases they were, but in others they were accompanied by objections or suggestions regarding particular points. All these had been carefully considered, and many had led to material improvements

MR HOPE thought that he might safely say that the Bill now presented was very superior in scope, precision, adaptability and care of all popular rights to the draft as introduced Wherever rights could not be allowed to continue (and he believed such cases would prove comparatively few), provision had been made for compensation or commutation, wherever mere regulation was sufficient, care had been taken to leave the people all which in practice they could reasonably require The objections of Madras had not been forgotten. The Bill had been so materially altered to meet them that he had now every hope that the Madras Government, considering also the scope which the power of making rules gave for meeting local peculiarities, would find them-

selves able to accept it. If, however, the event should be otherwise, then this Bill offered no obstacle, as Sir A Hobhouse had explained to the Council, to separate local legislation

As to the character of the Bill generally, MR HOPE trusted that any persons who were still disposed to think any part of it arbitrary, would remember that, without effective regulation and conservation of forests, not merely the public revenue, but the public themselves, would suffer, and even risks of famine might be infinitely increased On this subject he thought the Council would be interested to hear the views regarding the condition of Southern India recently expressed by a distinguished administrator, which were as follows —

"The southern peninsula of India has been or is being denuded, not only of its forests but also of its jungles, its brushwood, its groves, its trees The denudation has been, as I understand, going on near the sources and the upper courses of the many rivers which water the country This, perhaps, is being in some degree checked But with the progress of coffee planting, and with the assertion of communal rights on behalf of the people, the utmost vigilance will be needed to keep it within bounds If it were to proceed unchecked, there would be imminent danger of the rivers running dry by reason of the catchment basins and the drainage areas near their sources being rainless And as these rivers supply the great canal systems, this danger has only to be mentioned in order to be felt The same argument applies in a lesser degree to the tanks or lakes which are second only to the canals in usefulness for irrigation It has already been seen how precarious is the position of these reservoirs, even with one year's drought The progress of the country causes the price of timber and of firewood to rise The introduction of Railways has, in the absence of any local coal-mines, greatly augmented the demand for fuel Strong temptations are thus inevitably offered to the people at large to fell, cut and lop recklessly, to bring every log, stump and stick to market, to dig out the very roots of the jungle, so stopping any chance of reproduction, without thought for the future There are stories to be heard everywhere of groves and hedgerows and scattered trees being cut for sale In the midst of cultivated tracts there are to be seen bare, sterile hillsides, said to have been forest-clad within living memory In such localities the climate is supposed to have changed for the worse Beyond the Ghât mountains, in Bellary and Kurnool, the treeless, shrubless aspect of the country is as wonderful as it is melancholy These are the very districts where famine has been occasionally epidemic, and where scarcity is almost endemic Any thoughtful spectator must perceive that, according to all meteorological experience, and to the almost certain teachings of proved fact, these fine districts were not destined by nature to be the prey and sport of famine or scarcity, but have been rendered subject to these calamities by the thoughtless action of man Even the numerous groves planted in the last generation by the great Collector Mr Robertson, whose name is still a household word, were made over many years ago to the villagers, and have been mostly cut down Trees, jungle and forests must, indeed, be thinned and cut for the use of man, but they need never be exhausted, and something might always be left for reproduction"

Nothing could be more true and worthy of attention than these graphic and practical remarks Regarding the necessity for regulation of the use of forests in the interests of the public, MR HOPE would conclude by quoting the opinion of the Secretary of State, not very long ago communicated to the Government of India —

"Her Majesty's Government are, as you are aware, fully impressed with the importance of the adoption of efficient measures for preserving the forests of India, whilst they admit also the necessity of those measures being so framed as to interfere as little as possible with private rights, which may have grown up on behalf of villages or individuals On the other hand, it must be remembered that as civilisation advances these rights become less and less necessary to the cultivators, and are found frequently incompatible with the superior rights of the whole community, among whom the cultivators themselves obtain advantage in other ways from the restriction of their ancient privileges The change to this state of things must be gradual, and so timed as to make the transition as little onerous as may be to those who have held such privileges In the instance before us, it must be remembered that the absolute concession of these privileges would, as a rule, render the effective preservation of the forests impossible, and, moreover, that this is not an object of private import, but is undertaken by Government for the benefit of the whole community

"It may be added that all the measures already adopted for several years past must have tended to prepare the minds of the inhabitants of the villages for a change of the nature indicated"

The following Select Committee was named —

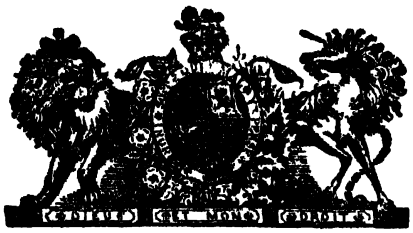
On the Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr Cockerell and the Mover.

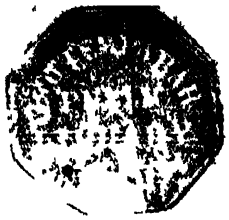
The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 24th October 1877

SIMLA,
The 17th October 1877

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department.

Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla*





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No. 44.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. [Register No 53.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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Report of Select Committee and Indian Forest Bill (No II) 1877
The Panjáb Laws Act Amendment Bill, 1877
The Distressed Seamen's Expenses Recovery Bill, 1877.

SUPPLEMENT No 44

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE

Simla, the 22nd October 1877

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town.

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton
The Hon'ble Sir A Clarke, C B, K C M G
Lieut Col O T Burne C S I, Private Secy
Colonel G P Colley, C B, Military Secy
Dr and Mrs Barnett
Mr A Liddell, A D C
Mr H Rose, A D C
Mr C U Aitchison, C S I, Foreign Secy
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C S I, Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General
Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Secy, (Famine) Public Works Department

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments

O T BURNE, *Lieut-Col*,
Private Secy to the Viceroy

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st October 1877.

No. 35.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára,

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* —

REGULATION No II OF 1877

THE AJMER LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1877.

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A Regulation to declare and amend the law relating to certain interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land-revenue in Ajmer and Mairwára

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend the law relating to certain interests in land and to the assessment and collection of land-revenue in Ajmer and Mairwára, It is hereby enacted as follows —

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877"

Local extent

It extends to all the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer and subject to the provisions of the 33 Vic, cap 3, section 1,

And it shall come into operation on such date as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct

Commencement

2 In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation clause

(*a*) "Agricultural year" means the year beginning on the first of June

"Agricultural year."

(*b*) "Collector" means any officer appointed by the Chief Commissioner to discharge the functions of a Collector under this Regulation in any part of the said territories, and includes a Collector when discharging the functions of a Court of Wards under this Regulation

"Collector"

(*c*) "Revenue Officer" includes—

"Revenue Officer"

(1) the Commissioner of Ajmer when acting under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation,

(2) a Collector, and

(3) any person whom the Chief Commissioner, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time appoint by name or by office to do anything required by this Regulation to be done by a Revenue Officer, or anything to be done by a Government officer under this Regulation or under any rule made under this Regulation, and for the doing of which no agency is specially provided by this Regulation

(*d*) "Málguzár" means a person liable under section sixty-four for the payment of the revenue assessed upon an estate

"Málguzár"

(*e*) "Section" means a section of this Regulation

"Section"

PART II

OF CERTAIN INTERESTS IN LAND

(*A*)—*Of certain rights of the Government*

3 Except in the case of lands in respect of which istimrári sanads have been granted by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved,

Rights of Government in regard to mines and quarries

(*a*) to be the sole owner of all mines, opened and unopened, of metal, coal and other valuable minerals, with full liberty to search for and work the same,

(*b*) to be entitled to take free, or authorize persons who have entered into any contract with it to take free, from any quarry, whether previously worked or not, as much stone, kankar, gravel, sand or other like substance as is needed for any public purpose

Provided that whenever in the exercise by the Government of the rights herein referred to over any land, damage is caused to any person whose rights are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of such land, the Government shall pay to such person such amount of compensation for the damage so caused, as may be determined by the Revenue Officer

Provided also, that, nothing herein contained shall affect the concession made in respect of mines and quarries in State forests by section six of "The Ajmer Forest Regulation, 1874"

4 The soil of all tanks constructed by the Government, including the embankments of the same, shall be deemed to be the property of Government

Rights in regard to tanks

5 The Government shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be entitled to the exclusive use and control of the water of all rivers and streams flowing in natural channels, and of all natural collections of water, and of all tanks constructed by the Government

Rights in regard to waters.

6 No person shall make use of the pasturage or other natural product of any land being the property of the Government, except with the permission of the Revenue Officer, and subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner

Use of Government pasturage, &c

(*B*)—*Of Co-ownership and Partition*

7 Any one of the proprietary body of any village who, with the consent of a majority of such body, permanently improves any common land in such village by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining, or otherwise, shall become the owner of such land

Rights of villagers over common lands of village

Unimproved common land shall be deemed to be held on a tenure-at-will from the proprietary body, unless there is a written agreement to the contrary between such body and the holder

8 Any person recorded as a sharer in the common lands of a village may apply for partition of such lands Every application under this section shall be presented and dealt with in the manner provided by sections ten to nineteen, inclusive

Partition of common lands of village

9 Any person recorded as a sharer in land, not being common land of a village, may apply for a partition of such land in the manner hereinafter prescribed, provided that the area of land in each share, after such partition, shall not be less than ten bíghás of well-land, fifteen bíghás of tálábí or ábí land, or thirty bighás of unirrigated land, or a proportion of such classes of land equivalent to ten bighás of well-land

Partition of other lands

10 Every application under section 9 shall be in writing, shall be presented to the Revenue Officer, and shall specify the area of the land, the applicant's share and the names of the other sharers

Application for partition

11 The Revenue Officer shall cause notice of such application to be served on the sharers named therein and published in the village in which the land is situated.

Notice to be issued

12 If within one month from the date of the publication of any notice under section eleven, any objection is made to the partition to which it relates, on the ground that the applicant is not entitled to the share of the land of which he is recorded as owner, the Revenue Officer shall stay his proceedings for such time as, in his opinion, is sufficient to admit of a suit being instituted in the Civil Court to try such objection

Objection that the applicant is not entitled to the share claimed

Every Revenue Officer staying his proceedings under this section shall make an order requiring the objector or, if for any reason he deems it more equitable, the applicant, to institute such a suit within the time fixed, and in the event of such a suit not being instituted within the said time, may in his discretion disallow the objection or dismiss the application as the case may be

13 On a suit being instituted to try any objection under section twelve, the Revenue Officer shall, with reference to such objection, be guided by the orders passed by the Court in such suit

Revenue Officer to be guided by orders of Civil Court on such objection

14 If within the period of one month as aforesaid any objection other than an objection of the nature referred to in section twelve is made to the partition, the Revenue Officer shall dispose of it himself, unless for any reason he thinks fit to require that it be submitted to a Civil Court for adjudication, in which event the provisions of sections twelve and thirteen shall apply to such objection

Other objections how dealt with

15. When the period of one month from the date of the publication of the notice issued under section eleven has expired, and the objections (if any) made have been disposed of by the Revenue Officer, or by the Civil Court, as the case may be, the Revenue Officer shall, if no such objection has been allowed, proceed to make the partition

Proceedings of Revenue Officer after objections have been disposed of

Provided that the Revenue Officer may in his discretion, in order to admit of the institution of an appeal from any decision regarding an objection, or for any other reason he deems sufficient, from time to time further postpone his proceedings

16 Every Revenue Officer proceeding to make a partition shall pass an order determining the mode in which such partition is to be made

Mode of making partition

A partition may, in the discretion of the Revenue Officer, be made in any one of the following modes, that is to say —

(*a*) by the sharers themselves if they agree so to make it

(*b*) by arbitrators chosen by the sharers if they consent to choose arbitrators,

(*c*) by the Revenue Officer and his subordinates,

(*d*) by arbitrators appointed by the Revenue Officer

17 The execution of any order passed under section sixteen shall be deferred for fifteen days to admit of an appeal being preferred against such order.

Order of partition when to be carried out.

At the expiration of the period of fifteen days, if no such appeal has been preferred, or, if such an appeal has been preferred, on its determination, the partition may be carried out

Nothing herein contained shall affect any right to appeal hereinafter conferred

18 On the completion of the partition, the Revenue Officer shall publish a notification of the fact at his office and in the village in which the land partitioned is situate

Notification on completion of work

The partition shall take effect from such date as may be fixed by such notification

Date from which partition takes effect

19. The cost of making the surveys requisite for and preparing the records of a partition of any land shall be determined by the revenue officer and recovered from the sharers in such land in such proportions as he may direct

Costs of partition

(*C*) —*Of Istimrárí Estates*

20 "Istimrárí estate" means an estate in respect of which an istimrárí sanad has been granted, before the passing of this Regulation, by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

"Istimrárí estate" defined

"Istimrádár" means the person to whom such sanad has been granted, or any other person who becomes entitled to the istimrárí estate in succession to him as hereinafter provided

"Istimrádrár" defined

21. All tenants of any land, whether culturable or not, comprised in an istimrárí estate, shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be tenants-at-will

Tenants on istimrárí estates

Alienation of istimrárí estates

22. No Istimrárdár shall—

(*a*) permanently alienate his istimrárí estate or any portion thereof by sale, gift or otherwise, except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, or

(*b*) alienate or charge such estate or any portion thereof by lease mortgage or otherwise, for any term extending beyond his own life except by way of giving security for an advance under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, or other law for the time being in force relative to advances of money by Government for the improvement of land

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained, shall be void

23. When an Istimrárdar dies leaving sons, or male issue descended from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when, after the death of an Istimrárdár his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him, the istimrárí estate shall devolve as nearly as may be according to the custom of the family of the deceased

Succession to estate where there is male issue

Provided—

1*st*—that the descent shall in all cases be to a single heir according to the rule of primogeniture,

Rule of primogeniture

2nd—that no adoption shall be deemed valid unless it is made by a written document deposited with the Collector or the Registrar of the district,

What adoptions valid

3rd—that no adoption made by a widow shall be deemed valid until confirmed by the Governor General in Council

Adoption by widow

24. Any question as to the right to succeed to an Istimrárí estate arising in a case not provided for by section twenty three, shall be decided by the Governor General in Council, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf

Succession to estate when there is no male issue

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he thinks fit, instead of deciding such question himself or appointing any officer to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court

The person to whom such certificate is granted may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may, upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit

25. All claims for maintenance or to hold land in lieu of maintenance against an Istimrárdár by any member of his family, shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be conclusive

Claims for maintenance against Istimrardár

26. When land situate in an Istimrárí estate is to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act 1870 for the purpose of constructing a railway, or for any other object which in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner may reasonably be expected to improve the value of such estate,

Expropriation in Istimrárí estates

1st,—the determination of the Collector under section eleven of that Act is to the amount of compensation to be allowed for such land, shall be final and conclusive

Collector's valuation final

2nd,—in arriving at such determination the Collector, instead of taking into consideration the market value of such land as required by sections thirteen and twenty four of that Act, shall fix the value of such land in manner following, that is to say—

Such valuation how made

(*a*) when such land is cultivated, he shall ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were being fully assessed to land-revenue under the law for the time being in force, and shall allow twenty times the amount so ascertained, and when such land is uncultivated, he shall, notwithstanding the existence of any custom by which such land would be given free of charge, ascertain the amount of revenue which would be assessed on such land if it were cultivated and were being fully assessed as aforesaid, and shall allow three times the amount so ascertained;

when the land is cultivated,

when it is uncultivated

(*b*) he shall allow besides the amount allowed under clause (*a*) such further amount in respect of any trees and of any wells, tanks, embankments, houses and other works and buildings on such land as under all the circumstances of the case he may deem fair and reasonable

when there are trees buildings or works

3rd,—he may determine the amount of such compensation notwithstanding that no person interested in such land has appeared before him in pursuance of the notice issued by him under section nine of the said Act

Valuation may be made in absence of parties

4th—When he has determined the amount of such compensation, he may take possession of the land, which shall thereupon vest absolutely in the Government free from all encumbrances

Vesting of Land in Government

5th—On determining the amount of compensation, he may pay that amount to the persons whom he deems entitled thereto, but nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of any person who may receive the whole or any part of such compensation to pay the same to the person lawfully entitled thereto

Payment of compensation

6th—Sections 14 to 16 (both inclusive), sections 18 to 23 (both inclusive), and sections 26 to 42 (both inclusive) of the said Land Acquisition Act, 1870, shall not apply to the cases hereinbefore referred to

Certain sections of Act X of 1870 inapplicable

7th—Except as hereinbefore provided, the provisions of that Act, so far as they may be applicable consistently with the provisions hereinbefore contained, shall apply to such cases

Remainder of Act to apply

27 No criminal proceeding against any Istimrárdár shall be instituted except in the Court of the Magistrate of the district, or in that of the Sessions Judge,

Inviolability of Istimrárdár in criminal proceedings

and no such proceeding shall be instituted in either of the said Courts without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

Provided that a Magistrate of the district or the Sessions Judge may allow any such proceeding to be instituted in his Court without such sanction when he thinks, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, that the immediate institution of such proceeding is necessary to prevent a failure of justice

The Chief Commissioner may quash any proceeding the institution of which has been so allowed without his sanction

28 No Istimrárdár shall be arrested in execution of any process of any Civil or Revenue Court, except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner

In civil and revenue proceedings

29 Notwithstanding anything contained in section 203, section 210 or section 211 of the Code of Civil Procedure or in any other enactment in force at the time this Regulation is passed,

Decrees for money

no decree for money against an Istimrárdár shall be executed after his death, and no decree for money shall be passed against any person as the representative of a deceased Istimrárdár

not to be executed after death of Istimrardar,

or passed against his representative

provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the enforcement of a lien or other charge against any property not being part of an Istimrári estate

30 The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, direct that all or any of the provisions of sections twenty-two to twenty-nine (both inclusive), shall apply in the case of any estate in respect of which an istimrárí sanad may be granted by such Chief Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council after the passing of this Regulation

Estates for which Istimrári sanads are granted after the passing of this Regulation

(D)—Of Bhúm

31 "Bhúm" means land in respect of which a Bhum sanad may have been granted, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by the Commissioner with the sanction of the Governor General in Council

"Bhúm"

32. No person shall be deemed to have any proprietary right in such land except the persons named in such sanad and their successors in interest thereunder

Proprietary right in Bhúm

33 When a Bhumiá dies leaving sons, or male issue descended from him through males only, whether by birth or adoption, or when after the death of a Bhúmiá his widow has power to adopt and adopts a son to him the Bhum shall devolve according to the custom of the family

Succession to Bhum where there is male issue

34 Any question as to the right to succeed to a Bhumiá right not provided for by the foregoing clause shall be decided by the Governor General in Council or by such officer as he may appoint in his behalf

Succession to Bhum when there is no male issue

Provided that the Governor General in Council, if he think fit in order to decide the same, may grant to any person claiming to succeed as aforesaid a certificate declaring that the matter is one proper to be determined by a Civil Court

The person to whom such certificate is granted, may institute a suit to establish his right in any Court otherwise competent under the law for the time being in force to try the same, and such Court may upon the production of such certificate before it, entertain such suit

35 All claims for maintenance to hold land in lieu of maintenance against a Bhumiá by any member of his family, shall be preferred through the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner, whose decision shall be conclusive

Claims for maintenance against Bhumiá

36. Except under the law for the time being in force relative to the acquisition of land for public purposes, no person holding under a Bhúm sanad shall alienate or charge the Bhúm or his share thereof by sale, gift, lease mortgage or otherwise to or in favour of any person not being a co-sharer holding under the same sanad

Restrictions on alienation and charging

Any alienation made or charge created in contravention of the prohibition herein contained, shall be void

(E)—Of holdings wholly or partially exempt from Assessment and of Revenue Assignments generally

37 No person shall be deemed entitled to any exemption, total or partial, from the land-revenue assessment, or to any assignment of land-revenue, except under a sanad granting or recognizing such exemption or assignment issued by or under the authority of the Chief Commissioner as he may prescribe

No exemption or assignment except under sanad

38. It shall be in the discretion of the Chief Commissioner, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by the Governor General in Council, to grant or recognize, either absolutely or subject to conditions, any such exemptions or assignments

Power to grant or recognize exemptions and assignments

39 If any question arises as to whether any event on which any such exemption or assignment is determinable, has occurred, or as to whether any condition subject to which such exemption or assignment may have been granted or recognized, has been fulfilled the decision of the Chief Commissioner thereon shall, subject only to an appeal to the Governor General in Council, be conclusive

Questions whether right to exemption or assignment has determined

40 If in granting or recognizing any exemption from the land-revenue assessment in favour of the owner of any land the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, makes it a condition of his grant or recognition, that all or any of the rules regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance prescribed for istimrari estates by sections twenty-two to twenty-five inclusive, and for Bhum by sections thirty-four to thirty-six inclusive, or any other special rule regarding alienation, charging, succession or maintenance shall apply to such land,

Conditions regarding alienation, charging, succession and maintenance

and the then owner of such land accepts the grant or recognition on such condition,

such rules shall thenceforward apply to such land

(F)—Of Ex-proprietary Tenants and other Tenants with Rights of Occupancy

41 Any person who may have, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, lost or parted with his proprietary rights in any holding, either temporarily or permanently, and has since continued in occupation of any of the lands comprised in such holding which, as proprietor, he retained under his own cultivation, shall have a right of occupancy in such lands at a rent five annas four pies in the rupee less than the prevailing rate payable by tenants-at-will for lands of similar quality and with similar advantages in the neighbourhood

Proprietary tenants

Such persons are hereinafter called "ex-proprietary tenants".

Any agreement executed, whether before or after the passing of this Regulation, by an ex-proprietary tenant to pay a higher rate of rent than that prescribed by this section, shall be void

Applications to fix rent.

42. When the rent of an ex-proprietary or other occupancy-tenant of any land has not been fixed at settlement, or when the rent was then fixed but the term for which it was then fixed has expired such tenant or his landlord may apply to the Revenue Officer to fix the rent of such land.

Procedure thereon

43. On receiving such application, the Revenue Officer shall ascertain the productive powers of such land, and proceed to determine the rent payable by such tenant—

(*a*) where such tenant is not an ex-proprietary tenant, at the prevailing rate paid by similar tenants for land of a similar quality with similar advantages, in the neighbourhood,

(*b*) where such tenant is an ex proprietary tenant, at the rate payable by such tenant under the provisions of section forty-one

Grounds of enhancement during term for which rent is fixed

44. When the rent of any occupancy-tenant has been fixed at settlement or under section forty-three, the landlord may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue Officer to enhance the rent of such tenant on any of the following grounds, and on no other —

(*a*) that the quantity of land held by such tenant has been increased by alluvion or has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him,

(*b*) that the value of the produce of such land has risen, or the productive powers of such land have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the tenant.

Grounds of abatement during same.

45. Any occupancy-tenant whose rent has been fixed as aforesaid, may, during the term for which it has been so fixed, apply to the Revenue Officer for an abatement of his rent on any of the following grounds, and on no other —

(*a*) that the area of the land held by him has been diminished by diluvion, or has been proved by measurement to be less than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him,

(*b*) that the value of the produce of such land has fallen, or the productive powers of such land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control.

Enhancement and abatement orders when to take effect

46. Every order for enhancement or abatement of rent made under section forty-four or section forty-five, shall take effect from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of such order.

Changes for money to kind rents, and *vice versâ*

47. No change of the method of paying rent from money to kind, or from kind to money, shall be ordered without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant

Provided that the Collector may, where a dispute arises between an ex-proprietary tenant and his landlord, commute rent payable by such tenant in kind to rent in money

(G)—Provisions for the Division of Crops and the estimating of Produce between Landlord and Tenant

Power to divide crop

48 When the rent of any land is payable by division of a crop grown on such land, the Revenue Officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and cause such crop to be cut or gathered and divided in accordance with the shares to which, upon such enquiry as he deems fit to make, it appears to him the parties are respectively entitled.

Remedy for error in division

49 If owing to an error of such Revenue Officer either party in such division receives less than the share to which he is entitled, such party may, within three months from the date on which such division is completed, institute a suit against the other party to recover the value of the additional portion of the crop due to him, at the price which prevailed on such date

If no such suit is instituted within the said period of three months, the division shall for all purposes be deemed to have been rightly made

Power to estimate standing crop

50 When the rent of any land is to be determined by an estimate of a crop standing on such land, the Revenue Officer may, on an application being made either by the landlord or by the tenant when such crop is ripe, proceed to such land on a day of which notice shall be given to both parties, and determine the yield of such crop in manner following, that is to say—

(*a*) each of the parties shall appoint an arbitrator and the Revenue Officer shall appoint a third arbitrator,

(*b*) if either party fails to attend or appoint an arbitrator, the Revenue Officer may appoint an arbitrator for him,

(*c*) the arbitrators thus appointed shall inspect the crop, and if any two of them agree in their estimate thereof, the Revenue Officer shall declare the rent to be payable in accordance with such estimate,

(*d*) if no two of the arbitrators agree in their estimate the Revenue Officer shall, after inspecting the crop, make his own estimate thereof, and declare the rent to be payable in accordance therewith

Remedy when estimate is made in bad faith

51 Either party may, within three months from the date on which a declaration is made under section fifty, institute a suit against the other party to set aside such declaration on the ground that the estimate on which it is based was made in bad faith, and on no other ground.

If no such suit is instituted within the period thus limited, such declaration shall be for all purposes final and conclusive.

(*H*).—*Of ejecting Tenants*

52. No tenant with a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease shall be ejected otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment, or as provided in section fifty-four, and no ex-proprietary tenant shall be ejected in either of these modes without the sanction of the Commissioner previously obtained

Certain tenants to be ejected only in execution of decree

53. If a landlord desire to eject a tenant not being a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section fifty-two, he may cause a written notice of ejectment to be served on such tenant not less than one month before the commencement of any agricultural year

Mode of ejecting other tenants.

If the tenant does not quit the land before the commencement of such year, the landlord may present an application to the Revenue Officer for assistance to eject

The Revenue Officer if satisfied—

(1) that the tenant is not a tenant of any of the classes referred to in section fifty-two, and

(2) that the notice of ejectment was served as hereinbefore required,

may order the ejectment of such tenant

54. Any tenant may be ejected under an order of the Court executing a decree against him for an arrear of rent if such decree has remained unsatisfied for the period of one month from the date of any application for execution of the same.

Ejectment in execution of a decree for arrears.

55. No tenant shall be ejected under section fifty-two, fifty-three or fifty-four from any land on which he has effected any permanent improvement by sinking a well, constructing an embankment, planting, draining or otherwise, unless and until he has been paid by the landlord the value of such improvement at the date of ejectment, such value to be determined in case the parties differ, by order of the Revenue Officer.

Compensation claimable by tenant ejected

(*I*).—*Of relinquishment by a Tenant*

56 Except as may be otherwise provided by any contract, the rent paid by a tenant-at-will in any agricultural year in respect of any land shall continue payable by him during the succeeding agricultural year, unless such tenant, three months before the commencement of such succeeding year, gives notice to his landlord of his intention to relinquish such land, or unless his landlord before the end of such succeeding year ejects him from such land or lets the same to some other person

When tenant at-will may relinquish.

PART III

Of Land-Revenue Settlements

(*A*).—*Of the Assessment of the Land-Revenue*

57. When the estate in respect of which a settlement is to be made is owned by one person, the settlement shall be offered to that person.

Settlement to whom to be offered when the estate is owned by one person.

58. When such estate is owned by several persons, the settlement may be offered to such persons or to their lambardárs or other representatives

When the estate is owned by several persons.

59. The term for which a settlement is to be made shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of, or under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Governor General in Council.

Term for which settlement is to be made

60. When the Revenue Officer in charge of the settlement has satisfied himself as to the amount at which, under such rules as may from time to time be made in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner, an estate should be assessed, he shall declare the same to the persons to whom the settlement of such estate is to be offered.

Offer of settlement.

61. If such persons agree to the assessment so proposed, their agreement shall be reduced to writing and signed by them, and they and those (if any) whom they represent, shall become liable from the date of such agreement, or from such subsequent date as the Chief Commissioner may direct, for the payment of the amount of such assessment

Effect of acceptance of offer

But no assessment shall be considered final as against the Government until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council

Sanction of Governor General in Council requisite to bind Government.

62 If such persons refuse to accept the proposed assessment, the Revenue Officer in charge of the settlement may exclude such persons and those (if any) whom they represent from their estate, and may make a settlement of such estate, with any other persons, or may take such estate under direct management

Exclusion of proprietors refusing to accept offer

The period of such exclusion shall in no case extend beyond the term of the settlement.

63. All persons excluded under section sixty-two shall, during the period of their exclusion, be entitled to a yearly allowance from the Government, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, but which shall not be less than five per cent, or more than ten per cent, of the nett amount realized by Government from the estate from which such persons are excluded

Allowance to persons excluded

64 All persons who are bound by the agreement prescribed by section sixty-one and their successors in interest shall, while they continue to be owners of land in the estate to which such agreement relates, be jointly and severally liable for the payment of the whole amount of revenue assessed upon such estate.

Joint and several liability

No partition of the nature of that commonly called "perfect partition" shall be made except with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

"Perfect partition" when allowed.

(*B*)—*Of the settlement-record*

65. Whenever any settlement of an estate is to be made, the Chief Commissioner may direct that, in addition to the written agreement prescribed by

Settlement-record.

section sixty-one, a settlement-record consisting of all or any of the following documents or of any other similar documents he thinks fit, shall be prepared —

1 A pedigree-table showing all owners of land in such estate

2 A map showing the boundaries of the village or villages comprised in such estate and the boundaries of all fields in such village or villages

3 A statement of the owners of the fields shown in such map,

4 A statement of the occupiers of such fields, and of the status of such occupiers

5. A statement of the amount of revenue payable as among themselves by each owner or occupier in respect of his holding

6. A statement of persons holding land revenue-free in such estate and of the lands so held

7 A record of any customs prevailing in such estate

8 An abstract of the proceedings at such settlement

Entries in such record how made

66. Entries in the settlement-record shall be made on the basis of actual possession and existing usage, and shall be authenticated by the signature of the Revenue Officer

Proceedings to contest entry

67. Any person who considers himself aggrieved by an entry in the settlement record, may appeal to the authorities to whom an appeal lies under this Regulation, or when the entry is one in the first, third, fourth or seventh document mentioned in section sixty-five, may, instead of so appealing, or if he prefers an appeal and is dissatisfied with the order passed thereon by any such authority, bring a suit in the Civil Court against any other persons interested in such entry to have such entry amended

Entries presumed to be true

68. Entries in the settlement-record made in the course of a settlement and authenticated under section sixty-six, shall be presumed to be correct till the contrary is proved

Record to be delivered to Collector,

69. The settlement-record shall be made over to the Collector at such time as the Chief Commissioner may direct

and kept up by him.

The Collector shall, subject to any rules made under section seventy, from time to time record, or cause to be recorded, all facts affecting any matters stated in the settlement-record, which occur subsequently to such record being made over to him.

Rules regarding maintenance of record

70 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time by rule determine—

(*a*) what facts shall be so recorded, and the manner in which, the persons by whom, and the occasions on which, such facts shall be brought to notice and recorded ,

(*b*) what fees shall be payable in respect of the recording of such facts by any persons concerned in or affected by the occurrence of such facts.

(*C*). *Miscellaneous.*

Continuance of assessment,

71. If the term for which any assessment of an estate has been made, expires before a new settlement of such estate is made, all persons who continue to occupy land comprised in such estate after the expiration of such term, shall hold such land upon the conditions of such assessment until a new settlement is made.

of record of rights

In all cases the existing record of rights shall continue in force until a new record of rights is made.

Application of sections 64, 67 to 71

72 Section sixty-four and sections sixty-seven to seventy-one (both inclusive) shall, so far as they may be applicable, apply to the settlement concluded in 1874.

PART IV

OF THE COLLECTION OF THE LAND-REVENUE.

(*A*) —*Time and Place for Payment of Revenue*

Rules as to instalments and times and places of payment

73 The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules as to the instalments by which, and the places and times at which, the revenue payable in respect of any estate shall be paid, and as to the mode in which notice of such instalments, places and times shall be given to the persons concerned

Until the Chief Commissioner otherwise directs, the practice in respect of such matters prevailing at the time this Regulation comes into operation shall continue

"Arrear," "defaulter"

74. Any sum not paid as required by section seventy-three or the rules framed thereunder, shall be deemed to be an arrear of land-revenue, and every person liable for it shall be deemed to be a defaulter

(*B*) —*Arrest and Imprisonment of Defaulter.*

Issue of warrant of arrest

75 When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the collector may issue a warrant ordering any defaulter to pay the whole or any part of such arrear within a time therein specified, and may empower an officer named in such warrant, in the event of the amount demanded not being so paid, to arrest such defaulter and bring him to the tahsil

Order to bring defaulter to the district head quarters.

76 If, when the time named in such warrant has expired, the defaulter is brought to the tahsil, and does not either pay such amount or the portion thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be), or show good reason for extending the time for payment thereof, the Collector may direct him to be conveyed to the Collector's head-quarters, and there kept under personal restraint for ten days or until he pays such amount or such portion thereof within that period

Delegation to subordinate Revenue Officer of powers under sections 75 and 76

77 The Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may empower any Revenue Officer subordinate to him, and not being of lower grade than that of Tahsildar, to exercise the powers conferred on the Collector by sections seventy-five and seventy-six

78. If the amount named in any warrant issued under section seventy-five or the portion thereof remaining unpaid (as the case may be) is not paid within the period of ten days fixed by section seventy-six, and no good reason for the delay in the payment thereof is shown, the Collector may by his warrant, commit the defaulter to the civil jail, to be there detained for such period not exceeding six months, or if such amount or such portion thereof is more than five hundred rupees, for such period not exceeding one year, from the date of such warrant, as such Collector thinks fit, unless such amount or such portion thereof is sooner paid

Commitment to civil jail.

79 Whenever any of the processes provided in sections eighty-two, eighty-seven and ninety-three is taken in respect of an arrear, any defaulter whose holding has been attached, transferred or sequestered, shall, if he is in custody under section seventy-five, seventy-six or seventy-eight, be forthwith discharged

Discharge of defaulter on enforcement of process under sections 82, 87, or 93

(C)—*Attachment and Sale of moveable Property.*

80 Instead of, or in addition to, the proceedings authorized by sections seventy-five to seventy-eight, inclusive, the Collector may, in order to realize the whole or any portion of an arrear, order the attachment and sale of the moveable property of any defaulter with the exception of the following, that is to say—

Attachment and sale of moveable property

(a) implements and materials used in husbandry and animals kept for agricultural purposes,

(b) implements of trade or of domestic industry, and

(c) the necessary wearing apparel of such defaulter and of his wife and children

81. Every attachment and sale ordered under section eighty, shall be conducted as nearly as may be according to the law in force for the time being for the attachment and sale of moveable property in execution of a decree of a Civil Court

Procedure to be followed

(D).—*Attachment of the Estate without Cancellation of the Settlement, Leases, &c*

82. When an arrear of revenue has accrued in respect of any land, the Collector may, in addition to, or instead of, the processes hereinbefore specified, cause such land or any part thereof to be attached and taken under the direct management of any agent whom he appoints in that behalf

Power to attach land

83. During the continuance of an attachment under section eighty-two the defaulters shall be excluded from possession of the land attached, and the agent appointed by the Collector shall stand for all purposes in their position, being bound by all their liabilities to any subordinate proprietors, incumbrancers or tenants of, or on such land, and being entitled to manage such land, and to receive all rents and profits accruing due to such defaulters therefrom.

Effect of attachment

84. The surplus profits of such land, after defraying the cost of attachment and management, shall be applied, first, to the payment of any revenue falling due upon such land during the attachment, and, next, to discharging the arrear.

Profits of land how applied.

85. The attachment shall continue until the arrear is paid or realized from the profits of the land, or the Collector thinks fit to reinstate the defaulters in possession

Attachment when to cease.

(E)—*Transfer to a solvent Málguzár or Incumbrancer*

86. When an arrear accrues in respect of any estate owing to one of the málguzárs thereof failing to contribute the portion of the revenue chargeable as between him and the other málguzárs of such estate to his holding, any other málguzar of such estate, or any mortgagee or other incumbrancer of, or on such holding may present a petition to the Collector, offering to take over such holding and pay the portion of the arrear chargeable thereto either in a lump sum or by instalments

Application for transfer

87 If the Collector is satisfied that the arrear has accrued owing to such failure, and that such offer ought to be accepted, he may suspend the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear, and transfer the holding to the applicant

When it may be granted

88 Where more than one application is made under section eighty-six, the Collector shall, all other things in his opinion being equal, give a málguzár the preference to an incumbrancer, and among several málguzárs shall give the preference to the applicant who in case the defaulting malguzar's holding were sold, would have a right of pre-emption

Case of several applications.

89. Any transfer under section eighty-seven may be made subject to such conditions as the Collector thinks fit, and may be either

Conditions of transfer,

(a) for a term not exceeding fifteen years, on the expiry of which the excluded málguzár shall be entitled to re-enter without making good the arrear, or

for a term,

(b) until the amount of the arrear paid by the transferee is repaid to him by such málguzár

till the arrear is repaid

90. When a transfer is made under section eighty-nine, clause (b), and the amount of the arrear is not repaid within twelve years from the date thereof, the transferee may apply to the Collector to publish a notification declaring that if such amount is not repaid to the transferee within one year from the date of such notification, such transfer will become absolute.

Application to have a transfer under section 89 (b) made absolute

The Collector may, if he thinks fit, publish such notification, and if the amount of the arrear is not so repaid before the expiration of one year from

Proceedings thereon

the date of such notification, the transfer shall become absolute

Joint and several liability not affected by transfer

91. No proceedings taken under sections eighty-six to ninety inclusive, shall affect the joint and several liability of the málguzárs of the estate in which they are taken, for arrears accruing on such estate subsequently to the transfer of the holding of the defaulting málguzár except that, as regards all such arrears, the transferee shall stand in the place of such málguzár

(F)—Sequestration of the Estate with Cancellation of Settlement, Leases, &c

Notification preliminary to sequestration

92. When any arrear of land-revenue due in respect of an estate, remains unpaid for more than one month, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, cause to be published and served upon the persons concerned, a notification announcing that, unless such arrear is paid within fifteen days from the date thereof, he will sequester such estate or such portion thereof as may be specified in such notification

Order of sequestration

93. If such arrear is not paid within fifteen days from the date of such notification, the Collector, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, may make an order directing that such estate or portion be sequestered, and the defaulters excluded therefrom for a period not exceeding fifteen years from the date of such order, and not extending beyond the term of settlement

Effect of such order

94 On an order of sequestration being passed under section ninety-three, the following consequences shall ensue —

(*a*) the execution of any other process taken for the realization of the arrear from the excluded defaulters shall be suspended,

(*b*) the settlement of the estate shall be cancelled,

(*c*) All liens, leases and other incumbrances created by such defaulters, or by any person through whom they claim over the estate or portion thereof sequestered may, at the option of the Collector, be cancelled,

(*d*) The Collector may take possession of such estate or portion thereof, and either appoint an agent to manage it or let it in farm on such terms as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe,

(*e*) all persons in occupation of any land comprised in such estate or portion thereof shall be bound to pay rent at such rates as the Collector may in his discretion from time to time think proper to fix

Expiry of period of sequestration

95. On the expiry of the period of sequestration, the estate or portion thereof sequestered shall revert to the excluded defaulters without payment by them of the arrear for which it was sequestered

G—Miscellaneous

Recovery of arrears by attachment of immoveable property other than the estate

96 When an arrear of revenue cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore described, the Collector may, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, order the attachment under sections eighty-two to eighty-five, inclusive, of any immoveable property of the defaulters other than that in respect of which such arrear has accrued, and may apply the provisions of those sections to such property until such arrear is discharged

Recovery of—

land revenue due when this Regulation comes into operation,

rent on Government land, &c

other moneys

97 The provisions of this Part shall, as far as may be, apply to the recovery of the following, that is to say—

(*a*) land-revenue due at the time when this Regulation comes into operation;

(*b*) rent payable to the Government in respect of land owned by the Government or held under direct management in exercise of the powers conferred by sections sixty-two, eighty-two and ninety-four or otherwise,

(*c*) fees, costs or other money payable under this Regulation or under any rule made in exercise of a power conferred by this Regulation.

(H)—Recovery of revenue through Headmen

Other Málguzárs to pay to headmen

98 In any estate in which headmen have been appointed, the remaining malguzárs shall be bound, on demand made by the headmen fifteen days before an instalment of revenue falls due, to pay to such headmen the portions of such instalment which as between themselves are chargeable to their holdings respectively

But no proceedings shall be instituted or maintained by a headman for the recovery of any sum so chargeable to a holding in an estate after the Collector has informed such headman that the Government demand on such estate has been remitted to an amount equal to such sum, and that such remission has been granted with special reference to such holding.

Distraint abolished.

99 The power of distraint now exercisable by village-headmen as such shall cease to exist

Joinder of defendants in suits for arrears

100 A village-headman may sue one or more co-sharers in the same suit for sums demandable on account of the same instalment of revenue.

PART V

OF COURTS OF WARDS

Functions of Court of Wards by whom discharged

101 The Collector shall be a Court of Wards, but shall exercise the functions of such Court, subject to the control of the Commissioner and Chief Commissioner

What property may be taken charge of.

102 The Court of Wards may, in its discretion, take charge of and administer any property moveable or immoveable, of any person who belongs to any of the following classes, that is to say,

unmarried females,

minors,

idiots,

lunatics, and

persons incompetent to manage their own affairs,

and who is entitled to any beneficial interest in any land assessed or assessable to land revenue, or

in any revenue-free holding or assignment of land-revenue

Provided that such Court shall not take charge of or administer any property in which several persons have a joint undivided interest, unless every such person is a person of one of the said classes.

Power to enquire into minority, &c

103 The Court of Wards may enquire into the minority, lunacy, idiocy or incompetency of any person who, there is reason to believe, would, if found to be a minor, lunatic or idiot, or incompetent, be subject to the jurisdiction of such Court, and into the circumstances and property of any such person, and may make an order declaring such person to be subject to such jurisdiction

and declare person subject to Court

Appeal from order under section 103

104 When any person so declared subject to the jurisdiction of the Court appeals to the Commissioner in exercise of the right hereinafter conferred on the ground that he is not, or has ceased to be, a minor or lunatic, or that he is not an idiot or incompetent to manage his own affairs, the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal shall subject to the powers of revision and review hereinafter provided for, be final

Provisions of Part IV to apply to arrears of rent payable to Court of Wards

105. The provisions of Part IV of this Regulation shall, as far as may be, apply to the realization of arrears of rent payable to the Court of Wards by tenants holding directly under such Court

PART VI

MISCELLANEOUS

Erection and repair of boundary marks.

106. A Revenue Officer may, by a notice in writing, require any person liable for the revenue of any land, or entitled to hold such land free of revenue, to erect boundary-marks sufficient for defining the limits of such land, or to repair any such boundary-marks already existing, and if such person fails to comply with his requisition within a period to be specified in such notice, may cause the work to be done, and recover the cost thereof as if it were an arrear of revenue due in respect of such land

Additional powers which may be conferred on Revenue Officers

107 In addition to the powers directly conferred on Revenue Officers by this Regulation the Chief Commissioner may, subject to any restrictions imposed by the Governor General in Council, invest any Revenue Officer by name or by office for any of the purposes of this Regulation with any of the following powers to be exercised by him in any part of the territories to which this Regulation extends, and in any specified class of cases —

(*a*) any of the powers specified in the fourth section of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,

(*b*) any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits,

(*c*) power to refer any matter in dispute, which he is required by this Regulation to decide, to arbitration, whether with or without the consent of the parties, and to delegate to the arbitrators all powers necessary for the investigation and decision of such matter,

(*d*) power to hear appeals from the decisions of arbitrators in matters referred under clause (*c*);

(*e*) power to delegate the exercise of any power or the performance of any duty to a subordinate Revenue Officer,

(*f*) power to review any decision or order given by him which is not open to appeal, or from which if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred,

(*g*) power to call for the proceedings of any subordinate officer, and review any order or decision given therein, which is not open to appeal, or from which, if open to appeal, no appeal has been preferred

Functions of Collector how discharged

108. Except as may from time to time be otherwise directed in the exercise of a power conferred by any enactment for the time being in force, the functions of a collector under any enactment for the time being in force shall in any part of the said territories be discharged by the officer who may be appointed Collector for such part under this Regulation

Chief Commissioner's power to revision

109 The Chief Commissioner may call for the record of any proceedings had by any Revenue Officer, and may pass such order thereon consistent with this Regulation as he thinks fit

Additional power to make rules

110 In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered by this Regulation to make rules, he may from time to time make rules consistent with this Regulation,

(*a*) for the assessment of the land revenue,

(*b*) for the investigation of claims to exemption from such assessment or to assignments of land-revenue,

(*c*) for the appointment and removal of circle headmen, village headmen and patels,

(*d*) to determine the persons by whom, the time, place and manner at, or in which anything to be done under this Regulation and for which no express provision is made in these respects, shall be done, and to regulate the procedure of Revenue Officers and arbitrators acting under this Regulation in all cases,

(*e*) for the investigation by the higher Revenue Officers of charges of misconduct preferred against Revenue Officers of lower grade,

(*f*) to determine the fees to be charged for the service of process issued under this Regulation, and to regulate the costs in all proceedings before Revenue Officers,

(*g*) to determine the form of any notice or notification required by this Regulation to be served or published, and the mode in which such notice shall be served or published, and

(*h*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Regulation

Power to prescribe a penalty for breaches of rules.

111. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach,

a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or both

112 No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been published in the *Rajputána Gazette*

Rules how to be published.

All such rules when so published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law

Force of rules

113 The Chief Commissioner shall at least once in every three years cause all such rules still in force to be arranged in some convenient order according to their subject-matter, consolidated, and, where necessary, amended

Consolidation and re publication of rules

The rules so arranged, consolidated and amended shall be published in the *Rajputána Gazette*, and upon such publication, all rules previously made under this Regulation shall cease to be in force

114 Except as hereinbefore otherwise provided, an appeal shall lie from every order and decision given under any of the provisions hereinbefore contained—

First appeals

(*a*) when such order or decision is given by any Revenue Officer other than the Commissioner or a Collector, to the Collector or to such other officer as the Chief Commissioner may direct to hear such appeals,

(*b*) when such order or decision is given by the Collector, to the Commissioner,

(*c*) when such order or decision is given by the Commissioner, to the Chief Commissioner

115 If in any case the order or decision given in appeal under clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of section one hundred and fourteen, reverses or modifies the original order or decision on a point material to the merits of the case, and is not hereinbefore declared to be final, the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, as the case may be, may receive a second appeal if on perusal of the grounds of appeal, and of copies of the orders or decisions already given, a further consideration of the case appears to him to be requisite for the ends of justice

Second appeals

116 The period of limitation for an appeal under section one hundred and fourteen or section one hundred and fifteen, shall begin to run from the date of the order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say

Limitation of appeals

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Commissioner or Chief Commissioner, sixty days,

(*b*) in other cases, thirty days

In other respects the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877

117 Every order or decision given in first appeal confirming the original order or decision, shall, subject to the powers of review and revision conferred under section one hundred and seven and by section one hundred and nine, be final

Order in first appeal when confirming original decision to be final

118 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtars and Revenue Agents' Act, 1865, no certificate authorizing any person to practise as a Revenue Agent shall be granted under that Act after the passing of this Regulation

No certificates for Revenue Agents to be granted

119 Except as hereinbefore expressly provided—

(*a*) everything done, ordered or decided by the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue Officer under this Regulation, shall be deemed to have been legally and rightly done, ordered or decided,

Proceedings under this Regulation not to be impeached

(*b*) no Civil Court shall entertain any suit or application instituted or presented with a view to obtaining any order or decision, which the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner or a Revenue Officer is under this Regulation empowered to make or pronounce.

Limitation of jurisdiction of Civil Courts

No. 36—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the sixteenth day of March 1871, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter three, section one, were declared applicable to Ajmer and Mairwára,

and whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

and whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent,

in pursuance of the directions contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* —

REGULATION No III OF 1877

THE AJMER LAWS REGULATION, 1877

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FIRST SCHEDULE —ACTS REPEALED

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A Regulation to declare and amend the Law in force in Ajmer and Mairwára

WHEREAS it is expedient to declare and amend certain portions of the law in force in Ajmer and Mairwára, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL

1. This Regulation may be called "The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877"

Short title

It extends to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, and to which the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, cap 3, section one, have been applied,

Local extent

And it shall come into operation on such date as the said Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by a notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct

Commencement

2 On and from such date the following shall be repealed, that is to say :—

Repeal of enactments

(*a*) all Bengal Regulations except the Regulations referred to in section three of this Regulation,

(*b*) all Acts of the Governor General in Council which do not expressly, or by necessary implication, extend to the said territories or any part thereof, and may not prior to the said date, and in exercise of a power conferred by an Act of the Governor General in Council, have been extended thereto or declared to be in force therein,

(*c*) all rules, regulations and enactments, not being Statutes, Bengal Regulations, Acts of the Governor General in Council, Regulations enacted under the thirty-third of Victoria, cap 3, section one, or rules or regulations made in exercise of a power conferred by any Statute or by any such Regulation or Act,

(*d*) the enactments specified in the first schedule hereto annexed to the extent mentioned in the third column thereof

But nothing contained in this section shall affect anything done, or any offence committed, or any fines or penalty incurred, or any proceedings commenced, before the said date

Saving

3. The Regulations specified in the second schedule hereto annexed shall be deemed to be in force throughout the said territories to the extent mentioned in the third column of the said schedule.

Regulations to be deemed to be in force

But the powers and functions incident to the operation of the said Regulations, so far as such powers

and functions are referred to in the fourth column of the said schedule, shall be exercised and discharged by the authority mentioned in that column

Rules of decision in cases of certain classes

4. In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been by legislative enactment altered or abolished, or is opposed to the provisions of this Regulation

Provided that, when among any class or body of persons or among the members of any family any custom prevails which is inconsistent with the law applicable between such persons under this section, and which, if not inconsistent with such law, would have been given effect to as legally binding, such custom shall, notwithstanding anything herein contained, be given effect to

Rule in cases not expressly provided for

5. In cases not provided for by section four of this Regulation or by any other law for the time being in force the Courts shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience

CHAPTER II

PRE-EMPTION

Right of pre-emption

6. The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons

Presumption as to its existence

7. Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights affecting such lands

Its existence in towns to be proved

8. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or any sub-division thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, or in any sub-division thereof, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary tenure

9. If the property to be sold or foreclosed is a proprietary tenure, or a share of such a tenure, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

1*st*, to co-sharers of such tenure, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor,

2*ndly*, to co-sharers of the whole mahál in the same order, and

3*rdly*, to any member of the village-community.

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

Notice to pre-emptors

10. When any person proposes to sell any property or when he forecloses a mortgage upon any property in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of such mortgage, as the case may be

Such notice shall be given through the Court or some one of the Courts (where there is more than one such Court) in which, under the law for the time being in force, a suit to recover possession of the property might be instituted, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the *chaupál* or other public place of the village or town in which the property is situate

Loss of right of pre emption

11. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell

Right of pre emptor on foreclosure

12 When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of a mortgage, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section ten, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title

Suit to enforce right of pre emption

13. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely)—

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section ten of this Regulation,

(*b*) that tender was made under section eleven or section twelve of this Regulation and refused,

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith,

(*d*) in the case of a mortgage, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market value of the property mortgaged

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold

If, in the case of a mortgage, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

Decree to fix time for payment.

14. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid

Effect of non payment of purchase-money

15. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into the Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or mortgage, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates.

CHAPTER III.

CRIMINAL LAW AND POLICE

Villagers to aid in tracking

16. When an offence has been, or may reasonably be supposed to have been, committed, whether within or beyond British territory, and whether by British subjects or others, and the tracks of the persons who may reasonably be supposed to have committed such offence, or of any animal or property reasonably supposed to be connected with such offence, are followed to a spot within the immediate vicinity of any village, the residents of such village shall render every assistance in carrying on such tracks

Duty of complainant and his trackers,

17. The trackers of the village or locality where the offence was committed and the sufferers from the same shall continue with the trail, until the tracks have been acknowledged by some village through the lands of which they pass

of other trackers

18 The trackers of each village within the lands of which the tracks are found, shall accompany the trail until the tracks have been acknowledged by some village further on in which the said tracks are found

Procedure when tracks are lost

19. When the tracks cease to be discernible, the trackers then in charge shall proceed at once to the nearest police-station, and make a report of the case.

Power to fine villager for breach of track law

20. If the inhabitants of any village fail to give forthwith the assistance required by section sixteen of this Regulation, or if they do not afford full opportunity for search in their houses for the offenders or property, or if it appears that they or any of them were conniving at the offence or at the escape of the offenders or at the removal or concealment of the property, and the offenders or the property cannot be traced beyond such village, the Magistrate of the District may inflict a fine upon such village not exceeding five hundred rupees, except in the case of property exceeding five hundred rupees in amount or value being stolen, when the fine may be of any amount not exceeding the value of such property

Appeal from order under section 20

21 An appeal shall lie to the Commissioner against every order imposing a fine under section twenty of this Regulation

Award of compensation for injury

22. The Magistrate of the District may direct that the fine imposed under section twenty of this Regulation, or any portion of such fine, be awarded to any person injured by the offence in compensation for such injury.

Reward to tracker

Where stolen property is recovered through the agency of a tracker, such property shall not be restored to the owner till he has paid to the tracker such reward, not exceeding one-quarter of the value of the property recovered, as the Magistrate of the District may direct

Responsibility of land holders and farmers

23. Landholders and farmers are responsible for maintaining the peace and for apprehending all disturbers of it in their respective estates and farms,

and they shall do all in their power to prevent the commission within their respective estates and farms, of dacoity, robbery, murder, housebreaking, theft and other such offences and on the occurrence within such estates and farms of any such offence shall do their utmost to apprehend the offenders, and shall pursue them if they have fled

Villagers to aid in apprehending offenders

24. Inhabitants of villages through or near which the pursuit may be shall join in the pursuit, and afford all possible assistance towards the apprehension of the offender and the recovery of the stolen property (if any)

Liabilities of villager

25. The inhabitants of a village shall not as a general rule be bound to make good to any person the loss sustained by him by robbery, dacoity or theft committed within the limits of such village, but if the inhabitants of such village be found to have neglected any of the rules laid down in section twenty-three of this Regulation, they shall be liable collectively to pay to such person such sum, not exceeding the amount of such loss, as the Magistrate of the District may fix with reference to the circumstances of the case, the degree of negligence, and the capabilities of such inhabitants to pay

Lambardár to keep a register of new cattle brought to village

26 The lambardár of each village or, where there are several lambardárs, such one of them as the Magistrate of the District may direct shall keep a register in which he shall enter a description of all new cattle brought to the village, in such form as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe

Every person bringing new cattle to the village shall within twenty-four hours of their arrival there, unless prevented by some circumstance beyond his control, take them before the said lambardár for registration

Recovery of money paid under award of the Court of Vakils

27. When an award is made by the Rájputána Court of Vakils against the British Government on account of fine, blood-money or compensation, or otherwise, the Magistrate of the District may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner where the amount of the award does not exceed one thousand rupees, and with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner where it exceeds that sum, recover the said amount or any part thereof from any person convicted, whether by the said Court or by a Criminal Court in British India, of the offence on account of which such award was made, or from any village or person liable to fine or to the payment of compensation for such offence under section twenty or section twenty-five of this Regulation

Recovery of fines, &c., payable under this chapter

28. All sums payable under this chapter may be recovered by the Magistrate of the District in the manner prescribed for the realization of fines by the Criminal Procedure Code

Indian Penal Code to apply to certain offences

29. The provisions of the Indian Penal Code and the Acts amending it shall apply to every offence committed before the first day of January 1862, in any part of the territory to which this Regulation extends, and which at

the time such offence was committed was part of British India

Police may apprehend members of armed band

30. The Police may apprehend and keep in custody, pending orders from the Chief Commissioner, any person who, there may be reason to believe, belongs to a band of armed men united together for the purpose of committing an offence, whether such offence is to be committed in British territory or elsewhere

Power to invest Istimrárdár, &c, with powers of Police officer

31 The Chief Commissioner may invest any Istimrárdár or other person with any or all the powers which may be exercised by a Police officer under any Act for the time being in force in the territories to which this Regulation extends, and may prescribe the limits within which such powers may be exercised

CHAPTER IV

MISCELLANEOUS

Claims under contracts of dower

32. When any claim is made under a contract of dower entered into by a Muhammadan husband, whether such claim is made during his life-time or after his death, and whether it is a claim made by a plaintiff or a claim by way of set-off or lien made by a defendant, the Court shall allow such amount only as appears to be reasonable with reference to the means of such husband, anything to the contrary in such contract notwithstanding

Amount of interest to be decreed

33 The amount of interest which may be decreed in any suit instituted in any Civil Court for the period prior to the date of the suit, shall not exceed the amount of the principal sum of money received by the defendant from the plaintiff or the persons whom the plaintiff represents

Slaughter of kine and sale of beef

34. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make rules regulating and restricting the slaughter of animals and the sale of beef or other meat

In case of emergency the Magistrate of the District, subject to the control of the Commissioner, may issue orders of a similar nature, to remain in force for any period he may fix not exceeding one month

Sale of flesh, shooting, &c, within limits of any religious place.

35. Where the sale of flesh or shooting or killing animals is at the time this Regulation comes into force prohibited within the limits of any religious place, by order of the Magistrate of the District with the sanction of the Commissioner, such prohibition shall continue unless or until otherwise ordered by the Chief Commissioner

Manufacture of salt.

36. No person shall manufacture salt without taking out a license from the Magistrate of the District, and paying such fee as the Chief Commissioner may by rule prescribe

Any person who manufactures salt without a license or in contravention of any condition contained in his license, or knowingly permits salt so to be manufactured on his land, shall be liable for the first offence to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and for each subsequent offence to rigorous or simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or to a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or to both

The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, grant exemptions from the provisions of this section, and revoke any exemption so granted

Subject to the control of the Chief Commissioner and of the Governor General in Council, the Commissioner may suspend, for any period he thinks fit, the operation of any such exemption

Confiscation of salt manufactured without license

37. All salt manufactured in contravention of the provisions of section thirty-six, and all articles used in its manufacture, may be confiscated by the Magistrate of the District, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner

Recovery of revenue other than land revenue

38. The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, invest any officer by name or office with all or any of the powers conferred by the Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877, for the recovery of land-revenue, or for the recovery of any other revenue due to the Government

Taxation in cantonments

39. The Chief Commissioner may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules—

(*a*) for the imposition on grain and other raw produce and on sugar imported into any cantonment and sold therein, of a tax not exceeding five per cent *ad valorem*,

(*b*) for regulating the import and sale of such produce with a view to the better realization of such tax

The proceeds of such tax shall be applied for the benefit of the cantonment in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may from time to time direct

Additional power to make rules

40 In addition to the other matters for which the Chief Commissioner is empowered to make rules by this Regulation, he may from time to time make rules as to the following, that is to say—

(*a*) the maintenance of watch and ward, and the establishment of a proper system of conservancy and sanitation, at fairs and other large public assemblies,

(*b*) the imposition of taxes for the purposes mentioned in clause (*a*) of this section on persons holding or joining any of the assemblies therein referred to,

(*c*) the custody of judicial records, civil and criminal, and the destruction from time to time of such of the said records as it may be deemed unnecessary to keep,

(*d*) the appointment, duties, punishment, suspension and dismissal of all ministerial officers

Penalty for breach of rules

41. The Chief Commissioner may, in making any rule under this Regulation, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, not exceeding rigorous or simple imprisonment for a month, or a fine of two hundred rupees, or both

Rules how to be sanctioned and published.

42. No rule made by the Chief Commissioner under this Regulation shall take effect until it has been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council, and published in the *Gazette of India*

Force of rules.

All such rules when so sanctioned and published shall, in so far as they are consistent with this Regulation, have the force of law.

FIRST SCHEDULE

(See section 2, clause (d))

Number and year of enactment	Title or abbreviated title	Extent of repeal
Act I of 1847 ..	An Act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary-marks in the North-Western Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed
Act XIX of 1863	Partition of estates	So much as has not been repealed

SECOND SCHEDULE

(See section 3)

Number and year of Regulation	Subject	Extent of operation	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed
1	2	3	4.
I of 1798	The prevention of fraud and injustice in conditional sales of land under deeds of Bai-bil-wafá or other deeds of the same nature	The whole	
V of 1799	Estates of Intestates	Sections IV, V and VI	The functions of the Court of Sadr Díwání Adálat shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner
X of 1804	Punishment of State offences by Courts-martial	So much as has not been repealed	
XI of 1806	Passage of troops	Sections II to VI and section VIII, with the exception of such part as authorizes Collectors and their Native officers, or Magistrates and their Police officers, to give their official aid in procuring coolies for the purpose of facilitating the march of troops or the progress of travellers, and with the exception in section VIII of the words and figures "under the rules prescribed by Regulation V of 1804"	The powers of the "Governor General in Council" and of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner
XVII of 1806	Redemption and foreclosure of mortgages and conditional sales of land under deed of Bai-bil-wafá	Sections VII and VIII	
XIX of 1810	Endowments, public buildings and nazul property	So much as is not repealed by Act No XX of 1863	The functions of the Board of Revenue shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner

SECOND SCHEDULE—(*concluded*)

Number and year of Regulation	Subject.	Extent of operation.	Powers or duties how to be exercised or performed
1	2	3	4
XX of 1810	Camp followers and Bázárs	So much as has not been repealed, except sections I to III, VI, XX, and in section VII the words "as described in the plans"	
XI of 1812	Foreign Immigrants	So much as has not been repealed	The powers of the "Nizámat Adálat" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner
V of 1817	Hidden Treasure	The whole including sections III and IV with the exception of— (*a*) the first portion of section V down to and including the words "to such treasure," (*b*) the following words in section VIII, that is to say, "on the application of the vakeel of Government, under instructions from the Board of Revenue or the Board of Commissioners in the Western Provinces, or the Commissioner in Behar and Benares"	The functions of the Sadr Díwáni Adalat shall be discharged by the Chief Commissioner
III of 1818	State Prisoners	So much as has not been repealed	
VI of 1819	Ferries	So much as has not been repealed with the exception of, in section VII, the words and figures "in no case exceeding, without an indispensable necessity, the rates which prevailed previous to the enactment of Regulation XIX of 1816," and in section X the words and figures from and including "in the manner" down to the end of the section	
VI of 1825	Supply of troops on the march	The whole ..	The powers of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner.
XX of 1825	Jurisdiction of Courts-martial	Sections I and II	
V of 1827	Administration of landed property	So much as has not been repealed, except the words and figures "and clauses five and six, section XVI, Regulation III, 1803."	The powers of the "Board of Revenue" shall be exercised by the Chief Commissioner

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt. of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st November 1877

No. 2032.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No 3274, dated the 6th July 1871, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information —

1 Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India

VICTORIA, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India,—

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies, as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 6th day of May 1871, should be altered in manner hereinafter mentioned, We do therefore hereby declare that it is Our Will and Pleasure, notwithstanding anything in Our said Warrant contained, that the following Table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, *viz* :—

1. Governor General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay
3. President of the Council of the Governor General
4 Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, or the Punjab, when in his own territories
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6 Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab
7. Chief Justice of Bengal
8 Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India
9 Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General
10 Commanders-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay
11 Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, unless senior in relative rank to the Commander-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay, in which case he will take the precedence
12 Chief Justices of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces
13 Bishops of Madras and Bombay
14 Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay
15 Chief Commissioners and Resident at Hyderabad, and Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baroda
16 Puisne Judges of the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.
17 Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
18 Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General, when assembled to make Laws, &c.
19 Secretaries to the Government of India.
20 Commissioner in Sind.
21 Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab.
22 Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay, when assembled to make Laws, &c
23 Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay
24 Members of the Legislative Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal
25 Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

FIRST CLASS

26 Civilians of 31 years' standing and Major-Generals
27 Advocate-General, Calcutta
28 Advocates-General, Madras and Bombay
29 Members of the Boards of Revenue, Madras, Bengal, and the North-Western Provinces, and Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay
30. Financial Commissioner, Punjab.
31 Judicial Commissioners, and the Recorder of Rangoon
32 Comptroller-General of Accounts in India.
33 Commissioners of Divisions within their own Divisions, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges
34 Civil and Military, Secretaries to Governments, Madras and Bombay, and Civil Secretaries to Governments, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab
35 Surveyor-General of India, and Directors-General of the Post Office, and of Telegraphs
36 Chief Engineers, 1st Class
37 Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay
38. Brigadiers-General

SECOND CLASS.

39 Civilians of 23 years' standing and Colonels
40 Commissioners of Divisions and Commissioner of Police, Calcutta
41 Private Secretary to the Viceroy
42 Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents on pay of Rs 2,000 per mensem or more (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts.)
43 Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey
44 Commissioner of Inland Customs
45 Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India
46 Superintendent of the Geological Survey
47 Inspector-General of Forests in India.
48 Standing Counsel to the Government of India
49 Military Accountant-General
50 Directors of Public Instruction under Local Governments
51 Accountants-General for Local Governments
52 Inspectors-General of Police under Local Governments
53 Director of Revenue Settlement, and Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras, Survey and Settlement Commissioners, Bombay, Commissioner of Settlements, Punjab.

54 Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates in the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and British Burma

55. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta and Lahore, and Chief Engineers, Second and Third Classes, under Local Governments

56 District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts, Deputy Commissioners of Districts, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair, and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality, within their respective charges

57. Officers in the First Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service

THIRD CLASS

58. Civilians of 18 years' standing and Lieutenant-Colonels

59. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay of Rs 1,000 per mensem, but less than Rs 2,000 (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges

60 Military Secretary to the Government Punjab, and Civil Secretaries to Local Administrations

61. Private Secretaries to Governors

62 Directors of Public Instruction under Local Administrations.

63 Administrators-General, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay

64 Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, Inspectors and Conservators of Forests under Local Governments, and Post-Masters-General

65 Accountants-General for Local Administrations

66 Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lucknow, and Chief and Superintending Engineers when Secretaries to Local Administrations, or to Agents to the Governor General

67 Inspectors General of Police under Local Administrations

68 Senior Chaplains

69 Superintendent of Marine, Bombay.

70 Master Attendants

71 Sheriffs within their own charges

72 Officers in the Second Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service

FOURTH CLASS

73 Civilians of 12 years' standing and Majors

74. Political Agents and Superintendents on pay less than Rs 1,000 per mensem, within their own charges

75 Government Solicitors.

76 Inspectors-General of Jails and of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners, and Conservators of Forests under Local Administrations

77 Officers in the Third Class, graded list of civil offices not reserved for members of the Covenanted Civil Service

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Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by Military Officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise

Nothing in the foregoing Rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of barons, such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of Council at the Presidencies in India

Given at Our Court at Balmoral, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and in the Fortieth Year of Our Reign.

By Her Majesty's Command.

(Signed) SALISBURY

2 Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Covenanted Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council

FIRST CLASS—(Number 57 of the Warrant).

Deputy Comptroller General
Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India
Deputy Surveyors General and Superintendents of Revenue Survey.
Directors of State Railways.
Inspector of Local Offices of Account

SECOND CLASS—(Number 72 of the Warrant).

Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.
Chairman of the Town Council, Bombay.
Commissioners of Police, Madras and Bombay
Deputy Accountants General to Local Governments
Deputy Commissioners of Districts and of Settlements
Deputy Director General of the Post Office.
Deputy Director General of Telegraphs.
Deputy Inspectors General of Police
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, 1st grade
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair
Directors of Traffic and Construction, Telegraph Department
Educational Department Officers, 1st grade.
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 1st class and 2nd class, 1st grade
First Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes
Geological Survey Officers, 1st grade.
Government Astronomer, Madras.
Superintendent of Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.

Superintendent of Marine Survey
Superintendent of Inam Settlements, Mysore.
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay and Mysore.
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department
Under Secretaries to the Government of India

THIRD CLASS—(Number 77 of the Warrant)

Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.
Deputy Commissioner, Inland Customs
Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements, and of Revenue Surveys, Madras
Deputy Superintendents of Revenue, Topographical and Trigonometrical Surveys, 2nd grade
Educational Department Officers, 2nd grade
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd class, 2nd grade
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st grade
Geological Survey Officers, 2nd grade
Inspector-in-Chief, Cotton Frauds, Bombay
Junior Judge of Presidency Courts of Small Causes
Presidency Magistrates
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab
Settlement Officer, Sind
Superintendent of the Indian Museum
Superintendents of Stamps and Stationery
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

MEDICAL.

The 31st October 1877

No. 602.—The services of Surgeon A. Tomes are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 1st November.

JUDICIAL

The 30th October 1877.

No. 1634.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No 212, dated the 24th October 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) shall, on and from the first day of January 1878, be in force throughout the Hyderabad Assigned Districts subject to the following modifications —

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878," for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Resident at Hyderabad," and for the words "British India" shall be read "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts"

No. 1635.—In modification of Foreign Department Notification No 213J, dated the 24th October 1873, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the provisions of Act XV of 1877 (the Indian Limitation Act) shall, on and from the first day of January 1878, be in force in the Cantonment of Secunderabad subject to the following modifications —

For the words "1st day of October 1877" shall be read "1st day of January 1878," for the words "High Court" shall be read "Court of the Resident at Hyderabad," and for the words "British India" shall be read "the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 29th October 1877

No. 341.—The services of the Reverend W Brock, M A, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 15th instant.

PATENTS.

The 31st October 1877

No. 98.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 27 of 1877 —Mr G Barker, of Birmingham, England, Engineer, for "improvements in fire grates, fire stoves, and fire bars"

No 36 of 1877 —Mr L Deveria and Mr. C R Augier, contractors, of Bulandshuhur, in the North-Western Provinces of India, for "brick-burning."

No 63 of 1877 —Mr H Bell, of Agra, in the North-Western Provinces of India, a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, for a "ticket or card-lock for securing railway wagons or for other purposes"

No 69 of 1877 —Mr W A Gibbs, of Gillwell Park, Seward-stone, near Woodford, in the County of Essex, in the Kingdom of England, for "improvements in apparatus for drying the leaves of tea, sumach, and other plants"

No 78 of 1877 —Mr J Bowing, of No 2 St Michael's House, St Michael's Alley, Cornhill, in the City of London, England, manufacturing chemist, for "improvements in filter presses."

No 80 of 1877 —Mr S N Drake, of New Orleans, Louisiana, United States of America, for "improvements in metal ties or bands, and in apparatus to be used in connection therewith for binding and securing bales or bundles"

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —SURVEYS.

Simla, the 1st November 1877

No 659—Mr P J Falle, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Marine Survey Department, returned from the leave granted him in Notification No 418, dated the 17th July last, on the 15th ultimo.

FIBRES AND SILK.

The 31st August 1877.

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bŏhmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America. Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial. The machine having been carefully tested at Sahárunpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward. He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance.

2. This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons. Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged.

3. His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bŏhmeria nivea*.

4. A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £15 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer. The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market.

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown. It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant. The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur. But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation. In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7. The trials will be held at Sahárunpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879. Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day. The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials. But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor.

8. The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Sahárunpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required. It will also pay for the transport from the seaports to Sahárunpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Sahárunpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund or Rs. 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Sahárunpur Rs. 4-1 per maund or Rs. 110-9 per ton. A free second class ticket to Saharunpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine.

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2. Profession or occupation.
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine.

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —GENERAL

Simla, the 30th October 1877.

No. 3090G —LEAVE —Major C K M Walter, Resident 3rd Class and Political Agent, Marwar, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to furlough

The 31st October 1877

No. 3099G —The following Brigade Order, dated 25th September 1877, issued by the Commandant Central India Horse, is confirmed with effect from that date —

2nd Regiment

Captain M G Gerard, Officiating 3rd Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J Colledge, on furlough

Lieutenant E. D H Daly, Officiating 1st Squadron Officer, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Commander in addition to his other duties, *vice* Captain Gerard.

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

STAR OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 2nd November 1877

No. 21 —Under the provisions of Section XXI of the Statutes, His Excellency the Grand Master is pleased to re-appoint Mr C U Aitchison, CSI, LLD, to be Secretary of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

By Command of His Excellency the Grand Master.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 31st October 1877

No 4152.—Mr L C Probyn, B C S, resumed charge of the offices of Accountant General and Commissioner of the Department of Issue of Government Paper Currency, Madras, from Mr W Donald, before noon, on the 20th October 1877

The 2nd November 1877.

No. 4310 —*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of the month of September* 1877, *with the corresponding figures on the same date in* 1876 *and* 1875 —

	1875	1876	1877
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Govt of India	2,52,12,393	3,50,18,287	1,54,28,755
Bengal	2,19,15,187	1,16,81,331	1,27,90,562
Assam	33,47,601	26,16,637	19,86,728
British Burmah	46,62,932	39,66,881	37,79,886
N W Provinces	1,73,71,553	1,89,06,162	1,26,89,655
Oudh	53,24,775	46,76,642	38,47,817
Punjab	1,22,58,38	1,15,45,17[illegible]	1,03,57,321
Bombay	1,73,78,02	2,09,25,10[illegible]	2,08,14,454
Central Provs	40,59,74[illegible]	38,40,362	42,06,964
Madras	2,28,30 77[illegible]	1,45,21 24[illegible]	1,66,37,097
TOTAL	13,43,61,37[illegible]	12,76,97,83[illegible]	10,25,39,239

EXPENDITURE—MEDICAL.

The 31st October 1877

No. 4177.—The following Resolution is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information —

Read again—

Pay and Allowances Proceedings, July 1877, Nos 10 to 31

Read the following letters —

From the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India in the Home Department, No 731 P, dated 21st June, asking permission to appoint an Uncovenanted Medical Officer to be Civil Surgeon of Burdwan, one of the civil stations reserved for the Covenanted Medical Service

From the Government of India in the Home Department, to the Government of Bengal, No 151, dated 14th August 1877, refusing to sanction this appointment

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RESOLUTION —By Resolutions No 2185, dated 14th August 1876, and No 3816, dated 31st October 1876, the principle was affirmed that, except for special reasons, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, no one but a Commissioned Medical Officer should be appointed to any office reserved for the Covenanted Medical Services.

2 In applying for permission to make the appointment which has now been disallowed, the Government of Bengal pointed out that these orders of 1876 appear to conflict with certain earlier orders favoring as economical, the extended employment of Uncovenanted Medical Officers

3 The Governor General in Council considers that there is no real conflict between the orders thus contrasted, but, to prevent future misunderstanding about a principle of much importance, His Excellency in Council deems it necessary to recite and declare afresh the policy of the Government as regards the public service in the Medical Department

4 The Commissioned Medical Officers in the Military Department are all Members of organised Covenanted Services The Government of India has authorised the appointment of Members of these Services to certain specified Civil Medical Charges and Appointments These specified appointments are added to the List of Military Appointments for which provision is authorised, and the strength of the Commissioned Medical Services is regulated and maintained accordingly Every addition to the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Covenanted Officers are authorised, involves an addition to the strength of one of the Commissioned Medical Services, and every reduction of that List involves a reduction of the strength of one of these Services.

5 The pay and pension of a Commissioned or Covenanted Medical Officer in Civil employ being higher than the pay and pension of an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, every addition to the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Commissioned Medical Officers are authorised, causes additional expense, and every reduction of this List produces a saving Hence the orders to which the Government of Bengal has referred, favoring the extended employment of Uncovenanted, in place of Covenanted Medical Officers The principle of these orders is still emphatically recognised every curtailment of the List of Civil Medical Charges for which Commissioned Officers must be provided will be welcomed as conducive to economy, and no addition to this List will be allowed without the strongest evidence of necessity

6 But, when once a Civil Medical Charge is enrolled in the List and provision is made for it by the necessary addition to the strength of one of the Commissioned Medical Services, it is impossible, except for very special reasons, to allow the appointment thereto of any one but a Commissioned Medical Officer The appointment of an Uncovenanted Officer to an office for which provision is made in the recruitment of one of the Commissioned Medical Services would be obviously unjust to the officers of this Service, and tend to produce organic inconveniences such as the Government is now finding

it so difficult, and so costly, to remedy in the Covenanted Civil Service It is an indispensable condition of the formation of every body of officers organised under covenant or commission, to fill certain offices, that the monopoly of these offices be jealously and rigidly preserved to them Any departure from this course involves (1) injustice to the officers, and, as a consequence, well-founded, and, therefore, mischievous discontent among them, (2) needless expense for the pay of officers provided for offices otherwise filled.

7 Hence the Resolutions of 1876 that, except under circumstances of special necessity and with the particular sanction of the Government of India, no one but a Covenanted Medical Officer may be appointed to any office in the List of Medical Charges for which Commissioned Officers are provided The principle of these Resolutions makes it necessary to add that they must continue to operate in respect to an office removed from that List, so long as any officer who was admitted to the service before the office was so removed, remains practically eligible for the appointment

8 It seems necessary even to go a step further It being necessary, for the general purposes of the Administration, to maintain organised bodies of Commissioned Medical Officers, economy plainly requires that the utmost possible use be made of them, and that, so long as any of them is unemployed, no other Medical Officer be appointed to the public service. An Uncovenanted Medical Officer is less costly than a Commissioned Officer, only if his employment enables the Government to dispense with the employment of a Commissioned Officer It is not, however, possible to regulate the recruitment of bodies like the Commissioned Medical Services so exactly that their number shall never be excessive Moreover, the reserve of Commissioned Medical Officers maintained for military purposes is larger than is needed for actual military duties in times of peace

9 An Uncovenanted Officer, therefore, should never be appointed to any Medical Charge, whether it be contained in the List of Charges for which Commissioned Officers are allowed or not, until it has been ascertained that no Commissioned Officer can be spared for the post Although the pay of a Commissioned Officer be higher, it will be cheaper and better to employ such an officer if one can be spared, rather than to leave him to draw his military pay for doing duties for which his services are not absolutely required, and to pay an additional Uncovenanted Officer though on a lower scale The Departmental Medical Authorities will decide, in each case, whether a Commissioned Officer can or cannot be spared The Government of India does not wish to press for the employment of Commissioned Officers in any Civil Charges not included in the List of Charges for which Commissioned Officers are sanctioned and provided, but the Heads of the Medical Department should be guided in their proceedings by the principles herein recited

10 Briefly the policy of the Government of India is as follows —

(1)—The Governor General in Council has no desire to increase the number of the Commissioned Medical Officers on the contrary, so far as the exigencies of the public service will permit, His Excellency in Council would be glad, for economical reasons, to reduce the number of such officers

(2)—But His Excellency in Council must insist upon the Commissioned Medical Officers in the several Services at any time, being utilised to the utmost, and he expects the Heads of the Medical Department and the Local Governments to take all precautions not only that there be no avoidable encroachment by Uncovenanted Officers upon the appointments for which Commissioned Officers are sanctioned and provided, but that not a single Uncovenanted Medical Officer be appointed to any Civil Medical Charge, unless no Commissioned Medical Officer is available for the duty

11 As to the office of Superintendent of a Central Jail to which the Government of Bengal refers, the Commissioned Medical Services are not now recruited with a view to the provision of Members of these Services for this office. There is, therefore, no conflict between the Resolution in the Home Department No 819, dated 16th June 1869, and the principles affirmed in this Resolution, and no objection to the continued operation of that Resolution

12 It appears that, when ascertaining the sanctioned strength of the Commissioned Medical Service, in order to determine the number of recruits

to be added to the service from time to time, the Military authorities reckon, among the sanctioned appointments, all those actually filled by Medical Officers at the time, whether specifically sanctioned or not This practice should now cease, no office should be admitted to the list of offices for which Commissioned Medical Officers are to be provided, unless the appointment of a Commissioned Medical Officer thereto is compulsory within the meaning of this Resolution Any Commissioned Medical Officer who can be spared, may be appointed to any office which he can legally fill, but provision should be made beforehand for the supply of only those offices for which Commissioned Medical Officers have been specifically allowed, and to which, without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, no one but a Commissioned Medical Officer may be appointed.

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c

The 2nd November 1877

No 4311—The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following addendum to the Civil Leave Code of the Financial Department —

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

Section 36 (*b*) (page 136)

Insert the following as an exception under this section —

Exception —The absentee allowance of a military officer on furlough out of India and drawn in England who elected the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 before the 1st July 1871 is paid at the rate of two shillings the Government Rupee

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MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 19th October 1877

No. 3556—The following Resolutions are published in the *Gazette of India* for general information —

Read again—

Financial Notification No 959, dated 31st May 1869, directing the receipt of copper coin in payment of Government dues, without limit of amount, and the free supply of such coin from the Government Treasuries and Sub-treasuries to all applicants for amounts of the value of not less than Five Rupees, at the rates prescribed by Sections 2 and 9 of Act XVII of 1862

Financial Resolution, No 3173, dated 20th November 1873, removing the limit of Five Rupees, fixed in the Notification of 31st May 1869, for the issue of copper coin from the Government Treasuries and Sub-treasuries

Read also the undermentioned reports regarding the depreciation in the value of copper coin in the Madras Presidency and in Mysore —

From Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, No 2500, dated 7th August 1877
From Accountant General, Madras, No 5175, dated 10th August 1877

RESOLUTION —The Governor General in Council learns with regret that, notwithstanding the measures recited in the preamble, legal-tender copper coin has been circulating, this year, at a discount in Southern India Whenever this occurs, injury is inflicted especially upon the poor who can least afford to bear it, and the Administration is discredited.

2 His Excellency in Council is, accordingly, now pleased to direct the free exchange of silver for legal-tender copper coin in parcels of the nominal value of not less than Two Rupees, at every Treasury, Sub-treasury, and Currency Office throughout British India and in Mysore and Berar, and also, in anticipation of the consent of the Directors, at the Presidency Banks and their Branches Legal-tender copper coin received by the Banks under this Resolution will be subject to the operation of the Ninth Clause of the Agreements with the Banks, and the Comptroller General or Accountant General, as the case may be, will, under the Fifth Clause of those Agreements, pass bills for the cost of remitting elsewhere any surplus legal tender copper coin which may accumulate in any Bank or Branch Bank

3 Wherever large bodies of men are assembled on public works under construction for purposes of Famine Relief, or otherwise, the local authorities should make special arrangements to supply silver on the spot in exchange for the legal-tender copper coin which may be collected by the purveyors or foremen at such assemblages

4 The object of these orders is to prevent legal-tender copper coin from circulating at a discount, it is believed that, if they are carefully obeyed, such a state of things can never occur

5 If, nevertheless, legal-tender copper coin does, at any time, or anywhere, circulate at a discount, the circumstance should be immediately reported to the Local Government, and by the Local Government to the Government of India, with full explanation of the supposed causes of the phenomenon, and of the measures taken to remedy the evil

6 Care must be taken not to receive, whether under these orders or otherwise, at any Treasury, Sub-treasury or Currency Office, any copper coin that is not a legal-tender under the Indian Coinage Act 1870

PAY AND ALLOWANCES—TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES

The 29th October 1877

No. 3957.

Read—

Letter from Comptroller General, No 2337, dated 27th July 1877

RESOLUTION —In continuation of Notification, No 1680, dated 11th March 1874, and in supersession of Notification No 2511, dated 6th August 1875, and all other orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following travelling allowances for ministerial and menial officers required to travel on duty by railway —

For Officers whose service is superior under the Civil Pension Code

If the officer's salary is not less than Rupees 50	Second-class fare
Otherwise ..	Intermediate class fare, or, if there be no intermediate class accommodation in the train, third-class fare

For Officers whose service is inferior under the Civil Pension Code.

All officers	Third-class fare

2 If the journey involves the absence of the officer from his head-quarters or standing camp for a night, so as to make it necessary for him to carry with him servants and baggage, double the fare to which he would otherwise be entitled, may, at the discretion of his superior officer, be granted to him.

3 An officer entitled to second or intermediate class fare may, at his option, charge for the journey, in lieu thereof, at the daily rate admissible to him for ordinary journeys, but may not charge railway-fare for any day for which he receives daily travelling allowance

4 An officer entitled only to third-class fare may draw his ordinary daily travelling allowance in addition thereto

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE

The 2nd November 1877

No. 4308 —1 On and after the 1st January 1878 registered letters and parcels may be insured for the actual value, as certified on them by the sender, for transmission by inland post

2 The facility for insuring registered letters and parcels will be made available at almost all post offices, the only exceptions being a few vernacular offices. The Government will guarantee to the sender the safe transit of insured registered letters and parcels, and will give compensation to him, within the insured value, for any actual loss occurring in transit from any cause whatsoever, except in the cases described below

The excepted cases are as follows —

(1) —Misdelivery arising out of incorrectness or incompleteness of the address written by the sender

(2) —Wrong declaration or fraud on the part of the sender or addressee.

(3).—When the receipt or acknowledgment has been signed by the addressee or his agent it being understood that the addressee shall fully examine the outward appearance of the letter or parcel before signing the receipt or acknowledgment By the term agent is meant not merely a person specially authorized by the addressee but any servant or other person connected with the addressee's household

or business establishment who is accustomed to sign the receipts for registered letters or parcels arriving to his address Any person who wishes to restrict the delivery of insured articles arriving to his address may do so by communicating with the post office

(4) —When the sender does not give intimation of loss within three months from the date of posting.

(5) —In cases of damage as distinguished from loss, it being understood that the sender is responsible for the proper packing of articles liable to damage so as to provide sufficient protection for them

(6)—When there is no visible damage to the envelope or other covering or seals it being understood that the sender must so pack the letter or parcel that its contents cannot be touched without visible damage as aforesaid being caused

3 The compensation will be payable one month after the date on which intimation of loss is given by the sender to the post office, except in cases in which the post master general or chief inspector of post offices may consider that the circumstances demand the withholding of payment pending enquiry

4 An acknowledgment signed by the addressee will in ordinary course be transmitted to the sender and in the event of the acknowledgment conveying the intimation of loss, or of the non-receipt of an acknowledgment within three months, he is expected to give intimation to the post office

5 The sender shall on receiving compensation make over in writing to the Government the whole of his rights in the lost property, and shall give all information necessary to facilitate the search for it.

6 No letter or parcel may be insured for an amount greater or less than the actual value of its contents as certified thereon by the sender Letters and parcels may be insured without limit as to value The weight of an insured parcel may not exceed the usual limit of 2,000 tolas and in respect of size also it will be subject to the ordinary conditions mentioned in the postal guide

7 The charges for insurance will be as follows —

When the value certified does not exceed	Rs	10	.	1 anna,
"	"	"	25	2 annas,
"	"	"	50	4 "
"	"	"	75	6 "
"	"	"	100	8 "

and 8 annas for every additional rupees 100 or fraction thereof

8 The prepayment of postage, and in the case of letters of the registration fee, is compulsory and must be effected by postage stamps affixed to the article The prepayment of the insurance fee is also compulsory and must be made in cash to be tendered with the article Thus a letter weighing (say) three-fourths of a tola and insured for rupees 1,000 must be prepaid with stamps to the extent of 1 anna for postage and 4 annas for registration (the total prepayment by stamps thus being 5 annas), and in presenting it at the post office it must be accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance Similarly a parcel weighing (say) 110 tolas and insured for rupees 1,000 must be prepaid with stamps of the value of 1 rupee for postage and accompanied by rupees 5 in cash for insurance.

* *Specimen of declaration to accompany the letter or parcel*

This letter (or parcel) addressed to
Major G H Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra,
is declared by us, the senders to contain the following articles, *viz* —

		Rs
A gold ring value		110
Three gold studs, value		72
and currency notes—		
No $\frac{L}{12}$ 46569	20	
" $\frac{G}{7}$ 60339	10	
" $\frac{L}{27}$ 66441	5	
	35	35
	Total value	217

(Signature) HAMILTON & Co,
8, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta
Dated 19th March 1878

9. A written declaration* stating the nature and value of the contents must accompany each registered letter or parcel tendered for insurance, and if currency notes form the contents or part of the contents thereof, the serial and general numbers as well as the value of each note must be written in the declaration The signature and address of the sender must be added. This declaration will be recorded in the post office.

10 The declared value must also be certified by the sender in figures and words immediately above the address* on the envelope or cover of the letter or parcel no correction or erasure is permissible in the writing or figures of the amount certified

* *Specimen of writing the certified value on the envelope*

Certified value Two hundred and seventeen (217) rupees

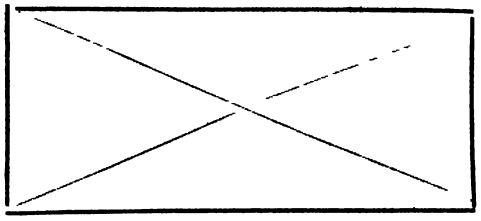
To Major G H Grantly,
15th Hussars,
Muttra

11 Any person making a false certificate will be liable to the penalty under section 43 of the post office act of 1866, as well as to penalties for cheating under the penal code

12 Registered letters and parcels intended for insurance must be presented at the window of the post office The hours for their reception will be the ordinary registration hours, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A M and from noon to 5 P M They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be tendered at least one hour before the time fixed for the closing of the mail by which they are intended to be despatched otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made

13 Letters and parcels intended for insurance should be closed as follows —

In the case of a *letter* if the cover be an envelope of the ordinary kind as represented on the margin, it should be of strong paper having seals on the flap point in the centre, and on each of the four corners, with distinct impressions of some device other than that of a current coin If the cover of the letter be other than an ordinary envelope of the kind referred to above, it should be of strong paper or other substantial material, the seals being placed along each fold or seam not more than two inches apart A *parcel* should be securely packed in cloth, wax-cloth or tin, and if it is packed in cloth or wax-cloth it should bear similar seals at intervals not exceeding three inches along each line of sewing



14 Letters and parcels not fulfilling the required conditions will not be insured

15 As a further precaution it is recommended that in closing an envelope containing only paper enclosures, the flaps should be closed with paste as well as with seals, and that a needle and thread should be passed through the envelope and its contents, the knot of the thread being placed under the central seal A specimen of an envelope closed in this manner can be seen at the post office

16 The addressee of an insured letter or parcel must sign both the receipt and acknowledgment presented therewith, unless the outward appearance of the cover give rise to suspicion of tampering In such case he should return the letter or parcel unopened, arranging with the post master to take delivery at the post office, the letter or parcel being opened there in the presence of the post master and its contents entered in an inventory which will be prepared in duplicate and must be signed by the addressee One copy of the signed inventory will be forwarded by the post office to the sender with the unsigned acknowledgment attached to it

17. "Value payable parcels," *i e*, parcels the value of which is realized from the addressee and paid to the sender under the Postal Notice of 1st November 1877 may also be insured, insurance however renders the prepayment of postage and the insurance fee compulsory When a "value payable" parcel is insured the sender will receive from the post office two receipts, *viz*., a value payable receipt and an insurance receipt

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 31st October 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 962—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Captain F B J Jerrard, 33rd Foot, to be Inspector and Adjutant, *vice* Brevet Major A A LeMesurier who vacates on promotion

The 2nd November 1877.

No 963—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Edward Law Durand, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th October 1877

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) William Henry Browne, Bengal Staff Corps,—15th October 1877

No 964—In G G O No 775 of 1877, in the second Christian name of Lieutenant Renny, for "Blaikston" read *Blakiston*

No. 965—BREVET—

The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry,—20th October 1877

No 966—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"*London Gazette*," *28th September* 1877, *pages* 5414 *and* 5415

War Office, Pall Mall, 28th September 1877

BREVET

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels —

William Thomas McGrigor, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 28th April 1877

Richard Barter, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 28th April 1877

Andrew Aldcorn Munro, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 5th May 1877

John Alfred Brereton, Bengal Staff Corps, since retired Dated 12th June 1877

William Henry Paget, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 3th June 1877

Charles William Wahab, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Charles Harry Wilson, Madras Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Edward Macalister Gilbert Cooper, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Malcolm Robert Haig, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

James Gordon, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Herbert Frederick Disbrowe, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877.

Charles Shuckburgh Hearn, Madras Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

George Julius Mellis, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Theodore Clayton Georges, Madras Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

William Charles Lester, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Douglas Gordon Seafield St John Grant, Madras Staff Corps Dated 13th June 1877

Walter Douglas, Madras Staff Corps Dated 23rd June 1877

George Andrew Walker, Madras Staff Corps Dated 23rd June 1877

"*London Gazette*," *2nd October* 1877, *pages* 5455 *to* 5462

War Office, Pall Mall, 2nd October 1877

The undermentioned General Officers are placed upon the Retired List from 1st October 1877, under the provisions of Article 137 of the Royal Warrant of 13th August 1877 —

Generals

* * * *

John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps

Lieutenant-Generals

* * * *

Auchmuty Tucker, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Edward Darvall, Bengal Staff Corps

Henry Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps

Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C B, Bombay Staff Corps

Major-Generals

* * * *

Colin Mackenzie, C B, Madras Staff Corps

William George Woods, C S I, Madras Staff Corps

BREVET

The following promotions to take place from 1st October 1877, consequent on the before-named General Officers having been placed on the Retired List, and in order to complete the establishment of General Officers provided for the Indian Staff Corps by Article 26 of the Royal Warrant of 13th August 1877 —

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals

* * * *

David Pott, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

William Edward Mulcaster, Bengal Staff Corps

Orfeur Cavenagh, Bengal Staff Corps

John Stafford Paton, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Henry Joseph Pelly, Bombay Staff Corps

James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Robert Romer Younghusband, C B, Bombay Staff Corps

Sir Charles Reid, K C B, Bengal Staff Corps

George Palmer Whish, Bengal Staff Corps

Sir George Malcolm, K C B, Bombay Staff Corps

Henry Frederick Dunsford, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals

* * * *

George Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps

Henry Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps.

Crawford Trotter Chamberlain, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps

Stephen Charles Brigge, Madras Staff Corps

Reynell George Taylor, C B, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps

Albert Fytche, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps

Donald Martin Stewart, C B, Bengal Staff Corps.

Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Sir George Wade Guy Green, K.C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Richard Hamilton, C B, Madras Staff Corps.

Sir Alfred Thomas Wilde, K C B, C S I, Madras Staff Corps

Henry James Barr, Bombay Staff Corps

William Templer Hughes, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Sir Henry Daly, K C B, Bombay Staff Corps

John Luther Vaughan, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Sir Samuel James Browne, K C S I, V C, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Charles Cureton, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

William Frederick Marriott, C S I, Bombay Staff Corps

Lousada Barrow, C B, Madras Staff Corps

Charles Arthur Barwell, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Sir Arthur Purves Phayre, K C S I, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Henry Nott, Madras Staff Corps

The undermentioned General Officers on the Retired List to be promoted from 1st October 1877, as follows —

Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals

* * * *

Auchmutty Tucker, C B, Bengal Staff Corps

Edward Darvall, Bengal Staff Corps

Henry Palmer, Bengal Staff Corps

Philip Kearney McGregor Skinner, C B, Bombay Staff Corps

Major-Generals to be Lieutenant-Generals

* * * *

Colin Mackenzie, C B, Madras Staff Corps

The undermentioned officers to be Major-Generals from the date specified against their respective names, such antedates not to carry back pay prior to 1st October 1877 —

* * * *

Local Major-General John Talbot Shakespear, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Local Major-General Thomas Augustus Carey, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel William Broome Salmon, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel James Knox Spence, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel George Mytton Hill, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Thomas Stock, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel William George Woods, C S I, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel George Jackson, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Robert Napier Raikes, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Edward Every Miller, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel George Verner, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel the Honourable Sir Henry Ramsay, K C S I, C B, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Alexander Boyd, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Richard Charles Lawrence, C B, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Henry Nicoll, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Goodricke Armstrong Fisher, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Crawford Cooke, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel John Wilson, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Septimus Harding Becher, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Frederic Dayot Atkinson, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Annesley Knox Gore, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Charles Harris, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Francis Henry Scott, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel John Samuel Drury Tulloch Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel George William Russell, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Molyneux Capel Spottiswoode Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Henry Man, Madras Staff Corps, Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Charles Lionel Showers, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Augustus Turner, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel William Charles Robertson Macdonald, C B, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Charles Fitzroy Miller Mundy Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877.

Brevet Colonel Anthony Robert Thornhill, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel John Cheap Brooke, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Robert Woolley, Madras Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Edward Tuite Dalton, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

Brevet Colonel Robert Richards, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 1st October 1877

To be Lieutenant-Colonels Dated 1st October 1877 —

* * * *

Major Arthur Mark Shewell, Bombay Staff Corps

Major T O'Neill, half-pay, Madras Staff Corps

Major William Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps

Major Charles James Hugles, Bengal Staff Corps

Captain and Brevet Major Henry Alexander Little, Bengal Staff Corps

Major Courtenay Harvey Saltren Scott, Bengal Staff Corps

Major William Henry Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps

Major Munsell Mark Prendergast, Bengal Staff Corps

Major C Vanrenen Conway-Gordon, Bengal Staff Corps

Major Charles Thomas Otway Mayne, Bengal Staff Corps

Major George Strachan Mignon, Bombay Staff Corps

Major Thomas Hawkins Turner, Bombay Staff Corps

Major John Malone Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps

No 967.—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel C G Arbuthnot, C B, Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India, to officiate as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, Bengal, during the absence on furlough of Colonel W C Russell, Royal Artillery, or until further orders, and with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment

No 968—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Temporary

Major J B Smith, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, with effect from 12th October 1877, to fill an existing vacancy

No 969.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Major B Williams, Squadron Commander and Officiating Commandant 5th Punjab Cavalry, to be Officiating Commandant, *vice* Major F Lance, wounded, and during the absence on furlough of Colonel T G Kennedy

Lieutenant C J L Stuart, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation

4th Punjab Cavalry

Major R C R Clifford, Squadron Commander, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, and Officiating Squadron Commander and 2nd in Command, 4th Punjab Cavalry, to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain T Shepherd, on furlough

No 970—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry

Major G B Farrington, Squadron Commander, to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H Watson, on furlough

6th Infantry

Lieutenant A C LeQuesne, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander 5th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major H A Justice, Officiating as Commandant, but to continue with the 5th Infantry until the return of Captain F T Goad from furlough

No 971—NATIVE ARMY—

33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Mohummud Hoosein Khan, to be Subadar, *vice* Ghirao, deceased, Havildar Kamta to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohummud Hoosein Khan, promoted,—8th August 1877

No. 972—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following direct appointment of a Native gentleman is made —

3rd Punjab Cavalry

Nissar Ally Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Abdul Hakim Khan, discharged, with effect from date of joining appointment

ARMY CIRCULARS

No 973—The following Clause 174 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st December 1876, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information —

Schoolmasters' Clothing

Clause 174.—1 The allowance in lieu of boots to schoolmasters will, from the 1st April 1877, be calculated at the rate of 1*s* 10*d.* a month, or £1 2*s* a year

2 The rates given in Appendix D (page 17) and Appendix F (page 20) to Clause 2, Army Circulars, 1874, will be amended accordingly

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 974—The following corrections are to be made to G G O No 681 of 1877 —

TABLE No 147 (PUBLIC WORKS)

(*Page* 19)

Under letter B after the entry "Beam, Great Cross," enter *Bench* 4 *long*, 3' 9" *high, and* 1 9" *wide* Scale of supply, under column "No to be issued," 1*st Class Gymnasium*, 1, 2*nd Class Gymnasium*, 1

TABLE No 157 (ORDNANCE)

(*Page* 47)

Omit the words "and Bench" after the word "Vice," in last line

BENGAL ARMY REGULATIONS

No. 975.—Item 1 of paragraph 949, Bengal Army Regulations, to be cancelled, and the following substituted —

"1 thick English blanket of the War Office pattern, 7' 6" × 5', weighing 4 lbs 12 ounces"

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 976.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander McKenzie, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon-Major Albert Marc Verchere, Medical Officer, 13th (The Shekhawattee) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain James Hector Charles Greenhill Lissalle, General List, Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, Mhairwarra, and Political Assistant, 1st class, Rajputana Agency,—private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—private affairs, for six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant George Hambley Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

That part of G G O No 647 of 1877 which refers to this officer, is cancelled

Lieutenant Edward Pemberton Leach, Royal Engineers, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Topographical Survey of India,—private affairs, for one year and six months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

GOOD CONDUCT REWARDS

No. 977.—In continuation of G G O No 225 of 1877, it is notified that the gratuity to be awarded to British Non commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army and Unattached List, who have fulfilled the required conditions as to service and character, shall in no case exceed £5 in amount

No application for a gratuity can be entertained for a man who, under previous rules, may have been granted a medal only, *without gratuity*, for long service and good conduct

PENSIONS

No. 978.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that had the late Sepoy Rachpal Singh, 4th Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, survived, the distinction of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit would have been conferred on him, in consideration of his brave and faithful conduct on the occasion of the murder of the late Lieutenant Hewson, Royal Engineers, by a gang of Pathan coolies on the 26th July 1877 at Quetta

2 Lachmi, the widow of the late Sepoy Rachpal Singh, is admitted to the pension of the 3rd class of the Order of Merit from the date of the sepoy's decease.

No. 979—Sergeant Patrick Clyne, late Royal Horse Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeible to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz*, two shillings per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay

No 980.—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further active service by an Annual Invaliding Committee, are transferred to the Pension Establishment —

Serial No	Rank	Name	In what rank pension ed	Amount of pen-sion	Circle of payment
		25th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry			
	Havildar	Rambuccus	Havildar	7	N W P
	"	Gunnaisa Singh	"	7	"
	"	Luchmon	"	7	"
	"	Khurgay	"	7	"
	"	Khooman	"	7	"
	"	Naimsookh	"	7	"
	"	Moolloo	Naick	7	"
	Naick	Pursaudee	"	7	"
	"	Chadamie	"	7	"
	"	Buckta	"	7	"
	"	Sibbull	"	7	"
	"	Baudul	"	7	"
	Sepoy	Paimie	Sepoy	4	"
	"	Dhurmpaul	"	4	"
	"	Dhurmjeet	"	4	"
	"	Mudarie	"	4	"
	Drummer	Shaick Soobhan	Drummer	4	Presidency

No 981—First Class Hospital Assistant Colly Pershad, of the Branch Dispensary, Shahgurh, is granted a pension of Rs 30 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS.

No 982—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel W Hichens, Royal Engineers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department

No 983—The services of Surgeon A Tomes are, with reference to the notification by the Home Department, No 602, dated the 31st October 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in Chief, with effect from the 1st November 1877

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 27th October 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Warrant Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 29th September to 27th October 1877 —

Corps	RANK AND NAME	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Commissariat Department	Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Pembroke	15th October 1877	Landour		

Statement of deposits on account of estates from 29th September to 27th October 1877

On whose account	Rank	Corps.	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
Hubert Edward Field (a)	Lieutenant	73rd Foot	11th August 1877	Intestate	776 11 0		27th December 1877

(a) —*Next-of-kin* — *Father* —A G Field Esq, Benson Wallingford or 2 Caroline Street Bedford-Square, W C, London

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd November 1877

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 33—The services of Mr C King, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Dated 26th October 1877

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 29th October 1877

No 471.—Captain H R LeM Carey, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is transferred to the North-Western Provinces

The 30th October 1877

No. 472.—The following Apprentice Overseers are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment in the grades specified and posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch —

Lance Corporal J Foley,
Private W C Stacey,
Private G A Sealy, } Overseer 1st grade
Mr J Mahoney, Overseer 2nd grade.

No 473—Colonel P P L O'Connell, R E, Superintending Engineer 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch, is, on return from furlough, temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works

The 31st October 1877

No. 474.—The services of Lieutenant R M Hyslop, R E, Executive Engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, Military Works Branch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from 1st November 1877

No. 475.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotions in the grades of Superintending Engineers attached to Local Administrations —

Colonel F Alexander, S C, Superintending Engineer 3rd grade, and Secretary to Resident, Hyderabad, to Superintending Engineer 2nd grade

Major E J L Twynam, M S C, Executive Engineer 1st grade, British Burmah, to Superintending Engineer 3rd grade.

The 1st November 1877

No. 476.—The undermentioned Officers and Subordinate who were transferred to Bombay for employment on famine relief works are now temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on similar duties —

Mr. W B Christie, Executive Engineer 4th grade, temporary rank, Bengal Provincial Establishment.

Mr C J Middleton, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Bengal Provincial Establishment
Mr J H Toogood, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Bengal Irrigation Establishment
Lieutenant R de Villamil, R E, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment
Mr D McMordie, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Irrigation Establishment
Mr A G Reid, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, temporary rank, Punjab Irrigation Establishment
Mr C H G Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, State Railways, Central System
Sergeant C Hilton, R E, Overseer 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation Branch.

No. 477.—Mr H Unwin, Executive Engineer 2nd grade, and Captain E C Elliston, S C, Executive Engineer 4th grade, Bengal Irrigation Branch, are temporarily transferred to Madras for employment on famine relief works

No. 478.—The undermentioned Engineers and Upper Subordinate are retransferred from Bombay famine relief works to the Provinces and Branches of the Public Works Department to which they are permanently attached —

To Bengal Provincial Establishment

Mr W McCullagh, Sub-Engineer 1st grade

To Bengal Irrigation Branch

Mr F Taylor, Executive Engineer 4th grade
Mr G St A Nixon, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment

Mr N A Graydon, Assistant Engineer 1st grade
Captain H A Graves, R A, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade

To Military Works Branch

Honorary Lieutenant A Connell, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade

To Western System of State Railways

Mr E B Medley, Assistant Engineer 1st grade.

No 479.—Mr W A Campbell, Accountant 2nd grade, is transferred from the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways to the Dhoond and Manmad State Railway.

No. 480.—Colonel C W Hutchinson, R E, Inspector General of Military Works, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from 3rd December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it

Major-General Sir A Taylor, K C B, R E, Chief Engineer, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General during the absence of Colonel Hutchinson, or until further orders.

Colonel L Russell, R E, Superintending Engineer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer, *vice* Major-General Sir A Taylor

No. 481.—The following is republished for information and guidance with remark that in the case of a medical officer employed in the Public Works Department the sanction to his marching instead of journeying by dâk or railway should be given by the Superintending Engineer of the Circle, or other superior officer under whom he may be employed —

Financial Department Notification No 75 (Pay and Allowances) of 20th April 1877

It has been brought to the notice of the Governor General in Council that great diversity exists in the rules regarding the travelling allowance of Civil Surgeons In some cases these officers receive mileage only, in others they draw mileage for journeys and a daily allowance for halts, and under a third system they are permitted to receive, in addition to mileage, a daily allowance for the whole period of absence from headquarters, including the period for which mileage is drawn It is sufficiently obvious that the travelling allowances of officers employed in similar capacities should be regulated, so far as local circumstances admit, on a uniform principle. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to lay down the following rules for general adoption —

I —The rates of travelling allowance for Civil Surgeons are 8 annas a mile, subject to reduction under general rules for journeys by railway, and Rs 5 a day, except in the Berars, for which a rate of Rs 6-4 0 a day has been experimentally sanctioned for the current year

II —Subject to such restrictions, as the Local Government or Administration may see fit to impose, as to the duration and frequency of his journeys, a Civil Surgeon is entitled either to the daily allowance or to the mileage for the whole of each period of his absence from his headquarters on duty, unless the duty is one for which he receives no extra remuneration, in which case he is entitled to the daily allowance for halts and either to that allowance or to the mileage for journeys, provided that both allowances are not drawn for the same day, and that the allowance for journeys shall be payable only when the Civil Surgeon has the sanction of the district officer to his marching instead of going by dâk or railway.

The 2nd November 1877

No. 482.—Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain J Mathews, Barrack Master 2nd class, Oudh, was granted leave on medical certificate in India with effect from 5th May to 27th September 1876, and his services replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from date of expiry of the leave

No. 483.—The undermentioned Upper Subordinates are temporarily transferred from British Burmah to Madras for employment on famine relief works —

Mr P Jones, Sub-Engineer 1st grade
„ G Burnell, „ 2nd grade
„ T C Beardsmore, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade
„ J T Hardy, temporary Sub-Engineer 2nd grade
Sergeant J H Fitzgerald, Overseer 1st grade.

No. 484.—The period of service of Mr J F Stokes, Executive Engineer 1st grade, having been determined under his agreement he, ceased to belong to the Public Works Establishment on 24th October

No. 485.—In continuation of Public Works Department Notification No 480, dated 1st November, Major W S Holmes, R E, Military Works Branch, will officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Colonel L. Russell, R E.

No. 486.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department with effect from the dates specified —

Names	Present grade		Grade to which promoted		With effect from		Nature of promotion	
					1876			
Ellis, J	Asstt Engr	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st	December	26	Temporary	
					1877			
Carter, W B	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st	January	16	Temporary	*Vice* Mr Mallet, promoted to Supdg Engineer
Engledue Capt W J, R E	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd	,,	16	Ditto	
Cloëte H N C	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd	,,	16	Ditto	
Birkenshaw, J F	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th	,,	16	Ditto	
Wynne T R	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		16	Ditto	
Luff, J M	Tempy Exe Engr	1st	Exe Engr	1st	,	27	Permanent	*Vice* Mr W W Clarke, retired
Alexander S de V H	Exe Engr	3rd	Ditto	2nd	,	27	Ditto	
Hyde E	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd		27	Ditto	
Sherman, W H P	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th	,	27	Ditto	
Ellis J	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		27	Ditto	
Vigors F M	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st		27	Temporary	*Vice* Mr J M Luff, promoted
Birkenshaw J F	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th*	February	22	Ditto	*Vice* Lieut J E Nicholson, R E on furlough
Braham F E	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		22	Ditto	
Wiseman, W ..	Ditto	1st	Exe Engr	4th	March	1	Ditto	*Vice* Mr F E Robertson, on furlough
Wynne T R	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st	,	1	Ditto	
Cloëte, H N C	Exe Engr	4th	Exe Engr	3rd	,	10	Ditto	*Vice* Capt W H Rathborne, R E on furlough.
Gilchrist W G	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		10	Ditto	
Maxwell Lieut F T R E	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		10	Ditto	
Johnston, W	Ditto	1st	Exe Engr	4th	,	20	Ditto	*Vice* Mr H L Monk, on furlough
Hodson C W	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st	,	20	Ditto	
Humfress G	Ditto	2nd	Ditto	1st	,	25	Ditto	*Vice* Mr R McH Ellis deceased.
Barlow, Lieut C C C R E	Ditto	1st	Exe Engr	4th	,	27	Ditto	*Vice* Mr J H. deHinzy, on furlough
Duncan P	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		27	Ditto	
Storey, H F	Tempy Exe Engr	1st	Exe Engr	1st		28	Permanent	*Vice* Major A LeMessurier promoted to Supdg Engineer
Johnson H	Ditto	2nd	Ditto	2nd	,	28	Ditto	
Sparks Capt J B, S C	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	3rd		28	Ditto	
Shanks, W W	Ditto	4th	Ditto	4th		28	Ditto	
Dease P P	Tempy Asstt Engr	1st	Asstt Engr	1st		28	Ditto	
Hunt, W	Exe Engr	3rd	Exe Engr	2nd	April	2	Temporary	*Vice* Mr J W Henry on furlough
Johnston, E	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd	,,	2	Ditto	
Gardiner, Lieut R, R E	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		2	Ditto	
Ker T	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		2	Ditto	
Parkes B	Ditto	2nd	Ditto	1st	,,	3	Ditto	*Vice* Lieut J F Hewson, R E., on special duty
Henderson, R M	Exe Engr	4th	Exe Engr	3rd	,	12	Ditto	*Vice* Mr B W Blood, on furlough.
Johnstone, Lieut. W H R F	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th	,,	12	Ditto	
Scott Lieut B, R E	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st	,	12	Ditto	
Owen, F E	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st	,	16	Ditto	*Vice* Mr H F Storey, on furlough
Jopp Maj K A, R E	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd		16	Ditto	
Moore E J	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd		16	Ditto	
Bartlett F W	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		16	Ditto	
Tait J	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		16	Ditto	
Dangerfield, P W	Ditto	1st	Exe Engr	4th	May	1	Ditto	*Vice* Mr W W Shanks, on furlough
Wilson Lieut G F R E	Ditto	2nd	Asstt Engr	1st		1	Ditto	
Steell J	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st		5	Ditto	*Vice* Mr W H Parker, on furlough
Rigby V	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd		5	Ditto	
MacIvor C V	Ditto	4th	Ditto	3rd		5	Ditto	
Chalmers J B	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		5	Ditto	
Blood, B W	Exe Engr	4th	Exe Engr	3rd		9	Permanent	*Vice* Mr A J Bell, deceased.
Vansittart J P	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th	,	9	Ditto	
Losmond W A	Tempy ditto	1st	Asstt Engr	1st	,,	9	Ditto	
Sargeaunt Capt R A, R E	Lieut 3rd class, 1st grade		Exe Engr	1st	,	31	Ditto	*Vice* Mr H Bell, promoted to Supdg Engineer
Tyndall H	Exe Engr	3rd	Ditto	2nd		31	Ditto	
Wardon H W	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	1st		31	Ditto	
Blair C	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st		31	Ditto	*Vice* Mr E J Martin, promoted to Supdg Engineer
Ramsay J	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd		31	Ditto	
Thomson C ..	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		31	Ditto	
Graham H C	Exe Engr	2nd	Exe Engr	1st	,,	31	Ditto	*Vice* Mr H T Geoghegan, promoted to Supdg Engineer
Clarke Capt H W, R E	Ditto	3rd	Ditto	2nd	,,	31	Ditto	
Mackinnon M C	Asstt Engr	1st	Ditto	4th		31	Ditto	
Duns D A	Tempy ditto	1st	Ditto	1st	July	21	Ditto	*Vice* Mr H F Marrocco, deceased
Boeston R C	Ditto	1st	Ditto	1st	,	31	Ditto	*Vice* Mr W G T Stace resigned
Brassington, J W ..	Tempy Exe Engr ..	4th	Exe Engr	4th	August	27	Ditto	*Vice* Mr E B Medley, reduced

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr W B Carter, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, the following officer reverted to his substantive grade from 30th December 1876 —

Mr J Ellis to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr H Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades from 12th January 1877 —

Mr J F Birkenshaw to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade

„ T R Wynne, to „ „ 2nd „

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major K A Jopp, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades from 2nd February 1877 —

Mr H N C Cloete to Executive Engineer, 4th grade

„ J F Birkenshaw to Assistant „ 1st „

„ T R Wynne to „ „ 2nd „

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr C H G Jenkinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, the following officer reverted to his substantive grade from 2nd February 1877 —

Mr F. E Braham to Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E.,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. { Register No 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th October 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XVII OF 1877

THE PANJA'B COURTS' ACT, 1877

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SCHEDULE.

An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to Courts in the Panjáb

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Courts in the Panjáb, and whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council has given his previous sanction to the passing of this Act, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title.

1 This Act may be called "The Panjáb Courts' Act, 1877."

Local extent

It extends to all the territories for the time being under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb,

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the passing thereof.

Repeal of Acts.

2 The Acts mentioned in the schedule hereto annexed are repealed.

But all Courts constituted, appointments made, rules and forms prescribed, orders, directions and licenses issued and powers conferred under any of the said Acts, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively constituted, made, prescribed, issued and conferred under this Act.

Interpretation-clause

3 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context, "Assistant Commissioner" includes Extra Assistant Commissioner, and "Tahsíldár" includes Munsif.

CHAPTER II

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COURTS

Grades of Courts

4 Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, there shall be eight grades of Courts (namely) —

(1) the Chief Court,

(2) the Court of the Commissioner,

(3) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(4) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers,

(5) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers,

(6) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers,

(7) the Court of the Tahsíldár with special powers, and

(8) the Court of the Tahsíldár with ordinary powers

5. The Chief Court shall consist of three or more Judges, who shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall hold their offices during his pleasure, and of whom one at least shall always be a barrister of not less than five years' standing.

Constitution of Chief Court and appointment and tenure of Judges.

6 The Judges of the Chief Court shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges

Rank and precedence of Judges of Chief Court

Provided that a Judge permanently appointed shall be deemed senior to an officiating Judge.

7 Every person appointed by the Local Government to be or to act as a Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár shall, in the division, district or tahsíl to which he may from time to time be posted, have the powers of a Court of a Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner, an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or a Tahsíldár with ordinary powers, as the case may be

Certain powers to be exercised *ex officio*.

8. The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any Assistant Commissioner the powers of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers, or of an Assistant Commissioner with special powers, or upon any Tahsíldár the powers of a Tahsíldár with special powers, and may withdraw any powers so conferred

Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár may be invested with higher powers.

Any Assistant Commissioner or Tahsíldár invested with powers under this section may exercise such powers in any district or tahsíl, as the case may be, to which he may from time to time be posted.

9 The Local Government may from time to time confer upon any person all or any of the powers of a Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four, and may withdraw any powers so conferred.

Any person may be invested with certain powers

10 The Local Government may direct that any three persons invested with powers of the same description under section nine, shall exercise such powers sitting together as a bench and not otherwise

Exercise of such powers by benches

When such persons sit together as a bench, the decision of the majority of them shall be deemed to be the decision of the bench.

11. Except for the purposes of exercising control over any other Court, any person or any bench exercising the powers of a Court of any grade under section nine or section ten shall be deemed to be a Court of such grade for all the purposes of this Act

Persons and benches exercising such powers to be deemed Courts of corresponding grades.

12. Any person or bench invested under section eight, nine or ten with the powers of a Court of any grade shall exercise such powers and discharge the functions of such Court within such local limits, and in such classes of cases, as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

Such powers where and in what cases to be exercised.

13 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, fix the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Court of any of the seven grades last mentioned in section four.

Power to alter local limits of jurisdiction

CHAPTER III

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE CHIEF COURT

14. The Chief Court shall be deemed, for the purposes of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Civil Court of appeal in the territories to which this Act extends.

Civil appeals from subordinate Courts

15 The Chief Court shall be the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision in the said territories, and shall have power, as a Court of original jurisdiction, to try European British subjects committed to it for trial

Criminal, appellate and revisional jurisdiction

Power to try European British subjects

16. The Chief Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any suit or other civil proceeding instituted in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try or dispose of such suit or proceeding itself, or transfer the same for trial or disposal to any other Court under its superintendence or control and competent to try or dispose of such suit or proceeding in respect of its nature and the amount or value of its subject-matter

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer suits

17 Except as otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, an appeal shall lie from any decree or order passed or made by the Chief Court—

Appeals from original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

(*a*) in exercise of the original jurisdiction conferred by section sixteen, or

(*b*) in exercise of any other original jurisdiction of a civil nature to which the Chief Court may by rule extend this section

Provided that such appeal shall lie only in the cases and in manner following (that is to say) —

(*c*) when such decree or order is made by a single Judge, an appeal shall lie, either to a bench consisting of two other Judges, or to the full bench, as the Court may, by general rule or special order from time to time, direct,

(*d*) when such decree or order is made by a bench of Judges not being the full bench, and such Judges differ in opinion, the appeal shall lie from such decree or order to the full bench

18 In the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, Schedule II, Nos. 151 and 162, after the word "Bombay" the following words shall be inserted (namely) "or the Chief Court of the Panjáb."

Limitation of such appeals

Delegation of powers to its members

19 Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided, the Chief Court may make rules to provide in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges of any powers conferred on it by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force

Proviso

Provided that no decree, order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone

Rule of decision when Judges differ

20 When there is a difference of opinion among the Judges composing any bench of the Chief Court on any question arising before such Judges in the exercise by them of any powers conferred on such Court by this Act, or by any other enactment for the time being in force, such question shall, except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, be decided as follows, that is to say —

If the number of such Judges concurring in one opinion upon such question is larger than the number holding any other opinion upon such question, the decision shall be in accordance with the opinion of such larger number

If the numbers of such Judges holding two or more opinions on such question are equal, the following rules shall be observed, that is to say —

(*a*) if such bench is the full bench, or is exercising any original jurisdiction to which section seventeen applies or is extended, the decision upon such question shall be in accordance with such one of these opinions as is held by the Judge who has precedence under section six,

(*b*) in other cases the bench before which such question has arisen shall refer the same to the full bench, and the full bench shall decide the same in accordance with the rules hereinbefore contained, and the case in which such question has arisen shall be disposed of by the bench referring such question in accordance with the decision of the full bench thereon

Power to refer question to full bench

21 Any single Judge of the Chief Court or any bench of Judges of such Court (not being the full bench) exercising any powers conferred on the Chief Court by this Act or by any other enactment for the time being in force, may refer for the decision of the full bench any question of law or custom having the force of law, or the construction of any document, or the admissibility of any evidence arising before such Judge or bench of Judges

Any Judge or bench making a reference on any question in any case under this section, shall dispose of such case in accordance with the decision of the full bench on such question

Power to appoint ministerial officers

22 The Chief Court may from time to time appoint a Registrar and Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by such Court and for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on it by this Act

The appointment of the Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Local Government.

Powers and duties of such officers

23. The officers so appointed shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct.

Suspension and dismissal of such officers

24 Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court

Provided that neither the Registrar nor the Deputy Registrar shall be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Local Government

Superintendence and control of subordinate Courts

25 The general superintendence and control over all Courts of the seven grades last mentioned in section four and over all Courts of Small Causes shall be vested in, and such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Chief Court

Power to make rules as to petition-writers

26 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) declaring what persons shall be permitted to practise as petition-writers in the Courts of the Panjáb,

(*b*) regulating the conduct of persons so practising

Whoever breaks any rule made under this section and having the force of law shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine which may extend to fifty rupees

Power to make rules as to other matters

27 The Chief Court may from time to time—

(*a*) make rules consistent with this Act conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Courts subject to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act to determine in what cases pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English,

(*c*) prescribe forms of seals to be used by such Courts,

(*d*) prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept, made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority,

(*e*) make rules consistent with this Act, providing for the inspection of such Courts and the supervision of the working thereof,

(*f*) make such rules consistent with this Act, institute such inquiries and submit such recommendations to the Local Government as it may think fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers

Registers books accounts and statements to be kept and furnished by Chief Court

28 The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court, and shall submit to the Local Government such of the same registers, books and accounts and statements of the work done in the Court as may from time to time be required by the said Government

The Chief Court shall also comply with such requisitions as may from time to time be made by the Governor General in Council or by the Local Government for certified copies of, or extracts from, the records of the Court

Chief Court to be deemed a High Court within Act X of 1877, sections 633 and 637

29 The Chief Court shall be deemed to be a High Court within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, sections 633 and 637

CHAPTER IV

OF THE JURISDICTION AND POWERS OF THE SUBORDINATE CIVIL COURTS

Controlling powers of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners

30 Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Chief Court,—

every Commissioner shall control (*a*) the Courts of all Deputy Commissioners, (*b*) the Courts of all persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Commissioner within his division, and (*c*) the Courts controlled by the Deputy Commissioners within his division, and

subject to the control of the Commissioner, every Deputy Commissioner shall control (*a*) all Courts of the five grades last mentioned in section four and all Courts of Small Causes, and (*b*) all Courts of persons invested under section nine with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner within his district.

Principal Court of original jurisdiction

31 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Deputy Commissioner of a district shall be deemed to be the District Court or principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction in such district

32 Except as otherwise provided by any enactment for the time being in force,—

No pecuniary limits to jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioner.

(*a*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of original civil suits without limit as regards the amount or value of the subject-matter of such suits, and

Pecuniary limits of jurisdiction of other Courts

(*b*) each of the Courts mentioned in the first column of the subjoined table shall have jurisdiction for the adjudication of such suits when such amount or value does not exceed the limit prescribed for such Court in the second column of the said table —

Court	Limit of jurisdiction
	Rs
(*a*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with full powers	10,000
(*b*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with special powers	500
(*c*) The Court of the Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers	100
(*d*) The Court of the Tahsildár with special powers	300
(*e*) The Court of the Tahsildár with ordinary powers	50

Powers of Courts of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner

33 Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Courts under his control, the same powers of withdrawal, trial, disposal and transfer as are conferred by section sixteen on the Chief Court

The Court trying any suit withdrawn under this section from a Court of Small Causes shall, for the purposes of such suit, be deemed to be a Court of Small Causes

The Local Government may, from time to time, confer on any Assistant Commissioner the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this section, and withdraw the same

Power to distribute business

34. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Civil Procedure, every Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control (including the execution of decrees) shall be distributed among such Courts in such manner as he thinks fit

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any Court to exercise any jurisdiction in any suit of which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds its proper jurisdiction

Provided also that no such direction shall be inconsistent with any direction or notification issued by the Local Government under section twelve or thirteen

Ministerial officers of subordinate Courts

35. The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Courts of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Judges of those Courts respectively, whose orders in such matters shall, in the case of a Commissioner, be final, and, in the case of a Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of a Court of Small Causes, be subject to the general control of the Commissioner

The ministerial officers of all Courts controlled by a Deputy Commissioner other than a Court of Small Causes shall be appointed, and may be suspended and dismissed, by the Deputy Commissioner, but subject to the general control of the Commissioner

Every appointment under this section shall be made subject to such rules as the Local Government from time to time prescribes in this behalf

The present ministerial officers of the Courts subordinate to the Chief Court shall be deemed to have been appointed under this section

Power to fine ministerial officers

36 The Judge or presiding officer of every Court under the control of a Deputy Commissioner may fine in an amount not exceeding one month's salary any of the ministerial officers of such Court who is guilty of misconduct or neglect in the performance of the duties of his office.

The Deputy Commissioner, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, may on appeal or otherwise reverse or modify any such order made

by any such Judge or officer other than a Judge of a Court of Small Causes, and may of his own motion fine up to the amount of one month's salary any ministerial officer of any Court under his control other than a Court of Small Causes

Any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner and the Judge of any Court of Small Causes may fine any ministerial officer of his Court in an amount not exceeding one month's salary

CHAPTER V

OF APPELLATE JURISDICTION

First appeals

37 When by any law for the time being in force an appeal is allowed from any decree or order passed or made by a Civil Court of original jurisdiction, and no provision applicable to the territories to which this Act extends is made by such law for determining the Court to which such appeal shall lie, such appeal shall lie as follows, that is to say —

(*a*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Tahsildár or of an Assistant Commissioner with special or ordinary powers—to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner,

(*b*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of an Assistant Commissioner with full powers or of a Deputy Commissioner—to the Court of the Commissioner,

(*c*) when such decree or order is passed or made by the Court of a Commissioner—to the Chief Court

When Commissioner and Chief Court may receive further appeal

38 When the decision of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner passed in appeal under section thirty-seven reverses or modifies the decree or order of the Court of original jurisdiction, and is not declared by any law for the time being in force to be final, the Court of the Commissioner, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, and the Chief Court, when such decision has been passed by the Court of a Commissioner, may receive a further appeal, if, on a perusal of the grounds of appeal and of copies of the judgments of the lower Courts, it is of opinion that a further consideration of the case is requisite for the ends of justice.

Modification of Code of Civil Procedure sections 584, 586

39 The following clause shall be added to the Code of Civil Procedure, section 584 —

"(*d*) the existence or non-existence, validity or invalidity, of a custom alleged to have the force of law"

The words "second appeal" in section 585 of the same Code shall be deemed to include an appeal against the order of the Court of a Commissioner passed under section thirty-eight of this Act

In modification of the same Code, section 586, a further appeal may be received under section thirty-eight of this Act in any suit of the nature cognizable in Courts of Small Causes when the amount or value of the subject-matter of the original suit is less than five hundred rupees Provided that no such appeal shall lie when such amount or value does not exceed the sum of fifty rupees

Period of limitation

40. The period of limitation for an appeal under section thirty-seven, thirty-eight or thirty-nine shall run from the date of the decree, order or decision appealed against, and shall be as follows, that is to say —

(*a*) when such appeal lies to the Court of a Deputy Commissioner or Commissioner—sixty days,

(*b*) when such appeal lies to the Chief Court—ninety days

In computing such periods of sixty and ninety days, and in all respects not herein specified, the limitation of such appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

Power to withdraw and try or to transfer appeal

41 Any Civil Court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties, after giving notice to the parties and hearing such of them as desire to be heard, withdraw any civil appeal pending in any Court under its superintendence or control, and try such appeal itself or transfer the same for trial to any other Court under its superintendence or control and of a grade equal or superior to that of the Court from which such appeal is withdrawn

CHAPTER VI

OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Who may plead, &c., in the Courts

42 Notwithstanding anything contained in the Pleaders, Mukhtárs and Revenue Agents Act, 1865, sections 45 and 46, no person shall appear, plead or act on behalf of another in any Civil Court unless with the permission of the Chief Court

Power to make rules regarding pleaders

43 The Chief Court may from time to time make rules to regulate applications for permission to appear, plead or act in all or any of the Courts under its control, and the form in which such permission shall be granted.

Power to withdraw or suspend permission to appear, &c., in Courts

44 The Chief Court may at any time, for sufficient reason, withdraw any permission granted under this chapter, or suspend the operation of the same

Power to fix pleaders' fees as between parties

45 The Chief Court may from time to time by general order in writing fix and regulate the fees which shall be payable upon all proceedings in such Court by any party in respect of the fees of his adversary's pleader

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

Judges not to try certain suits and appeals

46 Except with the consent of the parties, no Judge of any Court shall try any suit or appeal to or in which he is a party or personally interested, or any appeal against a decree or order passed by himself, or shall adjudicate upon any proceeding connected with, or arising out of, such suit or appeal

When any such suit, appeal or proceeding comes before him he shall forthwith transmit the record of the case to the Chief Court with a report of the circumstances attending the reference The Chief Court shall thereupon dispose of the case in the manner prescribed by the Code of Civil Procedure, section 25

47 All rules made and forms prescribed under section twenty-six and section twenty-seven, clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*), shall be submitted for sanction to the Local Government, and, on receiving such sanction, shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law

Rules when to have force of law

48 The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint a single Judge of the Chief Court to exercise the power of superintendence conferred on such Court by section twenty five, and may cancel such notification

Local Government may transfer power conferred by section 25, to a single Judge

While such notification continues in force, such power shall be exercised by the Judge appointed thereby and not otherwise

49 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that a settlement of land revenue is in progress in any local area, and invest any officer making or controlling such settlement with all or any of the powers of any Court constituted under this Act for the purpose of trying all or any specified class of suits and appeals relating to land, or the rent, revenue or produce of such land, arising in such local area

Power to invest settlement officers with powers of Civil Courts in certain cases

The publication of any notification under this section shall be conclusive evidence that a settlement of land-revenue is in progress in the local area to which the notification refers

The Local Government may cancel any such notification

While such notification continues in force, such powers shall be exercised by the officers so invested and not otherwise

Provided that the Local Government may, by order published in the official Gazette, direct that any jurisdiction with which any officer may have been invested by such notification shall be exercised solely by the Civil Court by which such jurisdiction would have been exercised if such notification had not been published

Provided also that any cases pending before any officer under such notification when it is cancelled may, notwithstanding such cancellation, be disposed of by him as if it continued in force, unless the Local Government directs (as it is hereby empowered to do) that such cases shall be transferred for disposal to the Court by which they would have been disposed of if such notification had not been published

Explanation —In this section "land" means land assessed to the land revenue or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village

50 For the purposes of section forty-nine the Local Government may, notwithstanding anything herein contained, from time to time direct that any of the Courts hereinbefore mentioned (except the Chief Court) shall, in respect of any specified class of cases, be subordinate to, or subject to the control or superintendence of, any authority other than those herein specified

Power to alter subordination of Courts for purposes of section 49

SCHEDULE

(*See section* 2)

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year of Act	Title
XIX of 1865	An Act to define the jurisdiction of the Court of Judicature of the Panjab and its Dependencies
IV of 1866	An Act to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Judicature in the Panjab and its Dependencies
XXVII of 1867	An Act to empower Deputy Commissioners in the Central Provinces the Panjáb Oudh and the Jhansi Division to distribute the business in subordinate Courts
III of 1868	An Act to authorize the Local Government of the Panjab to invest any person with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner or Tahsildár
IX of 1873	An Act to prolong the law relating to Appeals and Reviews of Judgment in the Panjáb
V of 1874	An Act to invest the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Kulu sub division of the Kángra District with certain appellate powers
XIX of 1875	An Act to provide an appeal from certain decrees of the Chief Court of the Panjáb, and for other purposes

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1877. { Register No. 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 18 of 1877

A Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873

Preamble — For the purpose of amending the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, it is hereby enacted as follows —

Addition to Act XIX of 1873, s 29 — 1 To section 29 of the same Act the following clause shall be added —

"EXPLANATION —Charges incurred in the preparation of village-maps shall be deemed to be charges within the meaning of this section"

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 194 — 2 In section 194 of the said Act, for the words "otherwise rendered" the words "declared by the Local Government" shall be substituted

Amendment of Act XIX of 1873, s 199 — 3 To section 199 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The primary object of this Bill, which has been recommended by the Local Government, is to deprive persons whose estates are under the management of the Court of Wards of power to charge or alienate those estates The opportunity has been taken to make a slight improvement in the wording of section 194 of the North-Western Provinces Land-Revenue Act, 1873, and to remove a doubt as to the power of applying the patwárí-fund raised under section 29 to defray the cost of preparing those village-maps, on which the correctness of the Patwárí's records mainly depends

SIMLA, *The 13th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

[Third publication]

The following Report of the Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th October 1877 —

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend the law relating to the management and preservation of Government forests, to the transit of forest produce and to the duty leviable on timber was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin

From the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No 1139, dated 21st October 1876
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 3779, dated 16th November 1876.
" Assistant Secretary to Government of Bengal, No 3822, dated 1st December 1876, and enclosures
" the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce, No 1341, dated 15th December 1876, and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{4738}{222}$, dated 16th December 1876, and enclosures
" the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, No. 1392, dated 30th December 1876, and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India No 50, dated 14th December 1876
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 695—1, dated 15th January 1877, and enclosure
" Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No $\frac{184}{2}$, dated 19th January 1877, and enclosure
" Officiating Under Secretary to Government, Panjab, No 39 F, dated 31st January 1877 and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 54 F dated 6th February 1877, and enclosures
" Chief Secretary to Government Bombay, Revenue Department, No 967, dated 15th February 1877, and enclosures.
" Secretary to Government Public Works Department, North Western Provinces, No 40 F, dated 19th February 1877 and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 756—2, dated 17th February 1877, and enclosure
" Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No 35—31, dated 2nd February 1877, and enclosures
" Acting Secretary to Government Fort St George, No 2149, dated 23rd December 1876, and enclosures
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjáb, No 138 F, dated 5th April 1877, and enclosure
" Officiating Chief Secretary to Government of Madras No 892, dated 7th April 1877,
" Officiating Secretary to Government, Panjab No 231 S, dated 18th July 1877, and enclosures
Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No 41 dated 5th July 1877
From the Department of Revenue Agriculture and Commerce No 1264 F, dated 6th October 1877, and enclosure
Note by the Hon'ble T C Hope, dated 9th October 1877

2. As Act VII of 1865 has never been extended to Madras or Bombay, and much confusion and uncertainty might be created by its continuing in force in so far as not superseded by the present Bill, we have provided (section 1) for its repeal, as also that of Acts VII of 1869 and XIII of 1873, in any territories to which the present Bill may be extended.

We have also provided that such extension shall be of the whole Bill, and not of parts only since it will always remain optional with Local Governments to exercise or not the powers which any chapter or section confers

3 We have improved the definitions of "Forest-officer" and "Forest-produce," and have assimilated that of "cattle" to the definition in the Cattle Trespass Act

4 In order to avoid the delay and expense of an elaborate preliminary demarcation, which was objected to in many quarters, we have provided (section 4) that the notification of the proposal to constitute a Reserved Forest may be in general terms, but have indicated more clearly (section 19) that the final demarcation must be precise

5 We have made more clear (section 4) the intention that the Forest Settlement Officer should not, except under very exceptional circumstances, be a Forest-officer But, in deference to representations from British Burma and the North-West Provinces, we have provided an option of entrusting the forest settlement to two or three officers instead of one

6. In order to meet the case of the wild tribes and illiterate persons who will in many instances be the possessors of rights over forest lands, we have allowed (section 6) claims to be preferred orally to the Forest Settlement Officer and made it obligatory on him to take such statements down in writing

7 With the same view we have required (section 7) the Forest Settlement Officer to inquire into the existence of rights, by searching the Government records and taking evidence, even though the people themselves, through ignorance or neglect, may not appear to claim them

8 We have also provided (section 9) for the hearing of claims not preferred within the time prescribed by section 6, whenever claimants can shew sufficient cause for their delay

9 In section 10 we have made more clear the alternative courses which may be pursued in the case of claims to or over land, and have also provided for compensation being given wholly or partly in land where the parties prefer land to money.

10 From section 12 the provisions contained in section 10 of the Bill as introduced for the rejection of rights which were not habitually exercised by the claimants at the time of the notification under section 4, or which were not required for the beneficial use of the land or premises or of the person claiming the same, have been omitted

11 Sections 16 and 17 express more clearly than section 15 of the Bill as introduced the intention of the latter as to the authorities by whom and the manner in which appeals are to be heard

12 We have made a new provision (section 21) for the revision by the Local Government, at any time not exceeding five years from the date of the Notification under section 19, of any settlement effected under section 14 which experience has shewn to be unworkable

13 We have provided (section 24) that rights appendant to any land or house may be freely alienated therewith

14 Section 28 has been amended in phraseology, so as to admit of forests, the use of which is essential to village communities, or in which such communities have rights jointly with Government, being assigned to such communities, under suitable precautions against waste or misappropriation

15 In section 32 of the Bill as introduced it was provided that the provisions of chapter IV, regarding district or (as we prefer to term them) Protected forests, should be without prejudice to all existing rights of individuals or communities In order, however, that holders of rights may not be put to the inconvenience and expense of proving them in order to establish their immunity from the restrictions of the chapter, we have provided (section 29) that no land shall be constituted a Protected Forest unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and other persons in it have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement or in some other sufficient manner At the same time it has been left open to any person to dispute the correctness of such record

16 In section 30 we have inserted a provision to permit of the closing of portions of a Protected Forest for a limited period, provided the remainder of the forest be sufficient and convenient for the exercise of rights thus temporarily suspended in the portion closed This provision is in accordance with the rules in the North-West Provinces made under the existing law, and is generally considered necessary for purposes of renovation

17 In section 32 we have given power to make rules to regulate the exercise of recorded rights, so as to prevent, in the interest of the community, waste and injury to the forest

18 In order to preclude hardship to the owners of private forests from the operation of chapter V, we have enabled such owners (section 37) to require the Government to acquire the land for public purposes

19 We have added a section (38) to enable Government, at the request of owners of land, either to administer such land as a Reserved or Protected Forest, or to apply to it all or any of the provisions of the Bill This improvement has been made at the suggestion of the Panjáb Government, with special reference to sacred and other private forests in that province, but we have reason to believe that the option of obtaining for their forest property the same legal protection, and also (if desired) the same skilled administration, as the Government provides for its own, is likely to be welcomed by the owners of rent-free estates and other private property in many parts of India

20 We have restricted (section 39) the power of levying a duty on timber produced in British India to timber in respect of which the Government has any rights The holders of lands under lákhiraj, inámi or other tenures in which forest rights are included will thus not be interfered with We have likewise validated the levy of such duties now existing, which are numerous in certain parts of India

21 In section 45 we have empowered the Local Government to exempt any particular class of timber from the operation of the section, partly in order not to interfere with the collection of drift wood for fuel, which is common among the poorer classes in certain localities

22 We have recast the earlier sections of chapter IX, so as to bring them into closer conformity with similar provisions in other special laws.

23 In section 63 we have inserted a provision that no person shall be arrested for any act which is an offence under chapter IV, excepting for a violation of a prohibition under clause (*c*) of section 30.

24 In section 67 we have restricted the power of Forest-officers, as regards compounding, to the receipt of compensation for damage committed.

25 We have enlarged section 73 by empowering the Local Government to make rules regarding the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations, and for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government but grown on lands belonging to, or in the occupation of, private persons

26 We have inserted a new section (77) to enable the Government to enforce service in cases where persons are entitled to a share in the produce of forests on the condition of duly performing service in connection with such forests

27 We have carefully considered the objections made by the Government of Madras to the original draft of the Bill which was circulated previous to its introduction into the Council We are of opinion that the improvements which have now been made in both the language and matter of the Bill are so material as substantially to meet these objections, some of which were based on a misapprehension of what was intended It appears to us that the Bill, especially considering the latitude for meeting local peculiarities which the power of making rules affords, is now not unsuitable to the circumstances of the Madras Presidency, and is such as might be accepted by the Local Government At the same time, being permissive in its application, it contains nothing to prevent separate local legislation, if that course should be eventually preferred

28 The publication ordered by the Council has taken place, but we consider republication to be desirable.

29 We recommend that the Bill as now amended be passed

SIMLA,
The 17th October 1877

T C HOPE
R E EGERTON
A J ARBUTHNOT
WHITLEY STOKES
F R COCKERELL

No II

THE INDIAN FOREST BILL, 1877

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SCHEDULE.

A Bill to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to forests, the transit of forest-produce and the duty leviable on timber, It is hereby enacted as follows —

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Forest Act, 1877"

Commencement

It shall come into force at once,

Extension

And the Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extend, by notification in the official Gazette, this Act to all or any of the territories for the time being under its administration

Repeal of Acts

The Acts mentioned in the Schedule hereunto annexed shall be repealed in the territories comprised in such notification

Interpretation clause

2 In this Act—unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

"Forest-officer" means any person whom the Governor General in Council, or the Local Government or any officer empowered in that behalf, may from time to time appoint by name, or as holding an office, to carry out all or any of the purposes of this Act or anything required by this Act or under any rule made under this Act to be done by a Forest-officer

"Forest officer"

"Tree" includes bamboos, stumps and brushwood

"Tree"

"Timber" includes trees and bamboos when they have fallen or have been felled, and all wood whether cut up, or fashioned or hollowed out for cart-wheels, mortars, canoes or other purposes or not

"Timber"

"Forest-produce" includes the following when found in, or brought from, a forest, that is to say—

"Forest produce"

limestone, laterite and other minerals and surface-soil, trees, timber, grass peat, reeds, leaves, moss, flowers, fruits, roots, juice, catechu, bark, honey, wax, lac, caoutchouc gum, wood-oil, grass-oil, resin, varnish, silk-worms and cocoons, skins, tusks, bones and horn

"Forest-offence" means an offence punishable under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act

"Forest-offence"

"Cattle" means cattle as defined in the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871

"Cattle"

"River" includes streams, canals, creeks and other channels, natural or artificial

"River"

CHAPTER II

OF RESERVED FORESTS.

Power to reserve forests

3 The Local Government may, from time to time, constitute any forest-land or waste-land which is the property of Government, or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, a Reserved Forest in the manner hereinafter provided

Notification by Local Government

4 Whenever it is proposed to constitute any land a Reserved Forest, the Local Government shall publish a notification in the official Gazette—

(*a*) declaring that it is proposed to constitute such land a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) specifying the limits of such forest,

(*c*) appointing an officer (hereinafter called "the Forest Settlement Officer") to enquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights alleged to exist in favour of any person to or over any land comprised within such limits, or to or over any forest-produce, and to deal with the same as provided in this chapter

Explanation 1.—For the purpose of clause (*b*) of this section it shall be sufficient to describe the limits of the forest by roads, rivers, ridges or other well-known or readily intelligible boundaries

Explanation 2.—The officer appointed under clause (*c*) of this section shall ordinarily not be a Forest-officer

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Local Government from appointing any number of officers not exceeding three, not more than one of whom shall be a Forest-officer, to perform the duties of a Forest Settlement Officer under this Act

Bar of accrual of forest rights

5 During the interval between the publication of such notification and the date fixed by the notification under section nineteen, no right shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of the land comprised in such notification, except under a grant or contract in writing made or entered into by or on behalf of Government or of some person in whom such right was vested when the former notification was issued, and no fresh clearings for cultivation or for any other purpose shall be made in such land

Proclamation by Forest Settlement Officer

6 When a notification has been issued under section four, the Forest Settlement Officer shall publish in the language of the country in every town and village in the neighbourhood of the land comprised therein, a proclamation —

(*a*) specifying the limits of the proposed forest,

(*b*) explaining the consequences which, as hereinafter provided, will ensue on the reservation of such forest, and

(*c*) fixing a period of not less than three months from the date of such proclamation, and requiring every person claiming any right as aforesaid either to present to such officer within such period a written notice specifying, or to appear before him and state, the nature of such right and the amount and particulars of the compensation (if any) claimed in respect thereof.

7 The Forest Settlement Officer shall—

Enquiry by Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) take down in writing all statements made under section six, and shall, at some convenient place, enquire into—

(*b*) all claims duly preferred under section six, and

(*c*) the existence of any rights as aforesaid, so far as the same may be ascertainable from the records of Government and the evidence of any persons likely to be acquainted with the same

8.* For the purposes of such enquiry, the Forest Settlement Officer may exercise the following powers, that is to say —

Powers of Forest Settlement Officer

(*a*) power to enter, by himself or any officer authorized by him for the purpose, upon any land, and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court in the trial of suits

Extinction of rights

9 The following rights shall be extinguished —

(*a*) rights in respect of which no such claim has been so preferred, if the person claiming them fails, before the notification under section nineteen is published, to satisfy the Forest Settlement Officer that he had sufficient cause for not preferring such claim within such period, and

(*b*) rights of the existence of which no knowledge has been acquired by enquiry under section seven, clause (*c*)

Power to acquire land over which right is claimed

10 In the case of a claim to a right to or over any land, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part

If such claim is admitted in whole or in part, the Forest Settlement Officer shall either (1) exclude such land from the limits of the proposed Forest, or (2) come to an agreement with the owner thereof for the surrender of his rights, or (3) proceed to acquire such land in the manner provided by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

For the purpose of so acquiring such land—

(*a*) the Forest Settlement Officer shall be deemed to be a Collector proceeding under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870,

(*b*) the claimant shall be deemed to be a person interested and appearing before him in pursuance of a notice given under section nine of that Act,

(*c*) the provisions of the preceding sections of that Act shall be deemed to have been complied with, and

(*d*) the Collector, with the consent of the claimant, or the Court, with the consent of both parties, may award compensation in land or partly in land and partly in money

Order on claims

11 In the case of a claim to rights of pasture or to forest-produce, the Forest Settlement Officer shall pass an order admitting or rejecting the same in whole or in part.

Record to be made by Forest Settlement Officer

12 The Forest Settlement Officer, when passing any order under section eleven, shall record, so far as may be practicable,

(*a*) the name, father's name, caste, residence and occupation of the person claiming the right,

(*b*) the designation, position and area of all fields or groups of fields, and the designation and position of all buildings in respect of which the exercise of such rights is claimed

Record where he admits claim

13 If the Forest Settlement Officer admits in whole or in part any claim under section eleven, he shall also record the extent to which the claim is so admitted, specifying the number and description of the cattle which the claimant is from time to time entitled to graze in the forest, the season during which such pasture is permitted, the quantity of timber and other forest-produce which he is from time to time authorised to take or receive, or such other particulars as the case may require He shall also record whether the timber or other forest-produce obtained by the exercise of the rights claimed may be sold or bartered

Exercise of rights admitted or modified

14 After making such record the Forest Settlement Officer shall, to the best of his ability, and having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest in respect of which the claim is made, pass such orders as will ensure the continued exercise of the rights so admitted or modified For this purpose the Forest Settlement Officer may—

(*a*) set out some other forest-tract of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of such claimants, and record in order conferring upon them a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be) to the extent so admitted, or

(*b*) so alter the limits of the proposed Forest as to exclude forest-land of sufficient extent, and in a locality reasonably convenient for the purposes of the claimants, or

(*c*) record an order, continuing to such claimants a right to pasture or to forest-produce (as the case may be), to the extent so admitted, at such seasons, within such portions of the proposed Forest and under such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Local Government

Commutation of rights

15 In case the Forest Settlement Officer finds it impossible, having due regard to the maintenance of the Reserved Forest, to make such settlement under section fourteen as shall ensure the continued exercise of the said rights to the extent so admitted, he shall (subject to such rules as the Local Government may from time to time prescribe in this behalf) commute such rights, either by the payment to such persons of a sum of money in lieu thereof, or by the grant of land, or in such other manner as he thinks fit

Appeal from order passed under section 10, 11, 14 or 15

16 Any person who has made a claim under this Act, or any Forest Officer or other person generally or specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may, within three months from the date of the order passed on such claim by the Forest Settlement Officer under section ten, eleven, fourteen or fifteen, present an appeal from such order to—

(*a*) such officer of the Revenue Department, of rank not lower than that of a Collector or Deputy

Commissioner, as the Local Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette appoint by name, or as holding an office, to hear appeals from such orders, or

(*b*) a Court (hereinafter called the Forest Court) composed of three persons to be appointed by the Local Government to hear appeals from such orders

17. Every appeal under section sixteen shall be made by petition in writing, and may be delivered to the Forest Settlement Officer, who shall forward it to the authority competent to hear the same

Appeal under section 16

If the appeal be to the officer appointed under section sixteen, clause (*a*), it shall be heard in the manner prescribed for the hearing of appeals in matters relating to land-revenue

If the appeal be to the Forest Court, the Court shall fix a day and a convenient place in the neighbourhood of the proposed forest for hearing the appeal and shall give notice thereof to the parties, and shall hear such appeal accordingly

The order passed thereon by such officer or Court, or by the majority of the members of such Court, shall be final, subject to revision by the Local Government

18 The Local Government may appoint any person to appear, plead and act on behalf of the Government before the Forest Settlement Officer or the appellate officer or Court in the course of any inquiry or appeal under this Act

Power to appoint pleader on behalf of Government

19 When the following events have occurred (namely)—

Notification declaring forest reserved

(*a*) the period fixed under section six for preferring claims has elapsed, and all claims (if any) made within such period have been disposed of by the Forest Settlement Officer, and

(*b*) such claims have been made, and the period limited by section sixteen for appealing from the orders passed on such claims has elapsed, and all appeals (if any) presented within such period have been disposed of by the appellate officer or Court, and

(*c*) all lands (if any) to be included in the proposed forest, which the Forest Settlement Officer has, under section ten, elected to acquire under the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, have become vested in the Government under section sixteen of that Act,

the Local Government may publish a notification in the official Gazette specifying definitely, according to boundary marks erected or otherwise, the limits of the forest which it is intended to reserve, and declaring the same to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification

From the date so fixed, such forest shall be deemed to be a Reserved Forest

20 The Forest-officer shall, before the date fixed by such notification, cause a translation thereof into the language of the district to be affixed in some conspicuous place in every town and

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood of forest

21 The Local Government may, within five years from the publication of any notification under section nineteen, revise any arrangement made by the Forest Settlement Officer under section fourteen, and may, for this purpose, rescind or modify any order made under that section, and direct that any one of the proceedings specified in section fourteen be taken in lieu of any other of such proceedings, or that the rights admitted under section eleven be commuted under section fifteen

Power to revise arrangement made by Forest Settlement Officer under section 14

22 Every forest constituted a Reserved Forest, whether under the designation of Government Forest or otherwise, previous to the date on which this Act is extended to the territory in which such forest is situated shall be deemed to have been constituted a Reserved Forest under this Act and the Local Government shall, within twelve months from such date, declare, by notification in the official Gazette, what forests shall be deemed to have been so constituted

Reserved Forests constituted previous to passing of Act

Provided that, if any rights to or over any land or forest-produce are claimed in such Reserved Forest, and such claims have not already been enquired into and settled, the Local Government may direct that such claims shall be inquired into and settled in the manner provided by this Act.

23 No right of any description shall be acquired to, over, or in respect of, a Reserved Forest, except under a grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of the Government

No right acquired over Reserved Forest except as here provided

24 No right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), shall be alienated by way of grant, sale, lease, mortgage or otherwise, without the sanction of the Local Government provided that when any such right is appendant to any land or house, it may be sold or otherwise alienated with such land or house

Rights not to be alienated without sanction

No timber or other forest-produce obtained in exercise of any such right shall be sold or bartered except to such extent as may have been admitted in the order recorded under section thirteen

25 The Forest-officer may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government or of any officer duly authorized in that behalf, stop any public or private way or water-course in a Reserved Forest, provided that a reasonably convenient substitute for the way or water-course so stopped already exists, or has been provided or constructed by the Forest-officer in lieu thereof

Power to stop ways and water-courses in such forests

26. Any person who—

Acts prohibited in such forests

(*a*) sets fire to a Reserved Forest, or kindles any fire in such manner as to endanger the same,

or who, in a Reserved Forest,

(*b*) kindles, keeps or carries any fire except at such seasons as the Forest officer may from time to time notify in this behalf,

(*c*) trespasses or grazes cattle or permits cattle to trespass,

(*d*) causes any damage by negligence in felling any tree or cutting or dragging any timber

(*e*) sells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree, or strips-off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, the same,

(*f*) quarries stone, burns lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes therefrom, any forest-produce,

(*g*) clears or breaks up any land for cultivation or any other purpose,

(*h*) hunts, shoots, fishes, kills or catches elephants, poisons water, or sets traps or snares in contravention of any rules which the Local Government may from time to time prescribe,

(*i*) makes any fresh clearing prohibited by section five,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both, in addition to such compensation for damage done to the forest as the Court may direct to be paid

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any act done by permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or the exercise of any right continued under section fourteen, clause (*c*), or created by grant or contract in writing made by or on behalf of Government under section twenty-three

Whenever fire is caused wilfully, or by gross negligence, in a Reserved Forest, the Local Government may (notwithstanding that any penalty has been inflicted under this section) direct that in such forest or any portion thereof the exercise of all rights to pasture or forest-produce shall be suspended for such period as it thinks fit

Power to declare forest no longer reserved

27 The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, from a date fixed by such notification, any forest or any portion thereof reserved under this Act, shall cease to be a Reserved Forest.

From the date so fixed, such forest or portion shall cease to be reserved, but the rights (if any) which have been extinguished therein shall not revive in consequence of such cessation

CHAPTER III.

OF VILLAGE-FORESTS

Formation of village forests

28 The Local Government may, from time to time, assign to any village community the rights of Government to or over any land which is, or which under this Act might be constituted, a Reserved Forest, and may cancel such assignment All forests so assigned shall be called Village-forests

The Local Government may make rules for regulating the management of Village-forests, prescribing the conditions under which the community to which any such assignment is made may be provided with timber, or other forest-produce or pasture, and their duties for the protection and improvement of such forest

All provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall (so far as they are consistent with the rules so made) apply to Village-forests

CHAPTER IV

OF PROTECTED FORESTS

"Protected Forest" defined

29. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare the provisions of this chapter applicable to any forest-land or waste-land which is not included in a Reserved Forest, but which is the property of Government, over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled

The forest-land and waste-lands comprised in any such notification shall be called a "Protected Forest"

No such notification shall be made unless the nature and extent of the rights of Government and of private persons in the forest-land or waste-land comprised therein have been enquired into and recorded at a survey or settlement, or in such other manner as the Local Government thinks sufficient

Every such record shall be presumed to be correct until the contrary is proved

Power to issue notification—

30. The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,—

reserving trees,

(*a*) declare any class of trees in a protected forest, or any trees in such forest, to be reserved from a date fixed by such notification,

closing forest,

(*b*) declare from time to time a portion of such forest to be closed for such term not exceeding thirty years as the Local Government thinks fit, and that the rights of private persons over such portion shall be suspended during such term, provided that the remainder of such forest be sufficient, and in a locality reasonably convenient, for the due exercise of the rights suspended in the portion so closed,

prohibiting collection of forest produce,

(*c*) prohibit, from a date fixed as aforesaid, the quarrying of stone, or the burning of lime or charcoal, or the collection or subjection to any manufacturing process or removal of any forest-produce, in such forest, and

and breaking up or clearing of land

the breaking up or clearing for cultivation, for building, for herding cattle or for any other purpose, any land in any such forest, and

(*d*) alter or cancel such declaration or prohibition

Publication of translation of such notification in neighbourhood.

31. The Collector or Deputy Commissioner of the district shall cause a translation into the language of the district of every notification issued under section thirty to be affixed in a conspicuous place in every town and village in the neighbourhood of any forest comprised in the notification.

Power to make rules regulating disposal of produce of protected forests

32 The Local Government may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the following matters —

(*a*) the cutting, sawing, conversion and removal of trees and timber, and the collection, ma

facture and removal of forest-produce from protected forests,

(*b*) the granting of licenses to the inhabitants of towns and villages in the vicinity of protected forests to take forest-produce for their own use, and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*c*) the granting of licenses to persons felling or removing trees or timber or other forest-produce from such forests for the purposes of trade and the production and return of such licenses by such persons,

(*d*) the payments (if any) to be made by the persons mentioned in clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of this section for permission to cut such trees, or to collect and remove such timber or other forest-produce,

(*e*) the other payments, if any, to be made by them in respect of such trees, timber and produce, and the places where such payments shall be made,

(*f*) the examination of forest-produce passing out of such forests,

(*g*) the clearing and breaking up of land for cultivation or other purposes in such forests,

(*h*) the protection from fire of timber lying in such forests and of trees reserved under section thirty,

(*i*) the cutting of grass and pasturing of cattle in such forests,

(*j*) hunting, shooting, killing or catching elephants, fishing, poisoning water, and setting traps or snares in such forests,

(*k*) the protection and management of any portion of a forest closed under section thirty,

(*l*) the exercise of rights recorded under section twenty-nine

Penalties for acts in contravention of notification under section 30

33 Any person who commits any of the following offences —

(*a*) fells, girdles, lops, taps or burns any tree reserved under section thirty, or strips off the bark or leaves from, or otherwise damages, any such tree,

(*b*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, quarries any stone, or burns any lime or charcoal, or collects, subjects to any manufacturing process, or removes, any forest-produce,

(*c*) contrary to any prohibition under section thirty, breaks up or clears for cultivation or any other purpose, any land in any protected forest,

(*d*) sets fire to such forest, or kindles a fire without taking all reasonable precautions to prevent its spreading to any trees reserved under section thirty, whether standing, fallen or felled, or to any closed portion of such forest,

(*e*) leaves burning any fire kindled by him in the vicinity of any such trees or timber,

(*f*) fells any tree or drags any timber so as to damage any tree reserved as aforesaid,

(*g*) permits cattle to damage any such tree,

(*h*) infringes any rule made under section thirty-two,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both.

Nothing in this chapter to prohibit acts done in certain cases

34 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to prohibit any act done with the permission in writing of the Forest-officer, or in accordance with rules made under section thirty-two, or (except as regards any portion of a forest closed under section thirty) in the exercise of any right recorded under section twenty-nine.

CHAPTER V

OF THE CONTROL OVER FORESTS AND LANDS NOT BEING THE PROPERTY OF GOVERNMENT

Protection of forests for special purposes

35 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, regulate or prohibit in any forest or waste land—

(*a*) the breaking up of land for cultivation,

(*b*) the grazing of cattle,

(*c*) the firing or clearing of the vegetation,

when such regulation or prohibition appears necessary for any of the following purposes —

First—For protection against storms, winds, rolling stones, floods, and avalanches,

Second—For the preservation of the soil on the ridges and slopes, and in the valleys, of hilly tracts, the prevention of landslips and of the formation of ravines and torrents, and the protection of land against erosion, or the deposit thereon of sand, stones or gravel,

Third—For the maintenance of a water-supply in springs, rivers and tanks,

Fourth—For the protection of roads, bridges, railways and other lines of communication,

Fifth—For the preservation of the public health,

and may alter or cancel such notification

The Local Government may, for any such purpose, construct at its own expense, in or upon any such forest or waste-land, such work as it thinks fit

Provided that no such notification shall be made or work begun until after the issue of a notice to the owner of such forest or land, calling on him to shew cause, within a reasonable period to be specified in such notice, why such notification should not be made or work constructed, and until his objections (if any) and any evidence he may produce in support of the same, have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf, and have been considered by the Local Government

Power to assume management of such forests

36 In case of neglect of, or wilful disobedience to, any regulation or prohibition under section thirty-five, or if the purposes of any work to be constructed under that section so require, the Local Government may, after notice in writing to the owner of such forest or land, and after considering his objections (if any), place the same under the control of a Forest-officer, and may declare that all or any of the provisions of this Act relating to Reserved Forests shall apply to such forest or land

The nett profits (if any) arising from the management of such forest or land shall be paid to the said proprietor

Expropriation of forests in certain cases

37 In any case under this chapter in which the Local Government considers that, in lieu of placing the forest or land under the control of a Forest-officer, the same should be acquired for public purposes, the Local Government may proceed to acquire it in the manner prescribed by the Land Acquisition Act, 1870

The owner of any forest or land comprised in any notification under section thirty-five may, at any time not less than three or more than twelve years from the date thereof, require that such forest or land shall be acquired for public purposes, and the Local Government shall acquire such forest or land accordingly

Protection of forests at request of owners

38 The owner of any land or, if there be more than one person interested therein, any such persons interested in the aggregate in not less than two-thirds of the area thereof may, with a view to the formation or conservation of forests thereon, represent in writing to the Collector or Deputy Commissioner their desire—

(*a*) that such land be managed on their behalf by the Forest officer as a Reserved or a Protected Forest on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, or

(*b*) that all or any of the provisions of this Act be applied to such land

In either case, the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, apply to such land such provisions of this Act as it thinks suitable to the circumstances thereof and as may be desired by the applicants

Any such notification may be altered or cancelled

CHAPTER VI

OF THE DUTY ON TIMBER.

Power to impose duty on timber

39 The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may levy a duty in such manner, at such places, and at such rates as it may, from time to time, prescribe by notification in the official Gazette, on all timber

(*a*) which is produced in British India, and in respect of which the Government has any right,

(*b*) which is brought from any place beyond the frontier of British India

Power to fix value for *ad valorem* duty

In every case in which such duty is directed to be levied *ad valorem*, the Local Government may, with the like sanction, from time to time fix, by like notification, the value on which such duty shall be assessed

All such duties, which, at the time when this chapter is extended to any territory, are levied therein under the authority of the Local Government, shall be deemed to be and to have been duly levied under the provisions of this Act.

Limit not to apply to royalty or purchase-money

40 Nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to limit the amount chargeable as purchase-money or royalty on any timber or other forest-produce, although the same is levied on such timber or produce while in transit, in the same manner as duty is levied.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE CONTROL OF TIMBER AND OTHER FOREST-PRODUCE IN TRANSIT

Power to make rules to regulate transit of forest produce

41 The control of all rivers and their banks as regards the floating of timber, as well as the control of all timber and other forest produce in transit by land or water, is vested in the Local Government, and it may, from time to time, make rules to regulate the transit of all timber and other forest-produce

Such rules may (among other matters)—

(*a*) prescribe the routes by which alone timber and other forest-produce may be imported, exported or moved, into, from, or within, British India,

(*b*) prohibit the import and export or moving of such timber or other produce without a pass from an officer duly authorized to issue the same, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass,

(*c*) provide for the issue, production and return of such passes and for the payment of fees therefor,

(*d*) provide for the stoppage, reporting, examination and marking of timber or other forest-produce in transit, in respect of which there is reason to believe that any money is payable to Government on account of the price thereof, or on account of any duty, fee or charge due thereon, or to which it is desirable for the purposes of this Act to affix a mark,

(*e*) provide for the establishment and regulation of depôts, to which such timber or other produce shall be taken by those in charge of it for examination, or for the payment of such money, or in order that such marks may be affixed to it, the conditions under which such timber or other produce shall be brought to, stored at, and removed from, such depôt,

(*f*) prohibit the closing up or obstructing of the channel or banks of any river used for the transit of timber or other forest-produce, and the throwing of grass, brushwood, branches and leaves into any such river, or any act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed,

(*g*) provide for the prevention and removal of any obstruction of the channel or banks of any such river, and for recovering the cost of such prevention or removal from the person whose acts or negligence necessitated the same,

(*h*) prohibit absolutely or subject to conditions, within specified local limits, the establishment of saw-pits, the converting, cutting, burning, concealing or marking of timber, the altering or effacing of any marks on the same, and the possession or carrying of marking-hammers or other implements used for marking timber,

(*i*) regulate the use of property-marks for timber, and the registration of such marks, prescribe the time for which such registration shall hold good, limit the number of such marks that may be registered by any one person, and provide for the levy of fees for such registration

Penalty for breach of rules made under section 41

42 The Local Government may by such rules prescribe, as penalties for the infringement thereof, imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees or both Double penalties may be inflicted in cases where the offence is committed after sunset and before sunrise, after preparation for resistance to lawful authority, or if the offender has been previously convicted of a like offence

Government and its officers not liable for damage to forest produce at depôt

43. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber or other forest-produce while at a depôt established under a rule made under section forty-one, or while detained elsewhere for the purposes of this Act, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

All persons bound to aid in case of accident at depôt

44 In case of any accident or emergency involving danger to any property at any such depôt, every person employed at such depôt, whether by the Government or by any private person, shall render assistance to any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid in averting such danger and securing such property from damage or loss

CHAPTER VIII

OF THE COLLECTION OF DRIFT AND STRANDED TIMBER

Certain kinds of timber to become property of Government until title thereto proved, and may be collected accordingly

45 All timber found adrift, beached, stranded, or sunk, and all unmarked wood and timber, or wood or timber bearing marks which have not been registered under section forty-one, or on which the marks have been obliterated, altered or defaced by fire or otherwise,

shall be deemed to be the property of Government unless and until any person establish his right and title thereto, as provided in this chapter

Such timber may be collected by any Forest-officer or other person entitled to collect the same by virtue of any rule made under section fifty-one, and may be brought to such depôts as the Forest-officer may from time to time notify as depôts for the reception of drift-timber

The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, exempt any class of timber from the provisions of this section, and withdraw such exemption

Notice to claimants of drift-timber

46 Public notice shall from time to time be given by the Forest-officer, of timber collected under section forty-five Such notice shall contain a description of the timber and shall require any person claiming the same to present to such officer within a period not less than two months from the date of such notice a written statement of such claim.

Procedure on claim preferred to such timber

47. When any such statement is presented as aforesaid, the Forest-officer may, after making such enquiry as he thinks fit, either reject the claim after recording his reasons for so doing, or deliver the timber to the claimant.

If such timber is claimed by more than one person, the Forest-officer may either deliver the same to any of such persons whom he deems entitled thereto, or may refer the claimants to the Civil Courts, and retain the timber pending orders from any such Court for its disposal

On rejection of claim to such timber claimant may institute suit

Any person whose claim has been rejected under this section may, within two months from the date of such rejection, institute a suit to recover possession of the timber claimed by him, but no person shall recover any compensation or costs against the Government, or against any Forest-officer, on account of such rejection, or the detention or removal of any timber, or the delivery thereof to any other person under this section

No such timber shall be subject to process of any Civil, Criminal, or Revenue Court until it has been delivered, or a suit has been brought, as provided in this section

Disposal of unclaimed timber

48 If no such statement is presented as aforesaid, or if the claimant omits to prefer his claim in the manner and within the period prescribed by the notice issued under section forty-six, or, on such claim having been so preferred by him and having been rejected, omits to institute a suit to recover possession of such timber within the further period limited by section forty-seven, the ownership of such timber shall vest in the Government, or when such timber has been delivered to another person under section forty-seven, in such other person, free from all encumbrances.

Government and its officers not liable for damage to such timber

49. The Government shall not be responsible for any loss or damage which may occur in respect of any timber collected under section forty-five, and no Forest-officer shall be responsible for any such loss or damage, unless he causes such loss or damage negligently, maliciously or fraudulently

Payments to be made by claimant before timber is delivered to him

50. No person shall be entitled to recover possession of any timber collected or delivered as aforesaid until he has paid to the Forest-officer or other person entitled to receive it such sums on account of the collection thereof as may be due under any rule made in pursuance of section fifty-one

Power to make rules and prescribe penalties

51 The Local Government may from time to time make rules to regulate the following matters (namely) —

(*a*) the salving, collection and disposal of all timber mentioned in section forty-five,

(*b*) the use and registration of boats used in salving and collecting timber,

(*c*) the amounts to be paid for salving, collecting, moving, storing and disposal of such timber,

(*d*) the use and registration of hammers and other instruments to be used for marking such timber.

The Local Government may from time to time prescribe as penalties for the infringement of any rules made under this section, imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or both

CHAPTER IX

GENERAL

A.—Of Penalties

Seizure of property liable to confiscation

52. When there is reason to believe that a forest-offence has been committed in respect of any forest-produce, such produce, together with all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing such offence, may be seized by any Forest-officer or Police-officer.

Application for confiscation

Every officer seizing any property under this section shall place on such property a mark indicating that the same has been so seized, and shall, as soon as may be, make a report of such seizure to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure has been made

Provided that when the forest-produce with respect to which such offence is believed to have been committed is the property of Government, and the offender is unknown, it shall be sufficient of the officer makes, as soon as may be, a report if the circumstances to his official superior

Procedure thereupon

53. Upon the receipt of any such report the Magistrate shall with all convenient despatch, take such measures as may be necessary for the arrest and trial of the offender and the disposal of the property according to law

Forest-produce, tools, &c., when liable to confiscation

54. All timber or forest-produce which is not the property of Government and in respect of which a forest-offence has been committed, and all tools, boats, carts and cattle used in committing any such offence, shall be liable to confiscation

Such confiscation may be in addition to any other punishment prescribed for such offence

Disposal, on conclusion of trial for forest offence, of produce in respect of which it was committed

55. When the trial of any forest-offence is concluded, any forest-produce in respect of which such offence has been committed shall, if it is the property of Government or has been confiscated, be taken charge of by a Forest-officer, and in any other case may be disposed of in such manner as the Court may direct

Procedure when offender not known, or cannot be found

56 When the offender is not known, or cannot be found, the Magistrate may, if he finds that an offence has been committed, order the property in respect of which the offence has been committed to be confiscated and taken charge of by the Forest-officer, or to be made over to the person whom he deems to be entitled to the same

Provided that no such order shall be made until the expiration of one month from the date of seizing such property, or without hearing the person (if any) claiming any right thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in support of his claim

Procedure as to perishable property seized under section 52

57. The Magistrate may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, direct the sale of any property seized under section fifty-two and subject to speedy and natural decay, and may deal with the proceeds as he would have dealt with such property if it had not been sold

Appeal from such order

58. The officer who made the seizure under section fifty-two, or any of his official superiors, or any person claiming to be interested in the property so seized, may, within one month from the date of such order, appeal therefrom to the Court to which orders made by such Magistrate are ordinarily appealable, and the order passed on such appeal shall be final

Property when to vest in Government

59 When an order for the confiscation of any property has been passed under section fifty-four or fifty-six, as the case may be, and the period limited by section fifty-eight for an appeal from such order has elapsed and no such appeal has been preferred, or when, on such an appeal being preferred, the Appellate Court confirms such order in respect of the whole or a portion of such property, such property or such portion thereof, as the case may be, shall vest in the Government free from all encumbrances.

Saving of power to release property seized

60 Nothing hereinbefore contained shall be deemed to prevent any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government from directing at any time the immediate release of any property seized under section fifty-two.

Punishment for wrongful seizure

61. Any Forest-officer or Police-officer who vexatiously and unnecessarily seizes any property on pretence of seizing property liable to confiscation under this Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or with both

Penalty for counterfeiting or defacing marks on trees and timber and for altering boundary marks

62 Whoever, with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, or to cause wrongful gain as defined in the Indian Penal Code,—

(*a*) knowingly counterfeits upon any timber or standing tree a mark used by Forest-officers to indicate that such timber or tree is the property of the Government or of some person, or that it may lawfully be cut or removed by some person, or

(*b*) alters, defaces or obliterates any such mark placed on a tree or on timber by or under the authority of a Forest-officer, or

(*c*) alters, moves, destroys or defaces any boundary-mark of a Reserved Forest,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both

B—Of Criminal Procedure

63 Any Forest-officer or Police-officer may, without orders from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for one month or upwards

Power to arrest without warrant

Every officer making an arrest under this section shall without unnecessary delay take or send the person arrested before the Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize such arrest for any act which is an offence under chapter IV of this Act, unless such act has been prohibited under section thirty, clause (*c*)

64. Every Forest-officer and Police-officer shall prevent, and may interfere for the purpose of preventing, the commission of any Forest-offence

Power to prevent commission of offence

65. The Magistrate of the district, and any Magistrate of the first class specially empowered in this behalf by the Local Government, may try summarily under the Code of Criminal Procedure, any forest-offence punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or fine not exceeding five hundred rupees

Power to try offences summarily

66. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other law for any act or omission which constitutes an offence against this Act or the rules made under it, or from being liable under such other law to any higher punishment or penalty than that provided by the rules made under this Act Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

Operation of other laws not barred

67 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, empower any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, to accept from any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed any forest-offence other than an offence under section sixty-one or section sixty-two a sum of money by way of compensation for any damage which may have been committed, and may release any property which has been seized on payment of the value thereof as estimated by such officer

Power to compound offences

On the payment of such sum of money to such officer, the accused person, if in custody, shall be discharged, any property seized as liable to confiscation in respect of such offence shall be released, and no further proceedings shall be taken under this Act against such person or property, but nothing herein contained shall exempt him from prosecution on the same facts under any other law for the time being in force.

68. When in any proceedings taken under this Act, or in consequence of anything done under this Act, a question arises as to whether any timber is the property of the Government, such timber shall be presumed to be the property of the Government until the contrary is proved

Presumption that timber belongs to Government

C—Of Cattle-trespass

69 Cattle trespassing in a Reserved Forest, or in any portion of a Protected Forest which has been lawfully closed to grazing, shall be deemed to be cattle doing damage to a public plantation within the meaning of the eleventh section of the Cattle-trespass Act, 1871, and may be seized and impounded as such by any Forest-officer or Police-officer

Cattle trespass Act, 1871, to apply

70 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, direct that, in lieu of the fines fixed by the twelfth section of the Act last aforesaid, there shall be levied for each head of cattle impounded under section sixty-nine of this Act, such fines as it thinks fit, but not exceeding the following, that is to say —

Power to alter fines fixed by that Act

For each elephant	ten rupees
For each buffalo or camel	two "
For each horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, mule, bull, bullock, cow or heifer	one rupee
For each calf, ass pig, ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat or kid	eight annas

D.—Miscellaneous

71 Every person who exercises any right in a Protected Forest, or in a Reserved Forest, or who is permitted to take any forest-produce from, or to cut and remove timber or to pasture cattle in, such forest, and

Persons interested in forest bound to assist Forest officer and Police-officers

every person who is employed by any such person in such forest, and

every person in any village contiguous to such forest who is employed by the Government, or who receives emoluments from the Government for services to be performed to the community,

shall be bound to furnish without unnecessary delay to the nearest Forest-officer or Police-officer any information he may possess respecting the commission of, or intention to commit, any forest-offence, and shall assist any Forest-officer or Police-officer demanding his aid

(*a*) in extinguishing any fire occurring in such forest,

(*b*) in preventing any fire which may occur in the vicinity of such forest from spreading to such forest,

(*c*) in preventing the commission in such forest of any forest-offence,

(*d*) when there is reason to believe that any such offence has been committed in such forest, in discovering and arresting the offender

72 The Local Government may invest any Forest-officer by name, or as holding an office, with the following powers, that is to say —

Local Government may invest Forest-officers with certain powers

(*a*) power to enter upon any land and to survey, demarcate, and make a map of the same,

(*b*) the powers of a Civil Court to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents,

(*c*) power to issue a search-warrant under chapter XXVII of the Code of Criminal Procedure,

(*d*) power to hold an enquiry into forest-offences, and, in the course of such enquiry, to record evidence on oath

Any evidence recorded under clause (*d*) of this section shall be admissible in any subsequent trial

before a Magistrate, provided that it has been taken in the presence of the accused person

Additional powers to make rules

73 The Local Government may from time to time make rules—

(*a*) to prescribe and limit the powers and duties of any Forest officer under this Act,

(*b*) to regulate the rewards to be paid to officers and informers out of the proceeds of fines and confiscations under this Act,

(*c*) for the preservation, reproduction and disposal of trees and timber belonging to Government, but grown on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons, and

(*d*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act

Power to impose penalties for breach of rules

74 The Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act for breach of which no special penalty is provided, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that would ensue therefrom, the punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or both

Rules when to have force of law

75 All rules made by the Local Government under this Act shall be published in the official Gazette, and shall, thereupon, so far as they are consistent with this Act, have the force of law

Provided that no rule made under section twenty-eight, thirty-two, or forty-one shall be so published without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council

Management of forests the joint property of Government and other persons

76. If the Government and any person be jointly interested in any forest or waste-land, or in the whole or any part of the produce thereof, the Government may, from time to time, either

(*a*) undertake the management of such forest, waste-land or produce, accounting to such person for his interest in the same, or

(*b*) issue such regulations for the management of the forest, waste-land or produce by the person so jointly interested as it deems necessary for the management thereof and the interests of all parties therein

When the Government undertakes, under clause (*a*) of this section, the management of any forest, waste-land or produce, it may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that all or any of the provisions contained in chapters II and IV of this Act shall apply to such forest, waste-land or produce, and thereupon such provisions shall apply accordingly

Enforcement of service for which a share in produce of Government for est is enjoyed.

77. If any person be entitled to a share in the produce of any forest which is the property of Government or over which the Government has proprietary rights, or to the whole or any part of the forest-produce of which the Government is entitled, upon the condition of duly performing any service connected with such forest, such share shall be liable to confiscation on the event of the fact being established to the satisfaction of the Local Government that such service is no longer so performed Provided that no such share shall be confiscated until the person entitled thereto, and the evidence (if any) which he may produce in proof of the due performance of such service have been heard by an officer duly appointed in that behalf by the Local Government

Recovery of money due to Government

78. All money payable to the Government under this Act, or under any rule made under this Act, or on account of the price of any forest-produce, or of expenses incurred in the execution of this Act in respect of such produce, may, if not paid when due, be recovered under the law for the time being in force as if it were an arrear of land-revenue

Lien on forest produce for such money

79. When any such money is payable for or in respect of any forest-produce, the amount thereof shall be deemed to be a first charge on such produce, and such produce may be taken possession of by a Forest-officer until such amount has been paid

Power to sell such produce.

If such amount is not paid when due, the Forest-officer may sell such produce by public auction, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied first in discharging such amount

The surplus (if any), if not claimed within two months from the date of the sale by the person entitled thereto, shall be forfeited to Her Majesty

Forest officers deemed public servants.

80. All Forest-officers shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code

Indemnity for acts done in good faith

81. No suit shall lie against any public servant for anything done by him in good faith under this Act.

Forest officers not to trade

82. Except with the permission in writing of the Local Government, no Forest-officer shall, as principal or agent, trade in timber or other forest-produce, or be or become interested in any lease of any forest or in any contract for working any forest, whether in British or Foreign territory

Land required under this Act to be deemed to be needed for a public purpose under Land Acquisition Act

83 Whenever it appears to the Local Government that any land is required for any of the purpose of this Act such land shall be deemed to be needed for a public purpose within the meaning of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870, section four

SCHEDULE

(*See section* 1)

ACTS REPEALED

Number and year of Act	Title
VII of 1865	An Act to give effect to Rules for the management and preservation of Government forests
VII of 1869 ..	An Act to give validity to certain Rules relating to forests in British Burma
XIII of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to timber floated down the rivers of British Burma

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872

For the purpose of amending the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 5

1 For section 5 of the said Act the following shall be substituted (namely) —

"5 In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to"

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss 9 to 18

2 For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted —

"9 The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property

Right of pre emption

"10 Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands

"11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes

Its existence in towns to be proved

"12 If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor,

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the patti or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly,

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community, and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot.

"12 A When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land

"13 When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be

Notice to pre emptors

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate

"14 Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell

Loss of right of pre-emption

"15 When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property

Right of pre emptor on foreclosure

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of

mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

"16 Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely) —

Suit to enforce right of pre emption

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen,

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused,

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith,

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold

If, in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value

"17 If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid

Decree to fix time for payment

"18 If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non payment of purchase money

3 For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely) —

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 35

"35 The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say —

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue

Proviso

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards"

Further proviso

4 To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects of this Bill are four first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjab Laws Act, section 5 secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates, those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates, and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court

SIMLA, *The 18th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 20 of 1877

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices

Preamble

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned, And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to appoint persons to sue

1. The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7.

Suits, &c, to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council

2 All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict, c 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned

SIMLA, *The 9th October* 1877 } WHITLEY STOKES.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(*No* 36)

Special famine report for the week ending 13*th October* 1877

Statement No 36, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the* 13*th October* 1877

The rainfall has been good in the northern and eastern districts, but lighter in Mysore, Hassan and Kadur Agricultural prospects are on the whole satisfactory Ragi is suffering in some taluks from blight, and both that jawari have to a certain extent been injured by excessive rain, but taken altogether the dry crops are thriving well, and the tanks have received sufficient water to assure wet crops wherever sown Information regarding the area cultivated is not yet supplied, but the Deputy Commissioner's weekly reports state that sowing progresses rapidly, and the funds now placed at the disposal of the district officers to assist the ryots in procuring seed will give a further stimulus Harvesting continues, and the early crops are everywhere rapidly coming to maturity The relief thus afforded is very appreciable Not only are prices falling but the demand for field labor is good The pressure upon State aid is thus proportionately less, but the condition of those who have suffered by the prolonged drought will for some time tax the utmost energy of the district officers The Famine Commissioner during the past week has inspected the northern part of the Bangalore District and nearly the whole of the Túmkúr District He reports the crops there are generally in good condition, but some of the early ragi and most of the jawari have had too much rain He found a great deal of land unsown, and anticipates that the recent orders about takavi will be of much benefit The cattle were in excellent condition, pasture being abundant, and the people are improving in health and spirits At the same time, his inspections of villages have brought to light a great amount of suffering, as much as 20 per cent in each village being estimated to stand in need of relief, but requiring pressure and encouragement to induce the people to avail themselves of it The famine relief measures cannot therefore be considered complete till the system of village inspection is thoroughly carried out, and that will be done when the additional officers whose services have been applied for and who are now arriving are at their posts The Chief Engineer has just returned from a tour in Coorg and the Mysore District The labor market of Coorg is supplied by Mysore immigrants, and he states the coffee planters are glad to employ all comers fit for work Those reduced by sickness and want have hitherto been sent back to Mysore, but hospitals have now been started in Coorg on a small scale, and it is thought this measure will afford all the relief required at present In the Mysore District distress has never been so severe, but there too the Chief Engineer found that in spite of promising crops and plenty of field labor, the villages contain many fitting objects for relief who however evince extreme apathy in seeking it, and whom it would be very desirable, especially for the sake of the children, to attract to works

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 4,407 tons, or 1,921 tons more than last week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	3,769
„ Beypore and Pálghat	137
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly	287
„ other places	214
Total	4,407

From Bangalore 1,653 tons or 78 tons less than in the preceding week were exported to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr	391
Bellary and Chitaldroog	252
Mysore	545
Usur (Salem District)	220
Round Bangalore	245
Total	1,653

3 Prices continue to fall, though in some taluks they have remained stationary and in one or two have even risen a little The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee and shews a marked improvement —

			Maximum in lbs per rupee 2nd sort rice	Maximum in lbs per rupee Ragi	Minimum in lbs per rupee 2nd sort rice	Minimum in lbs per rupee Ragi
Bangalore District			14½	18	12	15
Kolar	„	(for 4 taluks)	14½	15½	12	13½
Túmkúr	„	(for 5 taluks)	12	16	10½	14
Mysore	„	(for 4 taluks)	11	16	10	14
Hassan	„		11	14	9½	14
Kadur	„		12½	16	11	11
Shimoga	„		12	16	8	11
Chitaldroog	„	(for 6 taluks)	11	20	9½	15½

4 The number of labourers employed on civil relief works was 32,461, or 5,452 more than last week There was an increase of 4,610 in the Kolar District, of 1,250 in Bangalore and of 1,008 in Shimoga In Túmkur there was a decrease of 2,224 The general increase is due to works under professional supervision not being everywhere ready to receive labor

5 Under the Public Works Department, 39,741 laborers were employed, or an increase of 4,244 again occurring almost entirely in the Bangalore and Tumkur Districts The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

	Number employed
State Railway	10,565
Bangalore Water-supply	1,866
Bangalore-Mysore Road	1,988
Bangalore-Túmkúr Road	538
Dod Sume Tank	710
Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,167
Shimoga Road	1,778
Kunigal-Yadiyur Road	500
Nelamangala-Túmkúr Road	2,751
Bellary Road	1,436
Mysore Water-supply	2,922
Timmanhalli Tank	1,139
	26,860

In the Túmkúr and Bangalore Districts considerable numbers have been successfully transferred from kitchens to works The improvement is the health and appearance of those transferred is very encouraging

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 88,757, shewing a decrease of 14,993, distributed as under —

	Week ending— October 6th	October 13th	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore District	18,761	14,513	4,248	
,, Municipality	14,617	13,306	1,311	
Kolar District	4,682	3,992	690	
Túmkúr ,,	27,780	24,249	3,531	
Mysore ,,	2,401	2,344	57	
,, Municipality	687	696		9
Hassan District	8,485	7,652	833	
Kadur ,,	2,192	981	1,211	
Shimoga ,,	2,619	1,609	1,010	
Chitaldroog ,,	21,526	19,415	2,111	
Total	1,03,750	88,757	15,002	9
		Deduct increase	9	
		Net decrease	11,993	

7 The number on civil and professional works amounts to 72,202 compared with 88,757 on charitable relief The figures for last week were 62,506 and 103,750 respectively There has been an increase upon both civil and professional works and a decrease in gratuitous feeding, the net decrees of persons relieved on works or charity was 5,297 The special treatment of the sickly and weak, whether in hospitals, relief camps or on works, is daily becoming more effective, and it is hoped has no inconsiderable influence in preventing mortality The condition of people in their villages is a matter for anxiety, but very active measures are being taken, and there too distress will be dealt with Open camps are with as much expedition as is safe being converted into closed, and persons in emaciated condition will thus be prevented wandering about till it is too late to save them The good rainfall and lower prices are working a great change in the general aspect of the people, and this improvement may be expected to continue

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Per head Rs A P
Bangalore District	0 10 2
,, Municipality	0 8 10
Kolar District	0 9 1
Túmkúr ,,	0 11 0
Mysore ,,	0 12 5
,, Municipality	0 5 9
Hassan District	0 11 4
Kadur ,,	0 11 6
Shimoga ,,	0 11 8
Chitaldroog ,,	0 8 2

or an average cost of 9 annas 11 pies per head compared with 10 annas 4 pies for last week

"By Order,"

BANGALORE, *20th October* 1877.

A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary.

Movements of Food Grains.

Statement of wagon returns from 15th to 21st October 1877

Date	Wagons from Northern Lines despatched from Jabalpur								Wagons delivered on to Nizam's Line				Grain and other wagons worked into Raichore and on to Madras Line							Remarks
	Grain wagons for					Grain tons at 8 per wagon	Wagons for other stations	Total wagons	Grain		Other goods	Total wagons	Grain wagons		Total grain wagons	Total tons of grain	Other goods		Total wagons of all descriptions	
	Poona District *	Nizam's Line	Raichore	Madras stations	Total				Tons	Wagons			Raichore	Madras stations			Raichore	Madras stations		
1877																				
October 15th	1			4	5	40	68	73	600	75	15	90	6	22	28	224			28	
„ 16th				1	1	8	38	39	272	34	20	54	4	6	10	80			10	
„ 17th							50	50	352	44	12	56	5	16	21	168			21	
„ 18th							42	42	72	9	11	20	4	12	16	128			16	
„ 19th							35	35	280	35	7	42	6	5	11	88			11	
„ 20th							62	62	288	36	3	39	15	26	41	328			41	
„ 21st							17	17	264	33	8	41	2	18	20	160		3	23	
Total	1			5	6	48	312	318	2128	266	76	342	42	105	147	1,176		3	150	
Average				2	3	24	44	45	304	38	11	49	6	15	21	168			21	

* Includes stations on the Main Line—Lonauli to Chicksagoor, inclusive

H F HANCOCK, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

No 4.

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway, for week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1877

	AGRA						DELHI								
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra.	Lead in miles from Agra.	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R. Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R. Ry	S P D Ry						
Bhurtpore ..		·55	.	44	99	33								99	
Mandawar ..	..	..		29 66	29 66	74				81 75	81 75	155	82 87	194 28	
Dosa				6 91	6 91	112						152	21 39	28 30	
Jeypore .	146 26	10·03		8 10	164 39	150			46 48	51 53	98 01	191	53 96	316 36	
Sambhar .	9·08	26		11	9 45	188						229		9 45	
Kishengarh ..						215						256	11 17	11 17	
Ajmere	35·41	.	...	7 27	42 68	232			28 12	12 04	40 16	273	53 91	136 75	
Beawr						263						304			
Nasirabad	39·04			2 83	41 87	247			14·57		14 57	288	19 76	76 20	
Rewari		..							79·07	46 16	125 23	51	3·09	128 32	
Ulwar		.							29 20	256 08	285 28	97	170 95	456 23	
Other stations, Raj Ry	9 80			49 37	59 17				11 61	127 24	138 85		212 90	410 22	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
Total	239 59	10·84		104 69	355 12				209·05	574 80	783 85		629·30	1,768·27	

Note.—The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations.

(Sd) G F MATHEW,

For Manager

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1877

	AGRA						DELHI							
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R Ry	S, P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S, P D Ry						
Bhurtpore						33				3 01	3 01		1 25	4 26	
Mandawar	10 14			149 65	159 79	74				123 42	123 42	155	140 03	423 24	
Dosa				12 30	12 30	112						152	47 50	59 80	
Jeypore	90 69			24 57	115 26	150			26 16	19	45 16	191	26 39	186 81	
Sambhar				18	18	188						229	2 10	2 28	
Kishengarh						215						256	11 46	11 46	
Ajmere	93 43	66		66	94 75	232			2 57	6 79	9 36	273	13 38	117 49	
Beawr						263						304			
Nasirabad	19 92	48			20 40	247			6 83	4 58	11 41	288	6 28	38 09	
Rewari							9 19		213 17	46 36	268 72	51	7 87	276 59	
Ulwur				7 24	7 24				102 12	232 80	334 92	97	106 32	448 48	
Other stations, Raj Ry	9 30			55 90	65 20				11 86	130 62	142 48		146 99	354 67	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37	...								
Total	223 48	1 14	..	250 50	475 12		9 19		362 71	566 58	938 48		509 57	1923 17	

Note —The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations

G F MATHEW,

For Manager

Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country

Statement No XLIX regarding the scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country for the week ending 27th October 1877

Districts	Area in square miles	Affected area in square miles	Population of district	Affected population	Collectors reports by telegram, dated 20th to 27th October 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 13th October	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 20th October	Average daily number of people employed: Percentage of population of district	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: Ordinary prices		Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: During the past week	Prices of staple grain in lbs per rupee: During the present week	Average rainfall of all the talukas for five years	Average rainfall during the past season of all the taluk as	Average rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors weekly reports †
									Rs	Rs							
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	10,28,642	6,46,944	Moderate rain has fallen in Erandol, Nasirabad, Bhadgaon and Chalisgaon The kharif crops are generally good, the rabi require rain in some places	4,645	2,832	27	4,27,587	2,94,065	Jowari Bajri	56 54	24 21½	23¼ 21¼	24 94	14 40	20·50
Násik	8,113	2,000	7,29,252	2,50,000	Thunder storms with rain in many parts Prospects are good, except in Yeola Kharif reaping progresses, and the rabi crops are beginning to appear 28 deaths from cholera	1,438	873	11	5,86,251	3 71,414	Jowari Bajri	54 47	22 19	21 19	35 29	27 55	23 65
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77,376	The sowing of rabi continues, and the bajri harvest has begun, but the bajri in three talukas has been injured by excessive rain 25 deaths from cholera.	1,611	3,601	46	16,45,494	8 01,992	Jowari Bajri	76 66	21 18	24 21	24 30	10·65	16 65
Poona	5,099	2,500	9,07,235	3,18,601	There has been too much rain in the Bhimthari taluka, but little damage has as yet been done to the crops 5 deaths from cholera	17,523	13,487	1 48	16,12,811	13,03 391	Jowari Bajri	65 51	17½ 17¼	21¾ 20¾	30 60	20 76	23 22
Sholapur	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Heavy rain continues, and is doing slight damage to the kharif crops, which are otherwise very good Grain supply abundant importation into Sholapur town to the extent of Rs 3,49,440, exportation Rs 6 662	10,916	9,467	1 31	36,50,241	17,82,760	Jowari Bajri	66 60	19½ 24½	25 24½	25 21	8 11	32 01
Satara	4,988	2,682	10,64,002	4,61,000	Excessive rain varying from 1 12 in Koregaon to 4 96 inches in Tasgaon has injured the kharif crops generally, and has stopped the sowing of rabi 27 deaths from cholera	11,737	8,444	79	11,88,794	10,59,301	Jowari Bajri	39 35	19½ 25	20 23	54 60	25 43	43 84
Kaládgi	5,695	5,695	8,16,037	8,16,037	Excessive rain is injuring the crops, but they are still on the whole good Bajri is being harvested in three talukas 2 deaths from cholera	*14,360	*10,539	1 29	30 46,024	22,50,350	Jowari	56	12½	12¾	22 43	6 13	20·91
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	9,38,750	5,01,000	Excessive rain varying from 1 83 in Bidi to 5 06 inches in Athni, has injured the crops everywhere, except in Bidi The injury will be serious if the rain continues	12,341	6,580	70	14,58,248	9 77,874	Jowari	43	15¾	16¼	30	21 34	33 27
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	9,88,037	6,30,000	Excessive rain delays the sowing of late crops, and is injuring the early bajri in some places In other places the crops are flourishing The condition of the people is satisfactory	22,378	13,255	1 34	16,21,060	12,20 132	Jowari	43	13	13	26 39	13 81	23 51
TOTAL	54,355	34,183	79,63,927	50,18,992		96,949	69,078	86	1,52,36,510	1,00,61,279							
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						* 1,824	* 1 539										
GRAND TOTAL						98,773	70,617										

* These figures are for the weeks ending 6th and 13th October respectively

† For details and dates see table appended

The chief feature of the week's telegraphic news is the excessive rain that has fallen almost throughout Satara, Kaladgi and Belgaum, and to a lesser extent in parts of Sholapur and Dharwar, and in some few places in Ahmednagar and Poona This heavy rain, besides the absolute damage it does to the crops, has the effect both of delaying the kharif harvest and impeding the rabi sowings.

2 This unfavourable weather, making general prospects worse, is probably the chief cause of the retardation, discernible this week, of the rate at which prices have been falling since the middle of September

3 However, the number of labourers upon relief works continues to decrease very rapidly This week gives a fall of 28,156 The reduction is greatest in Belgaum and Dharwar, but there is reduction more or less in every district, except Ahmednagar, and the increase shown in the case of that district seems rather to imply that the approximate estimates of the number of relief labourers upon the railway works in the last two weeks were made too low than that any real increase in the numbe s has since taken place.

4 Cholera continues in Nasik, Ahmednagar and Satara, but the number of fatal cases is not large—only 87 during the week

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 20th instant, and from the other Collectors for the week ending the 13th instant More rain is still wanted in the Erandol and Sauda talukas of Khandesh, and the Sangamner, Kopergaon and Rahuri talukas of Ahmednagar, but in the Shrigonda and Jamkhed talukas of Ahmednagar, the Sirur taluka of Poona, and generally throughout the five Collectorates to the south of Poona, there had already, at the periods to which these reports pertain, been too much rain And unfortunately the later information by telegraph shows that the rain continued long after these reports were written The injury done to the *warkas* crops in the hill villages of the Satara Collectorate seems to be very general, and in Kaladgi not only has the ripening kharif, but also such winter crops as had already been sown, suffered from the heavy rain

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 6th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 48,732 to 40,356 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 29th September was taken in last week's statement approximately at 90,862, and this is found to have been nearly correct The decrease in the week ending 6th October is 2,911 —

Districts	Collector's discretionary grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week.	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children and of women taking care of them.	Expenditure during the week	Total expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs.
Khandesh	501	241	2 758	2 024	245	4 389
Nasik	258	206	2 388	622	95	18 841
Ahmednagar	10,166	4,303	43 703	9 966	1,098	42 230
Poona	11 520	6,147	2,16 400	7,278	932	61 468
Sholapur	17,759	10 442	1,60 435	3 084	392	14 158
Satara	11 072	4 623	89 096	1 514	824	46,916
Kaládgi	19,889	10,784	1 91 941	3 783	699	84,963
Belgaum	13 184	6,514	1,39,840	4,425	617	24 057
Dharwar	3,424	2,611	62 288	7,418	1,225	34 498
Kanara	178	182	6,106	79	10	1,540
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	163	19	491
TOTAL	87,951	46,056	9 15,384	40,356	6,096	3,63,554

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 13th instant The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 72 10 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	2,235	3,292	
	Bombay-Agra Road	1,057		
Nasik				
Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	1,200	1,200	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	9,609	16,216	
	Motoba Tank	2,455		
	Mutha Canal	2,217		
	Shirsophal Tank	1,159		
	Bhadalwadi Tank	776		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,510	4,287	
	Pangaon Tank	1,777		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	4,677	11,362	
	Nehr Tank	3,152		
	Pingli Tank	3,233		
Kaládgi	Begum Tank	537	537	
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	2,621	9,985	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	2,026		
	Bagewadi-Saundatti Road	1,861		
	Metalling Mail Road	1,014		
	Athni-Belanki Road	866		
	Kolhapur-Bijapur Road	787		
	Athni-Kanamadi Road	780		
Dharwar	Karwar Bellary Road	6,219	18,028	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	5,818		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	2,641		
	Hubli-Kaládgi Road	1,952		
	Hullhal-Annigeri Road	1,368		
	Grand Total		64,907	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 13th instant The number of persons on works under Public Works Department agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 73,091, and on works under Civil agency 16,923 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 19 to 18 8 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,00,61,279, which with the expenditure of Rs 1,29,371 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara and Rs 9,15,384 from the Collectors' discretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,11,06,034

9 The condition of the affected Native States is shown as usual in an appended table. The accounts from Kolhapur, Pant Pratinidhi and Savanur are favourable, and the scarcity may now be considered over in Sawant Wari

10 During the week ending 20th October, 60 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports, and 2,493 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 2,553 tons for the week. This is less by 1,670 tons than the importations of the previous week. The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 20th October 1877 to the Southern Mahratta ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts. It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 20th October was 426,001 tons —

Food-grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877	In October (up to 20th)	Total
	Tons	Tons.	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	857	15,204	8,319	201	164,675
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	7,748	220,695
North-Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	2,664	40,631
TOTAL ..	124,239	95,511	105,926	22,865	44,753	22,094	10,613	426,001

11. There have been decreases of 28,156 in the number of people on relief works, 8,376 in the number of young children, and 2,911 in the number of people on charitable relief

12 The improvement in the general situation continues, and the condition of the people is becoming more satisfactory. On the other hand, considerable anxiety is caused by the excessive rain that continues to fall in the districts south of Poona

C J MERRIMAN, Colonel, R E,
Acting Secretary to Government.

C E BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 1ST NOVEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras there has been excellent general rain, Ganjam and Vizagapatam being the only districts where the fall has been light the north-east monsoon appears to have generally set in, some damage to standing crops from excessive rain is reported from the Deccan districts, but prospects are generally very good The number on relief works is 417,370, and on gratuitous relief 944,839, the former is less by 66,995 and the latter by 115,195 than last week In Mysore there has been general and abundant rain, which has caused some damage to the crops prospects are however good, the number on works for the week ending the 20th October was 78,488 and on charity 73,838, the former is 6,286 more and the latter 14,921 less than the number for the preceding week In Bombay there has been a good fall of rain in Broach, and general rain in the Southern Mahratta Country in Khandesh and the Deccan districts the fall has been light and partial, prospects are generally excellent, except in Sind fine weather has now set in in the Southern Mahratta Country and the Deccan In the Central Provinces there has been rain in several districts, which has done much good in Raipur, Bilaspur and Bálaghat, sowings for the *rabi* are being vigorously pushed on, and prospects are on the whole good No rain is reported from Berar, the *kharif* is in good condition, and the *rabi* sowings nearly completed In Central India there has been no rain, the emigrants from Gwalior are returning, but the emigration through Neemuch continues, prospects are everywhere fair, and *rabi* sowings are beginning In Rajputana also there has been no rain, it is required in Marwar, Ulwur and Ajmere In Bengal the rains have generally ceased; the prospects of the crops are good, but more rain is wanted for the winter rice, especially on the high lands, the harvest will probably be below the average in the Patna division and Pooree In Assam there has been no rain except a slight shower in Sylhet prospects are good In Burma there has been a good fall in the Pegu division which has improved the lately replanted crops the other crops are in excellent condition In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, *rabi* sowings are going on and prices remain steady In the Punjab no rain has fallen except at Rawalpindi, agricultural prospects are fair.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Oct. 27th)	·26	Rice 9 47, *raggi* 15 13, *cholum* 15 2, *cumboo* 18 4, more rain urgently wanted, crops withering, private charity in Berhampore discontinued.
Vizagapatam („ 20th)	·6	Rice 8 1, *cholum* 9 9 *raggi* 14 1, *cumboo* 15 7, camps 212 daily, private charity 3,050 daily
Godavery („ „)	1 72	Rice 8 93, *cholum* 11 51, *raggi* 16 69, *cumboo* 18 7, crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight in some places, harvest of *raggi korra, chama* and maize, outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 28 inches
Kistna („ 25th)	2 06 (average of district)	Rice 7 53, *cholum* 11 11, *raggi* 11 71, *cumboo* 15 29, on works 4,260, camps and houses 277, Guntur report wanting, village relief 5,117, Guntur and Narsarowpet reports not received, crops generally good, *cholum* reported to be blighted in 4 taluks and damaged by excessive rain in Bezwada, wet paddy also suffers in the Bezwada and Bunder taluks
Nellore („ 27th)	3 23	Rice 6 50, *cholum* 8 0, *raggi* 9 21, *cumboo* 9 40, on civil works 8,686 reported, probably 13 000, on Department Public Works works not reported probably 10 000, canal 28,074, children 4,139, camps and houses 7,104 reported, probably 9,000, village relief 2,027, crops fair, agriculture still active
Cuddapah („ 26th)	1 59	Rice 7 50, *cholum* 9 99, *raggi* 10 42, *cumboo* 13 86, on works 49,489, children 8 495, camps and houses 4,976, village relief 70,882, private charity 720, *cumboo* and *raggi* crops harvested in parts, outturn ½
Bellary („ 27th)	2 2	Rice 7 37, *cholum* 10 5, *raggi* 12 59, *cumboo* 9 69, on works 55,071, children 7,726, camps and houses 18,786, village relief 165,053, dry crops suffering from excess of rain, wet crops generally fair, *cholum, raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested, future prospects very good, prices falling
Kurnool („ „)	1 32 (average in 5 taluks)	Rice 6 10, *cholum* 8 5, *raggi* 9 11, *cumboo* 10 77, on works 92,850, children 11,494, camps and houses 9,316, village relief 58,945, private charity about 200, standing crops generally thriving well, early dry crops reported to have been damaged by excessive rain and ravages of insects, agricultural operations progressing, figures for Koilkuntla, Nandial, Sirweil, and Markapur estimated, returns not being received, probably owing to rain

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
North Arcot (Oct 26th)	2 20	Rice 8 8, *cholum* 9 6, *raggi* 10·6, *cumboo* 10·6, wheat 5 5, on works 44,438, children 8,351, camps and houses 13,158, village relief 97,839, decrease owing to fall of rain and non receipt of relief reports from Kalastri and Public Works Department, private charity 750, crops good, harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor
South Arcot („ 27th)	General rain, 4 12 (average of district)	Rice 7 91, *cholum* 10 08, *raggi* 11 65, *cumboo* 11 86, on works, Revenue Department 875, professional 1,157, children 86, camps 7,299, villages 40,030, rivers in continuous flood, *raggi*, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable, expectation of future crops excellent.
Tanjore („ „)	3 68	Rice 6 01, *cholum* 11 68, *raggi* 13 75, *cumboo* 13 82, on works none, children none, camps and houses 150, village relief 1,794, private charity 4 399, rivers full, harvest, outturn of *kuruvai*, *kadappu* and *kar* ½ to full, *cumboo*, *cholum* and *raggi* ¼ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	3 21 (district average)	Rice 6 87, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10·48, *cumboo* 11 56, on works 10,713, children 1,361, in camps 2,593, village relief 2,463, sowing vigorous, *kar*, *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn about a nine-anna crop
Madura („ „)	Rain general, highest 6·75, average 3 56	Rice 7 34, *cholum* 9 43, *raggi* 9 99, *cumboo* 10 04, on works 13,205, children 796, in camps and houses 18,136, village relief 45,643, continued freshes in the Viga and Joudar
Tinnevelly („ 29th)	1 0	Rice 8 20 *cholum* 9 60, *raggi* 9 75, *cumboo* 9 60, camps and houses 3,032, village relief 1,689, crops good
Coimbatore („ 27th)	1 82	Rice 9 23, *cholum* 10 71, *raggi* 12 01, *cumboo* 9 63, on works 21,903, children 586, camps and houses 64,699; village relief 14,389, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *raggi* in parts, outturn of paddy full, *raggi* ½ to ¾, accounts of Department Public Works for 3 talukas not received
Nilgiris („ „)	1 83	Rice 7 97, *cholum* 7 34, *raggi* 10 46, *cumboo* 8 16, relief works none, camps and houses 388, village relief 10, harvest of *samay* and *raggi*, outturn, *samay* scarcely quantity sown, *raggi* ¼
Salem („ 29th)	3 15	Rice 8 49, *raggi* 10 81, *cumboo* 14 02, *cholum* 8 62, on works 54,150, children 30, camps and houses 50,800, village relief 98,600, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo*, outturn of former full, latter ¾
South Canara („ 27th)	1·57	Rice 10 10, *raggi* 12 10, first rice crop harvesting continues
Malabar („ „)	3 87	Rice 10 07, *raggi* 12 96, gratuitous relief 75, rain most favourable and sufficient, harvesting of first crop and transplanting of second, are nearly completed, prospects very good
Chingleput („ „)	2 5 (average)	Rice 8 96, *raggi* 12 62, *cholum* 9 36, *cumboo* 11 88, on works 4,390, children 434, camps and houses 12,406, village relief 65,920, crops in fair condition, *cumboo*, *raggi*, *manakottai* and *kar* harvested in parts, outturn moderate, *kar* good
Madras („ 30th)	4 18	Rice 8 03, *raggi* 12 63, *cholum* 9 8
		General Remarks—General prospects good, north east monsoon reported to have set in in several districts, prices continue to fall slightly, but generally, total number on works 417,370; total number gratuitously relieved 944,839, exports of grain by rail from Madras 5,184¼ tons during the week ending the 27th October 1877
Bombay— (Oct 31st)		
Sind— („ „)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 29th 7 feet 1 inch, no change of importance
Shikárpur	Slight drizzling on 28th	Cotton plants attacked by worms in Ubauro taluka, fever somewhat prevalent.
Hyderabad	...	Fever in 12 talukas, small pox in old Hála, rats in Bágo Tando, *kharif* nearly reaped, *rabi* sowings progressing
Upper Sind Frontier	Very slight rain on night of 28th	Weather cloudy and warm, *rabi* progressing, *kharif* crops ripening, but poor outturn expected, fever prevalent
Guzerat— (Oct 31st)		
Ahmedabad		No change
Kaira		Cholera at Dákor, 12 cases 4 deaths, *rabi* sowing progressing
Surat		No change, one death from cholera
Broach	3 50	Total rainfall 20 18, *kharif* crops harvested, public health good.
Khandesh and Násik— (Oct 31st)		
Khandesh	97 to ·05 in certain talukas.	Crops generally good, rain required in Sauda, prices have fallen slightly, public health generally good
Násik		No change
Konkan— (Oct. 31st)		
Tanna	...	State of crops as before, sudden outbreak of cholera in a village of Umbargám, 59 deaths
Colába (Oct 29th)	·03 in Alibág	Total rainfall 59 73, small pox at Alibág, cattle disease at Mahád; weather and crops good
Ratnágiri („ 23rd)	1 16	Total rainfall 20 82, continued rainfall is injurious to *kolvi* crops, though they are in good condition, prospects very favourable; four deaths from cholera in one taluka.

On page 2690 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 20th ultimo, opposite Coimbatore for "camps and houses 1,101,340" read "101,340;" and opposite South Arcot for "professional 2,329" read "2,429."

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*concluded*		
Deccan— (Oct 31st)		
Poona	46	Total rainfall 20 59, no cholera
Ahmednagar	05, from 1 70 to 18 in 9 talukas	Total rainfall 21 29, rain still required in Akola, *bajri* harvesting and *rabi* sowing still in progress, cholera deaths 29
Satara	1 28 fell in some talukas	Total rainfall 30 33, no further damage to crops reported, cholera deaths 30, weather fine
Southern Mahratta Country— (Oct 31st)		
Belgaum	1 23 (rain general throughout district)	Crops still suffering everywhere, except in Bidi, by excessive rain
Dharwar	1 37	Total rainfall 34 60, since 27th dry weather with east wind prevails, crops in good condition but in a few places early *jowari* crops have been partially mildewed from excessive rain, sowing of late crops was delayed from same cause, fever prevails in four talukas, reported severe in Nawalgund and Gadag
Kanara	2 19 in Karwar	Total rainfall 80 07, cholera deaths 28
Kaládgi	1 89, average during 4 days 1 0 throughout district	Total rainfall 26 66, crops suffering, *kharif* in ear, *bajri* being harvested in four talukas, wind changed to east, signs of break here
Kattewar and Gaekwar's Territory— (Oct. 31st)		
Rájkot	*Nil*	Weather hot, *bajri* harvesting progresses, fever prevalent
Wadhwán		Monsoon crops being harvested, wheat and gram being sown, cotton good
Baroda		Three deaths from cholera in city, it continues in cantonment
		General Remarks—No change in Sind, prospects generally excellent in the presidency proper, though some little damage has been done by excessive rain in the Southern Mahratta Country and part of Satara and Ratnagiri, fine weather has begun however in the Southern Mahratta Country
Bengal— (Oct 31st)		
Chittagong	14	
Noakholly	40	Health good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	Return not received	
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	
Backergunge	*Nil*	
Furreedpore	01	
Dacca	*Nil*	Cholera in places, rather bad at Náráyanganj
Tipperah	41	
Mymensingh	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Health good
Jessore	02	Fever prevalent
Nuddea	*Nil*	
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Health good
Pubna	*Nil*	Fever in Pubna town, cholera in Serajgunj sub division
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent, few cases of cholera reported
Bogra	*Nil*	Fever and cholera in places
Dinagepore	*Nil*	
Rungpore	*Nil*	Health good
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Health good cattle disease prevalent
Jalpáiguri	*Nil*	
Darjeeling	*Nil*	
Midnapore	*Nil*	
Howrah	*Nil*	
Hooghly	*Nil*	Fever prevalent
Burdwan	*Nil*	Fever in Burdwan and in Culna and Boodbood sub-divisions
Bankoora	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom	01	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	
Monghyr	*Nil*	
Purneah	*Nil*	
Maldah	*Nil*	
Durbhunga	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	
Sarun	*Nil*	
Chumparun	*Nil*	
Patna	*Nil*	
Gya	*Nil*	
Shahabad	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	
Lohardugga	*Nil*	
Manbhoom	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom	40	District healthy

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		
Balasore	*Nil*	Health good
Cuttack	32	Cholera and cattle disease prevalent.
Pooree	*Nil*	
		General Remarks—Rain has now generally ceased, few insignificant showers reported in places, prospects of crops good, but more rain wanted for winter rice, especially on high lands, in Patna division rice harvest will be somewhat below average, crops backward in Pooree rice prospects indifferent in parts of Singhbhoom and Manbhoom, *rabi* sowings going on but require rain in places
N-W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Oct 30th)		No change
Allahabad („ „)		No change, prospects favourable
Jhansi („ 31st)	*Nil*	Field work in progress
Agra („ 30th)		Clear sky, *rabi* sowings progressing, rates steady
Bareilly („ 31st)		No change
Lucknow („ „)	*Nil*	No change
Sitapur („ „)		*Rabi* sowings progressing wheat 12 seers
Fyzabad („ „)		*Mash, mote* and sugarcane in irrigated places good, *rabi* sowings going on
Partabgarh („ 29th)		Prospects good
		General Remarks—No change, weather clear and settled, *rabi* sowings are going on and prices remain steady
Punjab— (Oct 30th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Hissar	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects precarious, cattle suffering from want of forage, health good, few cases of small pox in Rohtak district
Umballa	*Nil*	Health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Crops and health good
Amritsar	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing slowly, health good
Lahore		Rain much wanted, health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	Sowings for *rabi* in progress health good.
Rawalpindi	Slight rain	Agricultural prospects good, health fair
Peshawar	*Nil*	Slight fever prevailing
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	
		General Remarks—No rain fell during the week except at Rawalpindi, agricultural prospects fair, health generally good
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Oct 26th)	90	More rain wanted for *rabi* outturn of *kharif* estimated at 10 or 12 annas, health good, prices steady
Upper Godávari (Oct 27th)	33	Rice partially failed, *jowar* doing well, cholera abating, prices steady
Bilaspur	2 32	Crops much benefited, especially rice sown late, prospects good, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur	1 16	Prospects favourable, *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent, prices unchanged
Bálaghát	1 1	Prospects favourable, reaping early rice continues, fever prevalent, prices steady
Chhindwára	25	Clear, prospects favourable, prices stationary
Chanda (Oct 28th)	24	Rice harvest continues, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever prevalent, prices slightly fallen
Betúl („ 29th)	1 22	Clear, prospects favourable, *rabi* sowings completed, prices stationary
Bhandara („ 30th)		Rice continues favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever continues, prices stationary
Nágpur („ 31st)	11	Prospects continue favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, health good, prices fallen
Wardha		Fine, prospects excellent, cotton picking commenced
Nimar	10	Clear, prospects fair, small pox continues
Hoshangabad		Cool and pleasant, *rabi* sowings continue prices easy
Narsinghpur	-	Prospects fair, *rabi* sowings continue, few cases of cholera towards west of district, prices fallen
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and cold, *rabi* sowings continue, rice harvest progressing, fever continues prices stationary
Saugor		Sowings progressing, immigrants returning to their home
Seoni	10	Rice thriving, *rabi* sowings continue
Mandla	Slight rain in places	Prospects favourable, fever continues, prices stationary
		General Remarks—Rain has much benefited crops in Raipur, Bilaspur, and Balaghat slight damage to *rabi* sowings, *jowar* and cotton reported from Nágpur and Chanda, prospects on the whole good, *rabi* sowings being vigorously pushed on

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma—		
(Oct 31st)		
Arrakan Division—	Nearly 2 0 in Akyab	Paddy crops continue to promise well, public health good
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	4 26	Replanting still going on in parts of Syriam and Hmawbee sub divisions crops already replanted expected to be good, crops previously sown reported to be in a flourishing condition, public health good, no change in price of food and grains, total rainfall 98 3 inches
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health good, crops excellent, two thirds of crops planted after the floods have for want of rain proved failures
Bassein	4 42	Fevers prevalent, slight cholera, crops promise favourably total rainfall 122 5 inches
Henzada	2 64 during week ending 27th, *nil* in Mengyee during week ending 20th	Total rainfall 75 16 inches in Henzada, 52 10 in Mengyee, public health good, crop prospects favourable, replantings promise more hopefully
Prome	3 99	One case of cholera in Prome, otherwise healthy, crops looking well, total rainfall 52 35 inches
Thayetmyo	6 20	Public health good, crop prospects good owing to more rain having fallen total rainfall 63 64 inches
Tenasserim Division -	56 in Amherst, 1 91 in Shwegyeen, 2 23 in Tounghoo	Public health fair 32 deaths from cholera in Tounghoo, a large portion of last planted paddy in the Amherst district reported to be withering from want of rain and attacks of insects, crops progressing in Shwegyeen and doing well in Tounghoo district
		General Remarks—During the past week there has been a good fall of rain in the Pegu division which has improved the condition of the crops lately replanted, the crops unimpaired by floods are in excellent condition
Assam—		
Gauhati (Oct 31st)	*nil*	Weather dry and unusually hot for the season, prospects of crops continue favourable
Sylhet („ „)	0 06	*Katarua* crop being reaped, general prospects good, cholera still reported
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Oct 31st)	3 3 in Bangalore, 3 49 in Mysore	Crops flourishing but in parts damaged by excessive rain, especially in Chitaldroog, Shimoga and Coorg, weather showery health good, ordinary rice selling in Bangalore at 14½ to 15 lbs and *ragi* 18 to 18¼ lbs per rupee, for week ending 20th October on civil works 30 275, on professional department works 48,213, and on charitable relief 73,838
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (Oct 31st)	*Nil*	*Kharf* crops in good condition, *rabi* sowing nearly completed
Central India—		
(Oct 30th)		
Indore	*Nil*	
Gwalior	*Nil*	
Rutlam	*Nil*	
Sutna	*Nil*	
Goona	*Nil*	
		General Remarks—Emigrants returning towards Gwalior, cholera abated, emigration through Neemuch continues, during past 6 weeks 37,847 have passed, weather cold, prospects everywhere fair, *rabi* sowing commenced
Rajputana—		
Jhallawar (Oct 25th)		Weather bright, mornings cold
Meywar („ 19th)		Water supply good, *rabi* prospects fair health good
Marwar („ 27th)		Tanks have failed, *rabi* sowings near wells progressing, health good, prices steady
Harowtee („ 29th)		*Rabi* sowings progressing, health good, weather clear
Ulwur („ 31st)		No improvement in prospects
Jeypore („ 30th)		Prospects unchanged health good
Ajmere		*Rabi* sowings want rain, railway grain imports above 2,500 maunds
Nepal (Oct 23rd)	*Nil*	Prospects fair

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67

The Council met at Simla on Wednesday, the 24th October 1877.

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding.*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, C S I
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, K C B
The Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I
The Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B
Major-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, K C B
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I
The Hon'ble F R Cockerell
The Hon'ble T C Hope, C S I

PANJÁB LAWS ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES introduced the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee He said that he had already described the contents of this Bill, with the exception of section 2 The provisions as to pre-emption contained in the Panjab Laws Act, sections 9—18, were, he was informed, transcribed from the Panjab Civil Code—a useful body of principles, but one which was never intended to receive the force of law, or to be exposed to the disintegrating action of a stream of judicial decisions Section 2 of the Bill would replace these provisions by more accurately drawn clauses, and would at the same time give the Local Government a right of pre-emption in respect of sales of land on which trees belonging to Government were standing The clause relating to this right had been inserted at the suggestion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who would explain to the Council more satisfactorily than he (MR STOKES) could the benefits which would result from this addition to the law

Section 3 of the Bill would add to the Panjab law a provision that the Court of Wards might take charge of and administer the property of persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates To what he had said on this subject when moving for leave to introduce the Bill he would now only add the reasons given by the Panjáb Government when applying for the present legislation

"In the case of estates paying a large amount of revenue to Government, it is important that the State, for its own interests, should have power to assume the management and prevent their ruin by thriftless or improvident proprietors, and it is not less important—indeed it is perhaps more important—that the Government should possess similar powers in the case of political jagirs, for nothing can be more detrimental to the best interests of the British Government than the existence of members of influential families holding perhaps large assignments from the public revenue, but reduced by extravagance or bad management to misery and indebtedness which timely interference by the Government would have effectually prevented

"It would be possible, indeed, to some extent to provide for the administration of the estates of insolvent jágírdárs and land-owners by having resort to the insolvency sections of the Panjáb Laws Act, but this remedy has been found in practice to be insufficient, because the insolvent is not deprived of the powers to contract fresh debts, and it has happened that, while the estate of the insolvent is being wound up in the Insolvent Court, he has been incurring fresh debts on the security of his reversionary interest in the income of his estate"

MR STOKES had already described and (he hoped) justified the amendment which the fourth section of the Bill was intended to make He would only add that Act IV of 1872 had been already amended by Act XV of 1875, and that the Select Committee to which he hoped the present Bill would be referred, would doubtless consider the propriety of consolidating those Acts with the additions now proposed

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said that the new provision in section 2, which gave a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government were standing, was introduced on his recommendation In various parts of the Panjáb it was desirable to reserve such rights for Government, but it often happened that land offered for sale was,

for want of a provision like that now proposed to be introduced, acquired by other persons, and rights which the Government would have been glad to acquire went to others, and the land became disforested Section 3 of the Bill would enable Courts of Wards to take charge of estates of disqualified proprietors on their own application He considered that this addition to the reasons for disqualifying proprietors would be of much use, and would prevent the ruin of noble, influential and ancient families by the extravagance of the incumbent of the estates

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Panjáb Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government should direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

DISTRESSED SEAMEN'S EXPENSES RECOVERY BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also introduced the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments should direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS BILL

The Hon'ble MR HOPE presented the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India, and in doing so observed that, with His Lordship's permission, he would explain in a few words his reason for presenting to the Council, while sitting at Simla, a document relating to matters so important to the mercantile community

The same occupation with other matters which, as he lately explained, had prevented the progress of the Forest Bill in Select Committee during the past season in Calcutta, had also interfered with this Bill His late colleague, the Hon'ble Mr Bullen Smith, had, however, been so good as to go over with him all the more important points raised in the correspondence relating to the Bill and the reports made by the semi-mercantile committees appointed at the three Presidency towns, and had offered opinions and made suggestions which MR HOPE had carefully noted down There was, moreover, in a Bill of this sort an immense amount of detailed revision and re-arrangement from a draughtsman's point of view necessary, which would be far better done at leisure at Simla than in the hurry of Calcutta, where so much had to be got through in a short time

The members of the Committee at Simla consequently thought that it would be better, and more conducive to a good Bill eventually, if they put forth here a preliminary Report embodying the general revision referred to, and the views checked by those of Mr Bullen Smith where practicable, and published a revised Bill with it, than if they put the whole aside to be dealt with at Calcutta Before adopting this course, however, MR HOPE had consulted their colleague in Calcutta, the Hon'ble Mr Cowie, and was glad to say that he had written that he "cordially concurred" in it

The following Select Committees were named —

On the Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872—His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, the Hon'ble Mr Cockerell and the Mover

On the Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices—The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the Hon'ble Mr Cockerell and the Mover

The Council adjourned *sine die*

SIMLA,
The 24th October 1877.

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India,
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

Lotteries and Race-sweeps

No 329

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Police),—under date Simla, the 1st November 1877

READ—

A circular of the Punjab Government, dated the 29th March 1877, withdrawing the prohibition against the publication of advertisements of lotteries not authorized by Government

Read also—

A letter from the Bengal Government, dated the 13th September 1877, No 1441T

RESOLUTION

ON the 13th September last the Bengal Government forwarded a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, reporting that advertisements of lotteries and race-sweeps printed beyond the limits of Lower Bengal are sent in large numbers to hotels and other places of public resort in Bengal, in contravention of section 294A of the Indian penal code, and that the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals in Bengal complain bitterly that their columns are closed to notices and advertisements which are freely permitted elsewhere His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that the present treatment of lotteries by the different local Governments is exceedingly unsatisfactory, in Bengal the law is strictly enforced, while in the Punjab and elsewhere, it is habitually broken with impunity, and newspapers are allowed to advertise and circulate proposals directly opposed to the provisions of the section of the code cited His Honour is of opinion that if these lotteries and race-sweeps are mischievous, they should be put down by law, instead of being allowed to develop themselves year by year, but that if they are considered to be a harmless amusement, the prohibitory clause in the penal code should be repealed, and lotteries should not be discouraged. His Honour himself considers them exceedingly mischievous

2 The Government of India concur with His Honour's opinion as to the mischievous character of the lotteries and race-sweeps advertised, and believe that the mischief is year by year assuming greater dimensions. As the intention of the law on the subject is clear and as its provisions were intended to operate in one province as much as in another, the Government of India consider that the law should be uniformly enforced Local Governments and Administrations are therefore requested to enforce the law after giving due notice thereof by publication of this Resolution in their several official Gazettes

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded for information and guidance to all Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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Printed and published for the GOVT OF INDIA, *at the* GOVT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla*

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 45.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. [Register No 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 45

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTICE

Simla, the 22nd October 1877

All covers intended personally for His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party* during His Excellency's autumn tour, should be addressed "Governor General's Camp," without the addition of any Post Town

*Her Excellency the Lady Lytton
The Hon'ble Sir A Clarke, C B, K C M G
Lieut Col O T Burne, C S I, Private Secy
Colonel G P Colley, C B, Military Secy
Dr and Mrs Barnett
Mr A Liddell A D C
Mr H Rose, A D C
Mr C U Aitchison, C S I Foreign Secy
The Hon'ble Stuart Bayley, C S I, Personal Assistant (Famine) to His Excellency the Governor General
Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Secy, (Famine) Public Works Department

All other communications connected with business of a routine nature should be sent, as usual to the several Head-Quarters Departments

O. T BURNE, *Lieut-Col*,
Private Secy to the Viceroy

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 5th November 1877

No 37 —The services of Mr John Jardine, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay

No 38.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate the Rájá of Sirmur, K C S I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 29th October 1877

No 39 —His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, section 10, is pleased to nominate Mumtáz ud-Dowlah Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Alí Khan Bahádur, K C S I, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1877

The 6th November 1877

No 40 —Mr John Jardine made over charge of the office of Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department in the afternoon of the 5th instant

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Simla, the 5th November 1877

No 900 —Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been pleased to appoint Mr H S Cunningham, Barrister-at law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal

The 9th November 1877

No 908 —APPOINTMENT —Mr L Neill of the Bengal Civil Service is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 1st April last

JUDICIAL

The 3rd November 1877

No 1651 —In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Chief Commissionership of Assam

No 1652 —In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibságar, Lakhimpur, Goálpára (excluding the Eastern Duars), Sylhet and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills), except Sections 1 and 3 which are already in force in the said districts

No. 1653 —In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), the Chief Commissioner of Assam is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act I of 1877 (the Specific Relief Act) to the districts of Kámrup, Nowgong, Darrang, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Goálpára (excluding the Eastern Duars), Sylhet and Cachar (excluding the North Cachar Hills)

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 7th November 1877

No 356 —The Venerable J Baly, M A, Archdeacon of Calcutta, obtained subsidiary leave from the 11th to the 20th ultimo to enable him to join his appointment on return from leave

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATIONS —COMMERCE AND TRADE

Simla, the 9th November 1877

No 454 —Mr C King, Commander of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, is appointed to be Port Officer at Akyab in succession to Mr W Porter, deceased

No 458 —The following Notification is republished for general information —

"(S and C 2190)

Board of Trade, 1, *Whitehall, October 8th*, 1877

"The Board of Trade have received from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul-General at Bangkok, reporting that the Siamese Government have notified their intention to prohibit the exportation of rice from the 23rd September 1877 to the 13th September 1878, but that the prohibition will be withdrawn at the earliest possible date if the next crop should prove satisfactory"

FIBRES AND SILK

The 31st August 1877

No 45 —In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhomeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saharanpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saharanpur Rs 4-1 per maund or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS — POLITICAL

Simla, the 1st November 1877.

No. 2496P —On Tuesday the 30th October 1877, at 12 noon, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General held a Durbar at Peterhoff for the reception of the Chiefs of the Hill States between the Jumna and the Sutlej

The usual ceremonies were observed and the following Chiefs and Native gentlemen were presented to His Excellency —

Raja Sham-sher Parkash, K C S I, Raja of Sirmur (Náhan)
Raja Hira Chand, Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur)
Raja Shamsher Sing, (Raja of Bishahr)
Raja Issri Sing, Raja of Hindur (Nalagurh)
Raja Mohander Sain, Raja of Keonthal
Rana Dalip Singh, Rana of Baghát
Ticca Padm Chand of Jubbal
Rana Durga Sing, Rana of Bhajji
Thakur Dulip Chand of Mailog
Rana Bhop Sing, Rana of Balsan
Rana Fateh Sing, Rana of Dhami.
Rana Jai Chand, Rana of Kothar
Thakur Tegh Sing of Kunhiar
Rana Jit Sing, Rana of Mángal
Thakur Oodey Chand of Bija
Rana Ram Saran Sing, Rana of Kotkhai
Rana Ram Sing, Rana of Darkuti
Tica Kedar Sing of Taroch.
Mian Hira Sing of Sangri
Thakur Ram Sing of Ratesh
Kunwar Surat Sing of Sirmur
Pandit Kishen Lal, Private Secy to the Raja of Sirmur
Kunwar Davi Sing of Sirmur
Mir Talib Hussein, Motamid of Sirmur
Ticca Amar Chand of Bilaspur
Zorawar Sing, Motamid of Bilaspur
Mian Kan Sing of Bilaspur
Mian Gopal Sing of Bilaspur
Polo Mal, Motamid of Bilaspur
Ticca Rugnath of Bashahr.
Thakur Saran Chand of Kaneti
Thakur Sansar Chand of Delti
Ticca Lal Chand of Kaneti
Wazir Fatteh Ram of Bashahr
Wazir Jowala Dass of Bashahr
Wazir Gobardhan Dass of Bashahr
Wazir Girja Nand of Bashahr
Mian Bhugwan Sing of Nalagurh
Wazir Golam Kadir Khan of Nalagurh
Ticca Balbir Sein of Keonthal
Ticca Bishan Chand of Koti
Ticca Hurree Chand of Theog
Ticca Bishun Chand of Madhan
Ticca Kishun Sing of Ghund
Mian Hira Sing, 2nd son of the Raja of Keonthal
Ticca Ragbir Chand of Koti
Ticca Shamsher Chand of Theog
Mian Sib Saran Sing of Koti
Wazir Pritum of Keonthal
Mian Umur Sing of Baghát
Para Ram Bakshi of Baghát
Mian Gumbhur Chand of Jubbal
Charn Dass, Motamid of Jubbal.
Mian Persuatum Sing of Bhajji
Wazir Dabee Dass of Bhajji
The Ticca of Mailog
[illegible] of Mailog
Ticca Bir Sing of Balsan.
Mian Nath of Balsan
Mian Bir Sing of Dhami
Mian Issri Sing of Kothar
Ticca Shib Sing of Kunhiar.
Mian Khan Sing of Kunhiar
Ticca Thilok Sing of Mángal
Mian Alum Sing of Bija
Mian Golab Sing of Kotkhai
Ticca Ram Saran Sing of Darkuti
Mian Tikam Sing of Taroch
Mian Sansar Sing of Sangri
Bhagwan Dass, Vakil of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala
[illegible]eb Ram, Vakil of His Highness the Raja of Sirmur (Náhan)
[illegible]aha Sing, Vakil of the Raja of Bilaspur (Kahlur)
[illegible]hib Ram, Vakil of the Raja of Bilaspur
[illegible]am Sukh, Vakil of the Raja of Bashahr
Banneh Khan, Vakil of the Raja of Nalagurh
Padma, Vakil of the Raja of Keonthal
Bhugwan Dass, Vakil of the Raja of Jubbal.
Moulvi Abdulla, Reader of the Office of Superintendent Hill States, Simla
Sheo Narain, Naib Tehsildar of Simla
Gudru Mal, Naib Tehsildar of Kotgarh.

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

The 9th November 1877

No 2552P —With reference to Notification No 2144P, dated 4th September 1877, Chevalier G Gallian, Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 26th October 1877

FINANCE

The 9th November 1877

No 557F —Whereas His Highness the Maharao Raja of Alwar (Alwar being a Native State within the meaning of the Native Coinage Act, 1876) has, pursuant to the authority contained in Section 5 of the said Act, sent to the Mint of Calcutta silver to be coined under the said Act into two lakhs of rupees, and has requested the Governor General of India in Council to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said coins, shall be a legal tender in British India And whereas the said silver has been coined into rupees and their fineness is identical with that prescribed by law for rupees of the Government of India, and they are identical in weight with the rupees of the Government of India, and the devices upon their obverse and reverse differ from the devices on, or coins now made or issued by the said State, and have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and upon each of such rupees its value in money of the Government of India is inscribed in the English language And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has for himself and his successors undertaken to abstain during a term of thirty years from the date of this notification from coining silver in his own Mint, and has also undertaken that no coins resembling silver coins for the time being a legal tender in British India shall, after the expiration of the said term be struck under the authority of himself or his successors or with his or their permission at any place

within or without his or their jurisdiction And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has formally declared that a tender of payment of money if made in silver coins of the Government of India shall, in the territories subject to His Highness, be a legal tender in cases in which payment made in such coins would, under the law for the time being in force, be a legal tender in British India And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has agreed for himself and his successors that the law and rules for the time being in force respecting the cutting and breaking of coin of the Government of India reduced in weight by reasonable wearing or otherwise, or counterfeit, or called in by proclamation, shall apply to the coins made for the said State under the said Act, and that the said State will defray the cost of cutting and breaking them And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors not to issue the said coins below their nominal value, and not to allow any discount or other advantage to any person in order to bring them into circulation And whereas His Highness the said Maharao Raja of Alwar has also agreed for himself and his successors that if at any time the Government of India calls in its coinage of rupees, His Highness or his successors will, if so requested by the Government of India, call in, at his or their own expense, all the said rupees so coined for him

The Governor General of India in Council, in consideration of the premises and in exercise of the power conferred by the Native Coinage Act, 1876, section three, is pleased to declare that a tender of payment of money, if made in the said rupees coined under the said Act for the said State of Alwar, shall, subject to the provisions of the Indian Coinage Act, 1876, be a legal tender in British India

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GENERAL

The 9th November 1877.

No. 3186*G* —APPOINTMENTS —Captain D Robertson, Political Assistant 2nd Class and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 1st Class and Assistant Commissioner of Mhairwarra, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Lassalle proceeding on furlough

Captain N C Martelli on special duty at Ulwur, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd Class and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain Robertson

No 3187*G* —Consequent on the return of Colonel M Thomson, Political Agent 2nd Class, from leave, the following appointments are made with effect from the forenoon of 22nd October 1877 —

Colonel M Thomson to officiate as Political Agent 1st Class

Mr R I Bruce to revert to his substantive appointment of Political Agent 2nd Class

Captain C B Euan Smith, C S I, to officiate as Political Agent 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E L Durand to revert to his substantive appointment of Political Assistant 1st Class.

No 3188*G* —PROMOTION —The following promotion is made in the Infantry branch of the Erinpoora Irregular Force with effect from the 1st October 1877 —

Havildar Punneea to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Umeea transferred to the Pension Establishment

The 9th November 1877

No 3208*G* — Mr R B Shaw is appointed to officiate as Political Agent 2nd Class, and is placed on special duty in the Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th August 1877

T J CHICHELE PLOWDEN,

Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PAY AND ALLOWANCES

Simla, the 9th November 1877

No 4398 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a person proceeding from one non-gazetted appointment in the public service to another is not entitled to travelling allowance unless he is permitted to draw pay or acting allowance for the period of transit

No 4399 —The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the substitution of the words *not less than twelve years* for the words "above twelve years" in the order of the Government of India in this Department, No 1548, dated the 9th March 1869, regarding the travelling expenses of the wives and families of Chaplains

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES, &C

The 9th November 1877

No 4431 —The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department —

CIVIL PENSION CODE

Supplement A (page 103)

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the following is substituted for Section 8 —

Section 8 —After thirty-five years' service counting from the date of his arrival in India, an officer shall not, except, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, retain his office or be appointed to any new office Provided that, if such an officer has held his office for less than five years, he may, for special reasons, with the sanction of the Government of India, be permitted to retain his office until he has held it for five years The term "office" in this section includes an officiating appointment

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

Chapter VIII (page 132)

Add the following to the note within parenthesis at the head of the rules in this chapter.—

"The rules in this chapter do not apply to officers in the Forest Department, for whom also there are special departmental rules"

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM

The 9th November 1877

No 4433.—*Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year* 1877-78 —

PRESIDENCY	LATEST MONTH				EIGHT SAIFS OF BENGAL OPIUM AND 7 MONTHS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM			
	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	45,92,000	55 13,083	9,21,083		3,67,36,000	4,05,44 788	38,08,788	
Bombay	24 30,970	12,98 700		11,32 270	1,53,89 970	1,52,82 950		1,07,020
TOTAL	70,22,970	68 11,783		2,1 7	5,21,25,970	5,58,27,738	37,01,768	

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 5th November 1877.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No 984—ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend Lieutenant-Colonel E Tierney's tenure of appointment as Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory at Ishapore for a period of three years, from the 25th November 1877

ORGANIZATION.

No 985—ROYAL ARTILLERY—

With reference to G G O No 593, dated the 30th June 1877, and subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the employment of an additional officer in the Artillery branch of the department of the Adjutant General in India, with the designation, rank, and staff allowances of a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General

With reference to the above the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment —

Captain M H Saward, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery.

The 9th November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 986—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Claude Frederic Gambier, 1st Battalion, 21st Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—9th October 1875

Lieutenant William Grenville Mansel, 68th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 5th Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—22nd September 1876.

No. 987—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—Captain W P Hodnett, 54th Foot, is reappointed to the department of the Adjutant General in India as a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, to complete the unexpired portion of his term of staff service

No 988—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—Captain H F Woodcock, appointed on probation to the Military Accounts Department by G G O No 1194 of 1876, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Military Accountant, with effect from the 23rd October 1877

No. 989.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Sub-Lieutenant A C Batten, 34th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation

1st Punjab Infantry.

Sub-Lieutenant C B Brownlow, 1st Battalion, 17th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)

Lieutenant C C Chenevix-Trench, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation.

No. 990.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned candidates are admitted into the service as Native Medical pupils with effect from the dates noted against their respective names —

General Number	NAMES	Date of passing the preliminary examination	Date of passing English qualification
1251	Niaz Hussain	16th April 1877	16th April 1877
1255	Maia Dass	Ditto	Ditto
	Barkat Rai	Ditto	Ditto
	Sohail Singh	Ditto	
	Kurreem Buksh	Ditto	
	Bishasher Nath	Ditto	16th April 1877
1260	Mahomed Abdul Wahid	Ditto	
	Motee Singh	Ditto	
	Emam Deen	Ditto	
	Paras Ram	Ditto	
	Deen Mahomed	Ditto	
1265	Ramanund	Ditto	
	Meher Din	Ditto	
	Kishan Singh	Ditto	
	Soondur Dass	Ditto	
	Mahomed Nusseer	Ditto	
1270	Kirpa Ram	Ditto	
	Oomur Din	Ditto	
	Sawan Mull	Ditto	
	Jowala Pershad	Ditto	
	Kulbuddeen	Ditto	
1275	Badur Uddin	Ditto	
	Tara Chand	Ditto	
	Ludha Ram (2nd)	Ditto	
	Mahomed Ismael Khan	Ditto	
	Itmadool Huq	Ditto	
1280	Junde Khan	Ditto	
	Mela Ram	Ditto	
	Sumust Khan	Ditto	
	Ghunee Khan	Ditto	
	Kirpal Singh	Ditto	
1285	Kishun Singh	Ditto	
	Ramruttun	Ditto	
	Abdool Rahman	Ditto	16th April 1877
	Shouki Ram	Ditto	Ditto
	Surjun Singh	Ditto	

General Number	NAMES	Date of passing the preliminary examination	Date of passing English qualification
1290	Gocul Chund	16th April 1877	
	Prem Singh	Ditto	
	Goyan Chund	Ditto	
	Fakir Mohomed	Ditto	
	Allah Ditta	Ditto	
1295	Kalladhur	Ditto	
	Mahomed Husein	Ditto	
	Budah Khan	Ditto	
	Mahomed Kasim	Ditto	
	Peara Singh	Ditto	
1300	Ishar Dass	Ditto	
	Doolah Ram	Ditto	
	Ahmed Khan	Ditto	
	Chuhar Ram	Ditto	16th April 1877
	Ram Prosad	15th May 1877	15th May 1877
1305	S N Venkat Rao	Ditto	Ditto
	Bihary Lall	Ditto	Ditto
	Abdool Wahab (2nd)	Ditto	
	Lálta Prashád	Ditto	15th May 1877
	Jái Lál	Ditto	Ditto
1310	Dwarka Nauth Ram	Ditto	Ditto
	Shaikh Rumzun Ali	Ditto	
	Shaick Hussain Ali	Ditto	15th May 1877
	Mohamed Mushuf Ali	Ditto	
	Shaick Ahmud	Ditto	
1315	Syed Mohamed Abdool Suttar	Ditto	15th May 1877
	Abdool Rohoman	Ditto	
	Syed Ameer Hossain	Ditto	
	Jahannes	Ditto	15th May 1877
	Brij Lall	Ditto	Ditto
1320	Chhujjoo Mul	Ditto	Ditto
	Nawab Hossein	Ditto	
	Vijahut Hossein Khan	Ditto	
	Allah Buksh (1st)	Ditto	
	Futtch Mohomed	Ditto	
1325	Alee Bchadur Khan	Ditto	
	Murári Lál	Ditto	
	Khurshaid Ali Khan	Ditto	

General Number	NAMES	Date of passing the preliminary examination	Date of passing the English qualification
	Hurree Ram	15th May 1877	
	Kamta Pershad	Ditto	
1330	Kurm Chund	Ditto	
	Lishun Lall	Ditto	
	Mohomed Walee	Ditto	
	Jotee Ram Tewaree	Ditto	15th May 1877
	Sohun Lal	Ditto	
1335	Ramjee Mul	Ditto	
	Kirna Shunkar	Ditto	
	Boolakee Das	Ditto	
	Lutchman Pershad	Ditto	
	Hyder Hosein	Ditto	
1340	Imamoodeen	Ditto	
	Badree Pershad	Ditto	
	Pecaree Lal	Ditto	
	Abdool Suttar D	Ditto	
1344	Abdool Azeem D	Ditto	

D Dresser

ARMY CIRCULARS

No 991—The following Clause 102 of Army Circulars, dated the 1st July 1877, is declared applicable to India and published for general information —

ORDNANCE STORE REGULATIONS

Regulations for Gun powder Magazines

1 *Clause* 102—The shifting room mentioned in paragraph 44 of the Gun powder Magazine Regulations, issued with Clause 101, Army Circulars, 1874, will henceforth be designated "the examining shed"

2 The room where men change their clothes will alone be called the "shifting room"

3 The paragraphs of the Magazine Regulations abovementioned will be amended accordingly

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 992—The following additions and alterations to be made in G G O No 681 of 1877 —

TABLE No 118 (COMMISSARIAT)

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT

Section I—Miscellaneous articles

[Page 27]

After the item "Chamber-pot with cover, crockery," add "(white chinaware)"

After the item "cups, [illegible], crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

[Page 28.]

After the item "pan, close-stool, crockery," add "(white chinaware)"

Section IV—Diet and Table Requisites

[Page 29]

After the words "basin, pint, crockery," insert "(white chinaware)."

After the item "cup egg, crockery," add "(white chinaware)."

After the item "fork," add "steel, with buck-horn handles"

After the item "knife," add "steel, with buck-horn handles"

After the item "mug, pint, crockery," add "(white chinaware)"

After the item "plates, butter, small," add "(white chinaware)"

After the item "plates, crockery," add "(white chinaware), dinner size"

After the words "pot, tea, crockery," insert "white chinaware)"

After the item "salt-cellar, glass or crockery," add "(white chinaware)"

After the item "spoon, egg," add "nickel silver"

For the item "spoon, table," substitute "spoon, dessert, nickel silver"

After the item "spoon, tea," add "nickel silver"

MARCHING EQUIPMENT

Section III—Diet Requisites.

[Page 31]

After the item "forks," add "steel, with buck-horn handles"

After the item "knives," add "steel, with buck-horn handles"

After the item "plates, enamel," add "dinner size."

After the item "spoons," add "dessert, nickel silver"

NOTE—It is not intended that serviceable articles in use should be replaced, because they are not of the pattern now ordered

CLOTHING

No. 993.—With reference to G G O No 1177 of 1870, it is notified that soldiers discharged in India, as invalids or time-expired men, may be allowed to take with them a condemned cloak or great coat, if available.

EQUIPMENT

No. 994.—BRITISH CAVALRY—

To G G O No. 199 of 1877 after "Buckets, wooden, water, small," make the following entry —

Names of Articles	PROPORTION		NUMBER REQUIRED PER REGIMENT			Period of duration	Source of supply	REMARKS
	No	Per	Total	Spare	Grand Total			
Buckets, wooden, for Veterinary Infirmaries			4		4	Ditto	Ditto	These articles are to be taken on the line of march

EQUIPMENT TABLES.

No. 995.—With reference to G G O No. 806 of 1877, the following alterations are to be made to the list of accoutrements forming the clothing equipment of a regiment of British Infantry:—

For "Belts, Leather, Waist, buff, Infantry, without lockets," read *Belts, Leather, Waist, buff, Infantry, with lockets*

Opposite entry "Lockets, Union," for "Period of service, 12 years," substitute 8 *years*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 996—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major Thomas Dayrell, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for one year, four months and nine days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Major Francis Henry Conolly, Bengal Staff Corps,—medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause I of the Regulations of 1868

No 997—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M Thomson, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General with the *ex*-King of Oude, and Superintendent of Political Pensions, in G G O No 874 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 23rd April 1877, the date on which he quitted India

Colonel Thomson reported his arrival at Bombay on the 19th October 1877

No 998—With reference to G G O No 1204 of 1876, first class Apothecary J N White has been permitted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to return to India with a view to spending the residue of his furlough in this country.

No 999—The following extract from List No 19, dated 12th October 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return to duty

Major T N Walker, S C
Colonel F R Maunsell, C B, R E
Lieutenant J F Rivett-Carnac, S C
Colonel M. J Brander, S C
Sub-Conductor J Moorhead
Surgeon-Major L F Dickson, M D
Colonel W H Paget, S C
Captain W. E. Gowan, General List, Infantry
Surgeon J J Wood, M B
Lieutenant G Hildebrand R E
Major T H Lewin, S C
" W G Cubitt, V C, S C
Captain H C Marsh, S C.
Major J C Stewart, S C

Granted extensions of leave

Colonel G A St P. Fooks, S C,—3 months, medical certificate
Major L C deL Daniell, S C,—6 months, medical certificate
Major J M McNeile, R E,—4 months, private affairs
Major A K J C Mackenzie, General List, Cavalry,—6 months, medical certificate
Captain G R Grylls, S.C,—1 month, urgent private affairs
Lieutenant-Colonel W B. Thomson, S C.,—1 month, medical certificate.
Major H W Gordon, S C,—2 months, urgent private affairs.

No 1000—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Colonel C. G Arbuthnot, C B, Royal Artillery, Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Artillery in India,—Bombay, 24th October 1877
Deputy Surgeon-General A Christison, M D.,—Bombay, 24th October 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E. G. Langmore, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel L H P De H Larpent, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October 1877
Major F J Keen, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 24th October 1877
Captain M J Moore, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 10th October 1877
Lieutenant C W Monypenny, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—Bombay, 24th October.

No. 1001.—The undermentioned officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported his arrival on the date specified —

Lieutenant H. Appleton,—Bombay, 25th October 1877

PENSIONS

No. 1002—Corporal Robert Low, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery, an out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, is permitted to draw his pension (which is chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, *viz*, one shilling per diem, from the date he ceases to receive regimental pay.

No 1003—The undermentioned men declared unfit for further service by Special Invaliding Committees, are transferred to the Pension Establishment —

Serial No	Rank	Name	In what rank pension ed	Amount of pension	Circle of payment.
		No 3 (Peshawur) Mountain Battery		Rs	
	Driver Naick	Sooltan Ally	Driver Naick	7	Punjab
	Driver	Ellahee Bux	Driver	4	N W P
	„	Abdoolah	„	4	„
		1st Punjab Cavalry			
	Sowar	Allayar Khan	Sowar	4	N W P
	„	Fatteh Din	„	4	Punjab
	„	Partab Singh	„	4	„
		3rd Punjab Cavalry			
	Duffadar	Lena Sing	Duffadar	7	Punjab
	„	Shekh Motee	Sowar	4	„
	„	Fazal Ahmeot	Duffadar	7	„
	Sowar	Nizam Khan	Sowar	4	N W P
	„	Shooburn Sing	„	4	„
	„	Issur Sing	„	4	Punjab
	„	Niaz Mahomed	„	4	N W P
	„	Ummur Chund	„	4	Punjab
		2nd Punjab Infantry			
	Subadar	Janab Shah	Subadar	25	Punjab
	Havildar	Sammund Khan	Havildar	7	„
	Naick	Tara Singh	Naick	7	„
	Sepoy	Khiva Khan	Sepoy	4	„
	„	Bura	„	4	„
	„	Ganda Sing	„	4	„
	„	Jhanda Khan	„	4	„
	„	Surab	„	4	„
	„	Ghur Singh	„	4	„
		Achlu	„	4	„
		2nd Sikh Infantry			
	Havildar	Kharku	Havildar	7	Punjab
	„	Karam Din	„	7	„
	Sepoy	Atar Singh	Sepoy	4	„

No 1004.—Shahrifun, widow of the late Bubbun, Naick of the late 6th Company, 9th Battalion, Bengal Artillery, is granted 3rd class Order of Merit pay, Sepoy's rate, *viz*, Rs 1-13-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 10th June 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle

No 1005—Bukht Puree, widow of the late Subadar Cowdoo, 20th Regiment, Punjab Infantry, is admitted to the 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz*, Rs 17-5-4 per mensem, for three years, from the 8th November 1876, payable in the Punjab circle

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 1006—The services of Colonel H F Brooke, Deputy Adjutant General, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No 1007.—The services of Surgeon-Major W B Beatson, M D, Civil Surgeon, Nagpur, Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the duties of Officiating Deputy Surgeon-General, Agra circle.

No 1008—The services of Surgeon S H Browne, M D, Officiating Medical Officer, Wing 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department.

No 1009—In continuation of G G O No 960 of 1877, the services of the undermentioned officers have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, for special duty —

Major A McL Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieutenant H E Grimes, 40th Foot

Jemadar Chedda Sing, 16th Bengal Cavalry

Jemadar Jyserie Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Bhugwan Sing, 1st Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Julla, 8th Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Shaick Mehtab, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

H K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd November 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 28th October to 2nd November 1877 —

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
Bengal Staff Corps	Captain B P Hodgson	28th October 1877	Fatehgarh		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 28th October to 2nd November 1877.

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
British Military Service					Rs A P		
George Eudo Chambers (*a*)	Lieutenant	81st Foot	21st July 1877	No will found	1,157 6 4		2nd January 1878

(*a*) —*Next of kin* —*Father*—Lieutenant-Colonel Chambers, Rosewarn, Cricklroad Oxford

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secy. to the Govt. of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 5th November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 34 —With reference to G G O No. 15 of 1877, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment —

Lieutenant W L Searle, late Indian Navy, Master Attendant, Bombay, to be Superintendent of Marine

Lieutenant Searle is posted to Bombay, *vice* Commander G T Robinson, transferred to Calcutta

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 3rd November 1877

No. 487.—Mr R W L Tooze, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways

The 5th November 1877

No. 488.—The resignation of his appointment by Mr C G C Davis, Accountant 3rd grade, Public Works Department, is accepted with effect from 1st July 1877.

The 6th November 1877

No 489 —The undermentioned individuals are appointed Accountants 4th grade, on probation, and posted to the Western Rajpootana State Railway —

Mr Dhurmalingun Pillay.
„ W Bird
„ H Moses

The 7th November 1877

No 490 —Mr J G Pew, Sub-Engineer 1st grade, is retransferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to Bengal Irrigation Branch

No 492 —Mr W Causley, Sub-Engineer 3rd grade, Port Blair, is permanently promoted to Sub-Engineer 2nd grade

No. 493 —The following transfers are ordered as a temporary arrangement —

Mr S G Wood, Accountant 1st grade, from the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, to the Military Works Branch

Mr E T Anthony, Accountant 2nd grade (temporary rank), from the Military Works Branch, to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department

The 9th November 1877

No 494.—Mr D F Martin, Assistant Engineer 1st grade, Punjab Provincial Establishment, is on return from furlough transferred temporarily to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works

No 495.—The transfer of the Hon'ble L M. St Clair, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, from Central Provinces to Madras Famine Relief Works

(Public Works Department Notification No. 399, dated 12th September 1877), is cancelled

No 496—Mr A. B Thomson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Punjab Northern State Railway, is temporarily promoted to class III of the State Railway Revenue Establishment from the date of departure on furlough of Mr G E Thomas

No. 497—ERRATUM—In Notification No 480, dated 1st November 1877, *for* Major-General Sir A Taylor, K C B, R E, Chief Engineer, Military Works, *read* Lieutenant-General Sir A Taylor, K C B, R E, Deputy Inspector General of Military Works

No 498.—R V Gopal Sawmy Naidu is appointed an Accountant 4th grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore

No. 499.—The transfer of Mr J M Harman, Assistant Engineer 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, to Madras Famine Relief Works, is cancelled.

TELEGRAPH

The 7th November 1877

No 491—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr G O'Donnell, Superintendent 1st grade, retired, with effect from 31st August 1877 —

Mr W R Brooke, Superintendent 2nd grade, to Superintendent 1st grade

Mr T Blissett, Superintendent 3rd grade (Officiating 2nd grade), to 2nd grade

Mr W C Darling, Assistant Superintendent (1st grade (Officiating Superintendent 3rd grade), to Superintendent 3rd grade

A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R.E,*
Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. { Register No. 53

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 19 OF 1877.

A Bill to amend the Panjáb Laws Act, 1872

For the purpose of amending the Panjab Laws Act, 1872, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 5

1 For section 5 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (namely) —

"5 In questions regarding succession, special property of females, betrothal, marriage, divorce, dower, adoption, guardianship, minority, bastardy, family relations, wills, legacies, gifts, partitions, or any religious usage or institution, the rule of decision shall be—

Decisions in certain cases to be according to Native law

(*a*) any custom applicable to the parties concerned, which is not contrary to justice, equity or good conscience, and has not been, by this or any other enactment, altered or abolished, and has not been declared to be void by any competent authority

(*b*) the Muhammadan law, in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindú law, in cases where the parties are Hindús, except in so far as such law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to the provisions of this Act, or has been modified by any such custom as is above referred to."

2 For sections 9 to 18 (both inclusive) of the same Act, the following shall be substituted —

Substitution of new sections for Act IV of 1872, ss 9 to 18

"9 The right of pre-emption is a right of the persons hereinafter mentioned or referred to, to acquire, in the cases hereinafter specified, immoveable property in preference to all other persons It arises in respect of sales (whether under a decree or otherwise) of immoveable property and of foreclosures of rights to redeem such property

Right of pre emption

"10 Unless the existence of any custom or contract to the contrary is proved, such right shall, whether recorded in the settlement-record or not, be presumed—

Presumption as to its existence

(*a*) to exist in all village-communities, however constituted, and

(*b*) to extend to the village-site, to the houses built upon it, to all lands and shares of lands within the village-boundary, and to all transferable rights of occupancy affecting such lands

"11. The right of pre-emption shall not be presumed to exist in any town or city, or any subdivision thereof, but may be shown to exist therein, and to be exercisable therein by such persons and under such circumstances as the local custom prescribes

Its existence in towns to be proved

"12. If the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is situate within, or is a share of, a village, the right to buy or redeem such property belongs, in the absence of a custom to the contrary,

Devolution of right when property to be sold or foreclosed is situate within a village

(*a*) first, to co-sharers in the village, in order of their relationship to the vendor or mortgagor,

(*b*) secondly, if no relation of the vendor or mortgagor claims to exercise such right, to the landowners of the pattí or other sub-division of the village in which the property is situate, jointly,

(*c*) thirdly, to any member of the village-community, and

(*d*) fourthly, to the tenants (if any) with rights of occupancy in the village

Provided that when the property is land, to the trees standing on which the Government is entitled, such right belongs to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb in preference to all other persons

Where two or more persons are equally entitled to such right, the person to exercise the same shall be determined by lot

"12 A. When the property to be sold or the right to redeem which is to be foreclosed is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land, such right belongs to the co-sharers

Right when property to be sold is a share in joint undivided immoveable property other than land.

"13. When any person proposes to sell any property, or to foreclose the right to redeem any property, in respect of which any persons have a right of pre-emption, he shall give notice to the persons concerned of the price at which he is willing to sell such property, or of the amount due in respect of the mortgage, as the case may be

Notice to pre emptors

Such notice shall be given through the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property or any part thereof is situate, and shall be deemed sufficiently given if it be stuck up on the chaupál or other public place of the village, town or city in which the property is situate

"14. Any person having a right of pre-emption in respect of any property proposed to be sold, shall lose such right, unless within three months from the date of such notice he or his agent pays or tenders the price aforesaid to the person so proposing to sell

Loss of right of pre-emption

"15. When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of the right to redeem any property, any person entitled to such right may, at any time within three months after the giving of the notice required by section thirteen, pay or tender to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

Right of pre emptor on foreclosure

On completion of the purchase the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title

"16. Any person entitled to a right of pre-emption may bring a suit to enforce such right on any of the following grounds (namely) —

Suit to enforce right of pre emption

(*a*) that no due notice was given as required by section thirteen,

(*b*) that tender was made under section fourteen or section fifteen and refused,

(*c*) in the case of a sale, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith,

(*d*) in the case of a foreclosure, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged

If, in the case of a sale, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the property sold

If in the case of a foreclosure, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, and that it was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value

"17. If the Court find for the plaintiff, the decree shall specify a day on or before which the purchase-money or the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall be paid

Decree to fix time for payment

"18. If such purchase-money or amount is not paid into Court before it rises on that day, the decree shall become void, and the plaintiff shall, so far only as relates to such sale or foreclosure, lose his right of pre-emption over the property to which the decree relates."

Effect of non payment of purchase money

3. For section 35 of the same Act the following shall be substituted (namely) —

Substitution of new section for Act IV of 1872, s 35

"35. The Court of Wards may, at its discretion, take charge of, and administer, the estates of all disqualified persons, that is to say —

Jurisdiction of Court of Wards

(*a*) females deemed by the Local Government incompetent to manage their estates,

(*b*) persons who have not completed the age of eighteen years,

(*c*) idiots,

(*d*) lunatics,

(*e*) persons declared by the Local Government, incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, to manage their own estates,

(*f*) persons convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified, in the opinion of the Local Government, by vice or bad character from managing their estates,

(*g*) persons declared by the Local Government, on their own application, to be disqualified from managing their estates

Provided that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of or administer the estate of any person of any of the classes mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of this section, unless he has inherited a beneficial interest in an estate for which a settlement was made with his ancestor, or

Proviso

in respect of which he would have been entitled to be settled with, if he had been competent to make an agreement for the payment of revenue, or unless he is entitled by inheritance to an assignment of land-revenue

Further proviso

Provided also that the Court of Wards shall not take charge of, or administer any beneficial interest in, an estate in which more persons than one have a joint undivided interest, unless all such persons are so circumstanced as to be subject to the Court of Wards"

Amendment of Act IV of 1872, section 38

4 To section 38 of the same Act the following clause shall be added (namely) —

"Persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards shall not be competent to create, without the sanction of the Court, any charge upon, or interest in, such property or any part thereof"

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The objects of this Bill are four first, to make some necessary amendments in the drafting of the Panjáb Laws Act, section 5 secondly, to make like amendments in the sections of that Act relating to pre-emption and to give the Lieutenant-Governor a right of pre-emption in respect of land on which trees belonging to Government are standing thirdly, to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards to the estates of three classes of proprietors, namely, those incapable, owing to physical defects or infirmities, of managing their own estates, those convicted of a non-bailable offence and disqualified by vice or bad character from managing their estates, and those declared, on their own application, to be so disqualified The fourth and last object of the Bill is to render all persons whose property is under the superintendence of the Court of Wards incompetent to charge such property without the sanction of the Court

SIMLA, } WHITLEY STOKES
The 18th October 1877 }

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

[Third publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 20 OF 1877

A Bill to provide for the recovery in British India of wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, certain seamen and apprentices

Preamble

Whereas by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, and by the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act, 1855, section 16, it is enacted that the Board of Trade may, in manner therein mentioned, and in the name of Her Majesty, sue for and recover the wages due to, and expenses incurred in respect of, the distressed seamen and apprentices in the said sections mentioned, And whereas it is expedient to empower such persons as the Governor General in Council may think fit to sue for and recover in British India in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council, such wages and expenses, when the same are charged upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, found in British India, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Power to appoint persons to sue.

1 The Governor General in Council may, from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, authorize, either generally or specially, such persons as he thinks fit to sue for and recover, in manner in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, section 213, provided, any wages or expenses recoverable under the said sections of the said Acts in cases where such wages and expenses are, under the same sections, a charge upon any ship, or recoverable from any master, owner or other person, within the jurisdiction of any Court in British India Every person so authorized shall be entitled to sue and recover accordingly in any such Court, and shall be deemed to be a person filling a public office within the meaning of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, section 57, clause 7

Suits, &c, to be instituted in name of Secretary of State for India in Council.

2 All suits and proceedings under this Act shall be instituted and carried on in the name of the Secretary of State for India in Council

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

By the Merchant Shipping Act, 1851, section 213, and 18 & 19 Vict, c 91, section 16, provision is made for the recovery by the Board of Trade of wages due to, and expenses incurred in relieving, distressed seamen and apprentices in foreign and colonial ports These distressed seamen are in many cases Natives of India, and belong to ships which are either registered in or trade to India, and which are seldom, if ever, found within the ports of the United Kingdom In such cases the Board of Trade has considerable difficulty in recovering the sums expended When the distressed seamen are Natives of this country, these expenses are charged to the Indian revenue It is therefore desirable that the Government of India should be enabled to empower some person here to sue, in case the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country The Bill effects this object by providing that such suits may be brought in the name of the Secretary of State in Council by such persons as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, generally or specially authorize in that behalf The Bill will also enable persons so authorized to sue in all cases in which the ships or persons chargeable are found in this country, even though the Indian revenue may not be concerned

SIMLA, } WHITLEY STOKES
The 9th October 1877 }

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province.

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(*No* 37)

Special famine report for the week ending 20th October 1877

Statement No 37, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 20th October* 1877

Rain has been general throughout the Province, and heavy in the Districts of Mysore, Hassan and Kadur, which were mentioned last week as having received a lighter fall than other Districts The growing crops continue in good condition, and a very fair yield is anticipated Jowari in parts is still reported to suffer from continued wet, but much of the diseased ragi has improved All the tanks are full, and preparations for the Vaishaki or late crops are being actively made Harvesting continues, and sowing operations are general The Famine Commissioner spent the week travelling through the Chitaldrug District, and states that though there is very much land out of cultivation in the south-east and east of the District, what crops there are are fairly good, and that in the west and north-west the crops are uncommonly fine, and almost the whole land taken up A little sun is all that is required to ripen the grain He visited the Timmenhalli Tank work and was much pleased with the arrangements made and considers it a creditable and successful relief work From Kolar very good accounts have been received, and the famine area may now be considered confined to Bangalore, Túmkúr, and parts of the Kadur, Chitaldrug and Hassan Districts

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 2,950 tons, or 1,457 tons less than last week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	2,586
„ Beypore	33
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly	116
„ Sholapur	25
„ other places	190
Total	2,950

From Bangalore 1,437 tons, or 216 tons less than in the preceding week, were exported to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr	310
Bellary and Chitaldrug	174
Mysore	592
Usur (Salem District)	155
Round Bangalore	206
Total	1,437

3 Prices show a marked improvement, especially in Kolar, Bangalore, Túmkúr, Shimoga and Chitaldrug The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee —

	Maximum in lbs per rupee		Minimum in lbs per rupee	
	2nd sort rice	Ragi	2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District ..	16	21½	13	16
Kolar „ (for 7 taluks) .	18	24	11	16
Túmkúr „ (for 6 taluks)	15	21	11	16
Mysore „ (for 10 taluks) ..	11½	16	9	12
Hassan „	13	17	9	11
Kadur „	13	16	10	12
Shimoga „ .	14	22	9	12
Chitaldrug „ .	12	22	10	16

4 The number of labourers employed on civil relief works was 30,275, or 2,186 less than last week The decrease was due to 5,068 fewer persons being employed in the Kolar District, where relief is now scarcely required There was an increase of 2,871 labourers in Túmkúr and of 1,286 in Chitaldrug.

5 Under the Public Works Department, 48,213 labourers were employed, or an increase of 8,472, occurring chiefly in Bangalore and Kadur The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 labourers and upwards —

District.	Work	Number employed.
Bangalore	State Railway	16,552
	Bangalore Water-supply	985
	Bangalore Mysore Road	1,844
	Dod Súne Tank	664
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,477
Túmkúr	Nelamangala-Túmkúr Road	3,123
	Bellary Road	850
	Túmkur-Shimoga Road	767
Chitaldrug	Timmanhalli Tank	1,400
Mysore	Mysore Water-supply	2,895
Kadur	Channel from Devanur to Ker[illegible]nte Tank	1,683
	Shimoga-Arsikere Road	811
		33,051

6 The numbers fed gratuitously in relief camps amounted to 73,838, showing a decrease of 14,517, distributed as under —

	Week ending— October 13th	October 20th	Decrease	Increase.
Bangalore District	14,513	18,058	1,455	..
,, Municipality	13,306	12,570	736	
Kolar District	3,992	3,720	272	
Túmkúr ,,	24,249	19,551	4,698	
Mysore ,,	2,344	1,737	607	
,, Municipality	696	711		15
Hassan District	7,652	5,663	1,989	
Kadur ,,	981	523	458	
Shimoga ,,	1,609	1,198	411	
Chitaldrug ,,	19,115	15,107	4,308	
Total	88,757	73,838	14,934	15
		Deduct increase	15	
		Net decrease	11,919	

7 The number on civil and professional works amounts to 78 488 compared with 73,838 charitably fed The figures for last week were 72,202 and 88,757 respectively and for the week before 62,506 and 103,750 There has been an increase upon professional works and a decrease upon civil works and in gratuitous feeding, the net decrease of persons relieved on works or charity was 8,638 Employment for the people is afforded in the fields, and the wages offered for agricultural labour are good Prices continue to fall, and altogether prospects are very encouraging, and a steady decline in the numbers relieved may be reckoned upon

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Per head Rs	A	P
Bangalore District	0	9	6
,, Municipality	0	9	2
Kolar District	0	7	11
Túmkúr ,,	0	9	6
Mysore ,,	0	11	9
,, Municipality	0	6	0
Hassan District	0	12	1
Kadur ,,	0	10	1
Shimoga ,,	0	13	4
Chitaldrug ,,	0	8	0

or an average cost of 9 annas 4 pies per head compared with 9 annas 11 pies for last week.

"By Order,"

A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

BANGALORE,
27th October 1877

C E BERNARD,
Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 8TH NOVEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras the north-east monsoon continues to give good rain all down the coast, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam where the fall has been deficient, in the Ceded Districts there has been moderate and in parts of Bellary and Kurnool excessive rain, but the weather is now clearing and prospects are very good Prices continue to fall, and the numbers on relief to diminish rapidly, 363,298 are now on works and 721,882 on gratuitous relief, being 54,072 and 222,957 less than last week respectively In Mysore there has been good rain, followed by a beneficial break, the prospects of the crops are very good, the numbers on works are 83,441, and gratuitously relieved 61,147 the former is 4,953 more and the latter 12,691 less than last week In Bombay the only rainfall has been in Kaládgi, Kanara and Ratnágiri (all less than an inch), and a shower in Satara, fine weather is now general in the Deccan, and appears to have begun in the Southern Mahratta Country, prospects (except in Sind) are very good. In the Central Provinces beneficial rain has fallen in Sambalpur, none is reported elsewhere except a shower in the Upper Godávari district *kharif* prospects are good and sowings for the *rabi* vigorously progressing In Berar there has been no rain, the *kharif* promises well, and *rabi* sowings are nearly complete In Central India there has been no rain, the emigrants are returning to their homes from Goona, and though some are still coming into Neemuch from Rajputana, others are returning In Rajputana opportune rain has fallen at Ajmere, Jeypore and Ulwur, *rabi* sowings are progressing In Bengal slight rain has fallen in the Eastern districts, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore, the crops are generally good, but rain is wanted in many places In Assam the crops promise well In Burma there has been moderate rain, and the crops are flourishing In the North-Western Provinces no rain has fallen, *rabi* sowings are progressing and prices steady In the Punjab rain is reported only from Ráwalpindi, it is much wanted for the *rabi* sowings in Hissar, Umballa, Amritsar, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of Agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Nov 3rd)	77	Rice 9 19 *raggi* 14 81 *cholum* 15 2 *cumboo* 16 8 imports Chilka land rice, 130 tons, rain of 1st and 2nd scarcs low land paddy wherever it fell, 30 persons fed daily on average at Berhampore
Vizagapatam („ 5th)	4	Rice 8 0 *cholum* 9 9, *raggi* 13 3 *cumboo* 15 1 camp 200 daily, private charity 5,000 daily, more rain wanted, aspect of weather uncertain; if more rain falls fully average crop over all taluks, at the worst, supposing no rain 12 anna crop prices falling camp will close
Godavery („ „)	3 17	Rice 9 5, *cholum* 14 19 *raggi* 15 40 *cumboo* 17 17 crops generally good though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of *chama*, maize dry and *rasaugi* paddy, outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 30 inches
Kistna („ 1st)	1 68	Rice 7 50, *cholum* 11 11 *raggi* 10 83 *cumboo* 15 19, on works 2 681, camps and houses 195, village relief 7 681, crops are generally good, dry paddy *giddajonna* and maize are in ear harvest of the two latter commencing *cholum* in 4 wet paddy in 2 talukas suffering from blight at present nothing serious
Nellore („ 3rd)	4 47	Rice 7 09 *cholum* 7 21, *raggi* 9 79 *cumboo* 9 98 on civil works 6 131, Department Public Works works not reported, canal 20,929, children 3,493, camps and houses 8 424, village relief 1,926, crops fair, agriculture active
Cuddapah („ 2nd)	2 14	Rice 7 62, *cholum* 10 75 *raggi* 11 43, *cumboo* 14 50, on works 39 619, children 5,211, camps and houses 4 288 village relief 40,127, crops good, *cumboo*, *raggi* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn ¾
Bellary („ 3rd)	2 4	Rice 7 73, *cholum* 11 22, *raggi* 13 16, *cumboo* 11 08, on works 46,595 children 6 301, camps and houses 15,337, village relief 123,194 dry crops have suffered considerably from excess of rain, wet crops generally fair, *cholum*, *raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested, future prospects very good, prices falling, weather now clear
Kurnool („ „)	1 66 (average of district.)	Rice 6 75, *cholum* 8 64, *raggi* 9 56 *cumboo* 11 68 on works 82,590 children 10,051 camps 4 566, village relief 53,046, fever exceedingly prevalent and fatal, standing crops generally thriving well, early dry crops reported to continue to suffer from excessive rain and ravages of insects agricultural operations progressing, figures for Sirwell and Ramalkota estimated returns not being received
North Arcot („ 2nd)	4 53	Rice 9 0, *cholum* 9 7 *raggi* 10 8 *cumboo* 11 2 wheat 5 6 on works 38,525, children 6,140, camps and houses 12,665, village relief 84,300, crops good, harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo*, outturn poor

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
South Arcot (Nov 3rd)	3 83 (average of district)	Rice 8 77, *cholum* 10 08, *raggi* 11 78, *cumboo* 11 62, several returns of works and relief not received, on works revenue department 1,004, professional 953, children 3, camps 4 537, villages 29,503, rain general and copious, rivers in continuous flood, crops promising but damaged by floods in parts *raggi*, *cumboo* and *kar* paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ „)	3 59	Rice 6 09 *cholum* 13 02, *raggi* 14 82, *cumboo* 16 24, on works none, children none camps and houses 101, village relief 1,003, rivers full, wet crops thriving in Mannargudi and Citrapoondi some suffer from excess of water, dry crops in good condition, harvest, outturn of *kuruvai kadappu* and *kar* ½ to ¾, *cumboo*, *cholum*, *raggi* and *gingelly* ½ to
Trichinopoly („ „)	4 05 (average of district)	Rice 6 80, *cholum* [illegible], *raggi* 10 81, *cumboo* 12 06 on works 9 598, children about [illegible]00, Public Works officers returns incomplete, in camps 2,505 [illegible]lage relief 3 408, sowing in parts, *samba* transplanted, har[illegible]f *kar* *cumboo* and *raggi* continue, outturn about nine anna cr[illegible]
Madura („ „)	Highest 7 8 average 4 64	Rice 8 09 *ch*[illegible] 10 93, *cumboo* 11 24, *raggi* 10 88 on works 5,893 childre[illegible]58, in camps and houses 14,404, village relief 32 766, rainfall general, good freshes in all the rivers, several tanks have breached
Tinnevelly („ „)	3 0	Rice 10 12 *cholum* 11 55 *raggi* 10 35 *cumboo* 10 90, camps and houses 2 167, village relief 1 561 crops good
Coimbatore („ „)	2 92	Rice 9 02, *cholum* 10 18, *raggi* 12 81, *cumboo* 10 56 on works 26 571, children 896 camps and houses 49 945 village relief 13 643 crops in good condition harvest of paddy and *raggi* in parts outturn of paddy ½ to full *raggi* ⅛ to ½
Nilgiris („ „)	3 26	Rice 6 19 *cholum* 7 54 *raggi* 9 37, *cumboo* 8 97, relief works none, camps and houses 154 village relief 11, crops being damaged by excessive rain, harvest of *raggi*, *samay* and *koralı*, outturn between ½ and ¼
Salem („ 5th)	4 08	Rice 8 34, *raggi* 10 18 *cumboo* 14 20 *cholum* 8 10, on works 69,260, camps 19 480 village relief 73,080, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo*
South Canara („ 3rd)	1 62	Rice 10 13, *raggi* 11 91, first rice crop harvesting nearly completed in most parts, outturn good
Malabar („ „)	2 19	Rice 10 11, *raggi* 12, gratuitous relief 5, rain very favourable harvesting first crop nearly over, transplanting second crop continues, prospects very good
Chingleput („ ,)	1 0 (average of district)	Rice 9 07, *raggi* 13 42, *cumboo* 13 20 *cholum* 10 80, on works 2 254 children 3 041, camps and houses 8 120, village relief 61 862, crops in fair condition, *cumboo manakottai* and *kar* harvested in parts outturn moderate, *raggi* good
Madras (, 6th)	8 26	Rice, second sort 8 03, *raggi* 11 30, *cholum* 9 8, imports tons, rice 4,183, other grains 1,200
		General Remarks—General prospects good, numbers on State relief continue to diminish rapidly, total number on works 363,298, total number gratuitously relieved 721,882, exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 3rd instant 6,947¼ tons
Bombay— (Nov 7th)		
Sind		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	*Rabi* crops coming up in places, rats continue doing some mischief in Shâhbandar taluka
Hyderabad		Fever in eleven talukas cattle disease and damage by rats in Badin, small pox in Dero Mohbat, grain prices falling
Guzerat		
Ahmedabad		*Kharif* and *rabi* prospects good cholera cases eleven, deaths seven
Panch Mahâls		Days hot, rain wanted, especially to destroy insects which have reappeared
Kaira		Crops well, cholera decreasing in Mehmadabad, it has almost disappeared
Surat		No change
Broach	*Nil*	Crops as before, slight fever, cholera cases five, deaths three in one village
Khandesh and Nasik		
Khandesh	*Nil*	*Kharif* reaping progressing *rabi* crops about three inches high, six deaths from cholera, cattle disease in places
Nasik		No change
Konkan		
Tanna	*Nil*	Early crops reaped, cholera decreased in Umbargâm peta, fever increased
Colâba (Nov 5th)	*Nil*	Small pox at Alibag, weather good, harvesting of rice crops progressing
Ratnagiri (Oct 30th)	69	Total rainfall 91 01, crops good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*concluded*		
Deccan		
Poona	*Nil*	Seven deaths from cholera in Junnar, *rabi* sowing almost completed, health and weather good
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Bajri* harvesting and *rabi* sowing progressing, 22 deaths from cholera
Sholapur	*Nil*	Cold nights begun
Satara	From 03 to 06 in 3 talukas	Prospects good, *kharif* crops being harvested, sowing of *rabi* continues, 47 deaths from cholera
Southern Mahratta Country		
Belgaum		Rain ceased throughout district, crops improving
Dharwar	*Nil*	Cold weather set in, crops generally excellent, slight injury by rain in a few places, *rabi* sowing in progress, and in south nearly finished, harvest of *kharif* and early rice commenced, fever increased by change of weather
Kanara	41 at Karwar	Total rainfall 80 48, 30 deaths from cholera
Kaladgi	42 average of district nearly 1 0	Total rainfall 27 69, fall general, state of crops as before, break in weather expected
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory		
Rájkot		Weather hot *rabi* crops thriving, health good
Wadhwán	*Nil*	Cotton promising, other crops and health same as before
Baroda		Cholera continues in city, but is abating, cases 12, deaths 3
		General Remarks—The improvement in the general situation continues, dry weather appears to have fairly begun in the Southern Mahratta Country, prospects in Sind unchanged
Bengal— (Nov 7th)		
Chittagong	21	
Noakholly	*Nil*	Health good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	64	
Hill Tipperah	11	
Backergunge	52	Health good
Furreedpore	*Nil*, 38 in Madaree pore	
Dacca	09	Cholera still prevails
Tipperah	68	
Mymensingh	06	
24 Pergunnahs	02	Health good
Jessore	*Nil*	
Nuddea	*Nil*	Much sickness
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Much sickness in places, elsewhere health good
Pubna	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent in Pubna town, and cholera in Serajgunj
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Few cases of cholera
Bogra	50	Fever and cholera in places
Dinagepore	Return not received	Much sickness
Rungpore	*Nil*	Health good
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Health good
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Health bad, cattle disease prevalent
Darjeeling	*Nil*	
Midnapore	*Nil*	
Howrah	20	
Hooghly	*Nil*	Fever prevalent
Burdwan	*Nil*	Fever still prevalent, cholera in places
Bankoora	Slight rain in places	
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	
Mongyr	*Nil*	
Purneah	*Nil*	
Maldah	*Nil*	Fever very prevalent
Durbhunga	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	
Sarun	*Nil*	Health good
Chumparun	*Nil*	
Patna	*Nil*	
Gya	08	
Shahabad	*Nil*	Health good
Hazaribágh	10	
Lohardugga	99	
Manbhoom	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom	66	District healthy
Balasore	11	Health good
Cuttack	45	
Pooree	30	Cattle disease reported
		General Remarks—Slight rain in East Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpore and few other places, crops generally good, but rain wanted in most places, especially in Pooree and Backergunge rice harvest will be rather short in Furreedpore and parts of Midnapore and Jessore, and poor in parts of the Patna and Chota Nagpore divisions

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
N-W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov 6th)		No change
Allahabad (, ,)		
Lucknow (, 7th)		
Jhansi (,)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable, prices steady
Agra (, 6th)		Weather close and oppressive, *rabi* sowings progressing, prices steady, cholera almost disappeared
Bareilly („ 7th)		*Rabi* sowings nearly completed
Partabgarh („ 5th)		Field work going on prospects good
		General Remarks—No change since last report, weather fine, *rabi* sowings progressing and prices steady
Punjab— (Nov 7th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings progressing
Hissar	*Nil*	Rain much needed for *rabi* sowings, prices of food grains improved slightly in Hissar and Sirsa, exportation ceased for present, forage scarce and cattle dying, health good
Umballa	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings stopped for want of rain, health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Crops and health good
Amritsar	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings delayed health good
Lahore	*Nil*	Crop prospects unchanged, but rain much needed for *rabi* sowings, health good
Rawalpindi	2	Prospects good health fair
Mooltan	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings still in progress, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings on *daman* lands delayed in consequence, health good
Peshawar	*Nil*	Slight fever prevailing, no other changes
		General Remarks—Slight rain during the week at Rawalpindi only, *rabi* sowings progressing in most districts, but delayed in some for want of rain, health generally good
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Nov 2nd)	01	Rain favourable to crops, health good, prices steady
Upper Godávari (Nov 3rd)	02	*Jowar* doing well, cholera disappeared, prices falling
Bilaspur		Weather close, prospects favourable, fever prevalent, prices rising
Raipur		Weather cool prospects favourable, fever prevalent
Balaghat		Prospects favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Chhindwara		Prospects favourable, cholera reported, fever prevalent, prices steady
Chanda		*Rabi* sowings continue, prospects of crops favourable, fever prevalent
Betul		Prospects favourable, prices stationary
Bhandara		Early rice crops nearly reaped, *jowar* flourishing, *rabi* sowings progressing, prices easy
Nágpur (Nov 4th)		Prospects very favourable, health good prices falling
Wardha		Prospects excellent, cotton picking commenced
Nimar (Nov 5th)		Weather fine, unusually hot
Hoshangabad		Cool and pleasant prospects good, prices easy, sowings continue
Jubbulpore		Prospects good, prices easy, fever prevalent
Saugor (Nov 6th)		Cholera abating prices stationary
Seoni		*Kharif* threshing continues, *rabi* sowings progressing vigorously, prices stationary
Mandla		Prospects favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever continues
Damoh	-	Prospects good, prices easy, weather seasonable
		General Remarks—*Kharif* prospects on the whole good, *rabi* sowings being vigorously pushed on
British Burma—		
(Nov 7th)		
Arrakan Division—	90 in Akyab	Public health good, late rains very beneficial, abundant crops expected in all parts of the division
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	4	Crops of previous sowing reported to be in a flourishing condition, two thirds of crops of subsequent planting in the Hmawbee sub division said to have been destroyed by the second rise of the Hline river, public health good very little change in the prices of food and grain, total rainfall 98 7 inches
Thonkwa	Slight rainfall	Health good, slight cattle disease in Phyapoon township, crops good, reaping commenced in some places
Bassein	68	Health good total rainfall 133 2 inches crops promise well
Henzada	1 15 during week ending 3rd instant, 2 90 in Myanoung and 2 60 in Mongyee during week ending 27th ultimo	Total rainfall in Henzada 76 31 in Myanoung 48 30, in Mongyee 59 70 inches, public health good, crop prospects favourable, crops replanted progressing

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma— *concluded*		
Prome	48	Four deaths from cholera in Prome 2 in Shwedoung 5 in Mahathaman 42 in Poungday sub division during last fortnight, total rainfall 52 21 inches, crops flourishing
Thayetmyo	1 12	Public health good, harvest prospects good, total rainfall 61 76 inches
Tenasserim Division—	*Nil* in Amherst	Slight cholera in the Tounghoo and Meiguu districts, also a few cases in Moulmein town otherwise public health fair, prospects of late planted paddy in Amherst district unfavourable
Shwegyeen	59	Crops progressing
Tounghoo	2 47	Crops doing well
Tavoy	1 25 during fortnight ending 31st ultimo	Health good, crops promising
Meiguu	1 63 during week ending 27th	Rice replanted in Tenasserim township doing well, but a small portion has been destroyed by insects, in two other townships 310 acres also destroyed by insects *General Remarks*—Condition of crops generally most flourishing late rains have done much good, price of rice fallen to ordinary rate
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov 7th)		Days clear and dry mornings and evenings cold, fogs over river in morning prospect of crops favourable
Sylhet („ „)	03	Weather close prospect of crops good, reaping is commenced in places, cholera continues
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Nov 7th)	3 19 in Bangalore 2 05 in Mysore, 1 41 in Coorg	Crop prospects and health generally good, favourable break in weather ordinary rice sells at Bangalore at 11 to 11½ lbs and *ragi* 19 to 20 lbs per rupee for week ending 27th October on civil works 31,167 on professional department works 52,274, and gratuitously relieved 61,117
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (Nov 7th)	*Nil*	*Khurif* in good condition, *rabi* sowings completed in most parts
Central India—		
(Nov 6th)		
Indore Rutlam Baghelkhand Neemuch		Health and prospects good
		Thirteen hundred and eighty emigrants from Rajputana since Saturday 240 returning to Rajputana
Goona		Six hundred and eighty three emigrants to Gwalior and 359 to Bhopal since 3rd, cholera still hangs about
Gwalior		No report
Rajputana—		
Marwar (Nov 4th)		Water in tanks has begun to fail, health good, *rabi* sowings in progress, weather close and warm, with clouds
Harowtee („ 5th)		*Rabi* sowings well advanced prospects good
Jhallawar („ 1st)		Weather bright and mild, more rain for *rabi* sowings required in parts
Ajmere („ 7th)	7	Rain most opportune for *rabi* sowings, health good
Jeypore („ 6th)	22, showers on 5th and 6th, still raining	Partial rain, sowings progressing
Ulwur („ 7th)	16	

On page 2712 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 27th ultimo, in the rainfall column opposite Bassein in British Burma for "2 68" read "2 68" and opposite Prome for "total rainfall 38 04" read "38 04"

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. Register No 33

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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Postage	3	0	0
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight

E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 6th November 1877

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Wednesday and Thursday, the 14th and 15th instant, on account of the Hindu festival "Juggodhattree Poojah"

By order of the Directors,

W D CRUICKSHANK,

Offg Secretary & Treasurer

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 30th October 1877

Mr R Wehlisch, Mathematical Instrument Maker to Government, has been granted twenty-two days' subsidiary leave preparatory to furlough to Europe, under Section 24(*a*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th September 1877

The 2nd November 1877

Mr C Tapsell, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No 1 Topographical Survey, is granted privilege leave (under medical certificate) for two months and ten days, under Supplement F, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 1st November 1877

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl*,

Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Camp Ajmere, the 31st October 1877

No. $\frac{2608}{2043}$ G.—Colonel T E Gordon, C S I, Commandant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, is

granted privilege leave of absence from the 18th to the 30th November 1877, both days inclusive

By Order,
H M DURAND,
1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency, the 2nd November 1877

No 1399—ERRATUM—In Notification No 1344, dated 19th October 1877, for "September," read "August"

No 1400—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 2805G, dated 5th October 1877, Surgeon J F Ferguson received medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Western Malwa Political Agency, from Surgeon R Caldecott on the afternoon of the 2nd August 1877

With reference to the above, Surgeon R Caldecott resumed medical charge of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Western Malwa Political Agency, from Surgeon J F Ferguson, on the forenoon of the 22nd October 1877

The 5th November 1877

No 1403—With reference to Notification No 1167, dated 11th September 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel C F Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, is appointed to hold charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Major E Temple

No 1405—With reference to Notification No 1403, dated 5th instant, Lieutenant-Colonel C F Keays, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, received charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Major E Temple on the forenoon of the 17th September 1877

By Order,
F H MAITLAND, *Captain*,
2nd Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl for Central India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 30th October 1877

No. 103—With the approval of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr F C Murray, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed Officiating Executive Engineer of the Jullundur Division, Military Works, with effect from 9th September 1877, *vice* Mr J W Wright, Executive Engineer, transferred temporarily to Umballa owing to the departure of the Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, to Madras Famine Works

The 31st October 1877

No 104—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 467, dated 24th October 1877, Mr J Hopkins, Examiner of Accounts, made over, and Mr F Barnes, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, on the forenoon of 9th October 1877

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E*,
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Division of Superintendence

Meerut, the 2nd November 1877

No 71—Leave on medical certificate for four months is granted to Syud Mudud Hoosein, Overseer, 1st Grade, Meerut Division, Military Works, with effect from the 12th September 1877, or such subsequent date as he may wish to avail himself of the same

This cancels the privilege leave for one month granted in Notification No 56, dated 25th September 1877

The 5th November 1877

No 72—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No 97 of 28th September 1877, Lieutenant A L Mein, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported himself to the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877, and was ordered to proceed to the Bareilly Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 26th instant

A PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Meerut Divn of Superintendence, Mily Works

Oudh Command

Lucknow, the 3rd November 1877

No 77—Mr E LeMesurier, Executive Engineer, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 68 of 6th ultimo on the afternoon of the 31st October 1877, and took over charge of the Fyzabad Division, Military Works, from Mr Baker on the forenoon of the following day The unexpired portion of his seven days' leave is hereby cancelled

No 78—Lieutenant R M Hyslop, R E, having been relieved of charge of the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of the 31st October, left for Bombay on the forenoon of the 1st current

J J HUME, *Colonel*,
Supdg Engr, Oudh Command, Mily Works

Rawul Pindi Command

Rawul Pindi, the 29th October 1877

No 2544—Mr F H Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, availed himself of the two months' privilege leave granted him per Notification No 2013, dated 3rd September 1877, on the forenoon of the 26th September 1877

No 2545—Mr F H. Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Peshawur Division, Military Works, returned from the privilege leave granted him per Notification No 2013 dated 3rd September 1877, on the 27th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled, and he is posted to the 1st Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works

J H CROWDY, *Capt, R E*,
In charge of Supdg Engr's Office, Rawul Pindi Command, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATION

Darjeeling, the 31st October 1877

No. 72.—Mr E Byrne, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Northern Bengal to the Tirhoot State Railway

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 1st November 1877

No 73—Bábú Chandan Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the forenoon of 26th October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division to which he is transferred

No 74—Privilege leave for three months, which was granted to Mr J Durrand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, in this Office Notification No 65, dated 9th October 1877, is hereby cancelled

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in Chief

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 1st November 1877

No 235—Azeezoodeen, Overseer, 2nd Grade, returned from the leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 144, dated 25th June 1877, on the afternoon of the 13th October 1877

The 3rd November 1877

No 236—The following transfer and posting have been made by Superintending Engineers —

The transfer of Mr F W Daly, Overseer, 2nd Grade, from the Sutlej Bridge to the Shujabad Division, is cancelled

Sergeant W H Mills, Overseer, 1st Grade, to the Sehwan Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 1st November 1877

No. 6.—Baboo Bishishur Nath, appointed Pay Master on the Punjab Northern State Railway, with the rank of Assistant Examiner, 3rd Grade, in Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 453, dated 13th October 1877, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 30th idem

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E,*
Manager

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 5th November 1877

No. 56—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 432, dated 3rd ultimo, Baboo Kullian Singh, Accountant, 1th Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts on the forenoon of the 2nd instant

No 57—Mr R B Hawkins, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 30th ultimo

G F MATHEW,
for *Manager*

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 1st November 1877

No 25—Baboo Mohomed Dhoomun Khan, Accountant, 1th Grade, was transferred on the forenoon of 1st September last from the Central Office of Accounts to the 3nd Division of this Railway

The 3rd November 1877

No 26—Mr P C Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), Instructor of Apprentice Overseers, is granted six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 6th instant, or such date as he may avail himself of it

The 6th November 1877

No 27—With reference to the Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No 29 of 29th ultimo, Mr H H Graham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined this Railway on the forenoon of the 6th September last, and is posted to 2nd Division

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered at 1s 8d per Rupee Mint Valuation	Certificates issued for Bullion: On General Treasury	Certificates issued for Bullion: On Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department
187	Rs			lbs	lbs	Rs
Oct 30	7 [illegible] 783	[illegible]	2,26 7 8	109 [illegible]	66 91 112	47 91 187
31	[illegible] 010	[illegible]	[illegible] 113	[illegible] 814	10 [illegible] 6	1 14 011
Nov 1	[illegible] 1 4	[illegible]	[illegible] 11 67	[illegible] 186	100 10 1 0	78 1 7
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 98	[illegible] 75 [illegible] 4	1 0 10 1 1	47 18 771
3	14 8 4 0	[illegible] 1	[illegible]	[illegible] 4 130	1 11 0 130	11 10 013
	1 [illegible] 026	1 15 [illegible]	1 90 [illegible]	1 [illegible] 030	1 0 8 014	11 6 139

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 6th Nov 1877

J F TINNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 8th November 1877 Rs 75,32,908-15-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
9th Nov 1877

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October 1877

PARTICULARS	4 PER CENT LOANS								4½ PER CENT LOAN			5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54	Of 1854-55	Of 1858-59	Of 1859-60	Of 1859-60	Of 1862-63	Of 1864-65	Transfer of 1865	Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1872	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1866-67	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1858-60	10 years Repayable June 1877	15 years Repayable June 1882	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 15th October 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 08 30 300	1 13 87 000	1 75 68 600	42 19 100	2 97 000	3 03 75 000	60 300	4,57 50 000	5 02,000	33 03 000	13 87 16 239
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October 1877						3 000	1 00 000	3 900								1 06 900
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October 1877								500			500		4 000			5 000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October 1877						2 37 000		63 500	1 000	3 000	61 000		20 500		2 000	3 83 000
	55 600	33 173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 08,65 300	1 14 87 000	1 76 36 600	42 19 100	3 00 000	3 04 36,000	60 300	4,57 74,000	5 02 000	33 05 000	13 92,11 139
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers						35 000		28 000			12 000		20 500		2 000	97 500
Balance on 31st October 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14 46 720	30 67 000	2 08 30 300	1 14 87 000	1 76 08 600	42,19 100	3 00 000	3 04,24,500	60 300	4,57 54,000	5 02 000	33 03,000	13 91 13 639

NOTE —From 9th June 1877 to 31st Augt 1877 enfaced from India 2,513 lakhs re-transferred from London 2 513 lakhs
" 1st Sept 1877 to 15th Sept " 17 " 1
" 16th " " to 30th " 9 " 2
" 1st Oct " to 15th Oct " 5 " 1
" 16th " to 31st " 5 " 1
2 579 lakhs 2 523 lakhs
2 523
Balance against India 56

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 1st November 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th November 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,08,71,676	15	1
Reserve Fund	18,99,355	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	48,29,028	3	9
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs 82,82,250 12 6)	1,69,40,806	7	11	Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	42,62,164	8	8
Public Deposits at Branches (Rs 86,58,555 11 5)				Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,38,59,731	10	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,00 74,055	4	4	Balances with other Banks	9,98,185	3	7
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,93,321	10	3	Dead Stock	10,01,689	3	3
Sundries	10 97,324	7	10	Stamps	8,049	3	0
				Sundries	2,75,819	8	7
					3,61,06,744	8	0
				Rs A P			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,17,14 946 7 6	2,41,98,518	6	4
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,24,83,571 14 10			
RUPEES	6 03 [illegible]62 14	4		RUPEES	6,03,04,862	14	4

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta 8th Nov 1877

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Accte & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK
Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value Rs	Name of Claimant
80	B 55—48690		50	Mr E Reardon, Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value Rs	Name of Claimant
171	B 40—79765		5	P Sashappier, Dindigul
172	B 49—77026		10	M Soob Row, French Rocks
	B 42—69588		20	
173	B 46—00864		5	Seetaramiah, Muddenpully
174	B 40—65799		5	Narasimma Chairy, Bangalore
175	B 52—85184		10	Sampagoda Subharam, South Canara
	B 50—70056		100	
176	B 54—18864		20	C Chakravarthy Aucharry, Chellambaram
177	B 39—25368		5	Venkoba Row, Villupuram
178	B 53—38030		10	Mr J Hanson, Cuddapah
179	B 44—14646		100	Emmam Bup, Peshawar
156	B 58—11772		100	Mr H F Peters, Amutty
49	B 54—32524 to —32554	wrongly joined	20	T Yagappa Chetty, Madras
50	B 39—02295 to —02296	ditto	5	A Ramasawmy Iyer, Madras

FORT ST GEORGE —Acctt Genl's Office,
The 29th October 1877

G W CLINE, LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Lahore Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
105	E 7—88021	5	Nehal Chand, Bhugwanpora, *via* Lahore
	" —88023	5	
116	E 7—15244	5	Cashmeri Mal, Simla
117	E 15—11855	50	Baboo Sarudra Deva Mozumdar, Kussowlie
120	E 2—29965	500	Major W Jeffreys, R E, Naini Tal

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 3rd November 1877

J W McNAIR,
Asstt to Acctt Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
292	L 28—55681	5	Mr W H Tobin
293	L 83—09043	100	Babu Kally Das Deb
	O 7—77871	10	
294	L 94—53612	100	The Manager, New Beerbhoom Coal Company, Limited Assensole
	„ —53613	100	
297	L 83—95393	100	Mr F Dunup deDombal
298	L 92—10405	50	Babu Hury Nath Sing
299	L 76—35508	10	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Oudh
300	L 84—56241	100	The Sub Inspector of Lal Bazar Police, Calcutta
301	L 94—53612	100	The Assistant Inspector General, Government Railway Police,
	„ —53613	100	Lower Provinces Howrah

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
188	L 35—64236	10	Babu Amrito Lal Das
	L 43—62797		
190	A 69—86093	10	Babu Krisna L[illegible] Mullick
	—51912		
	L 60—15204	10	
	„ —15205		
191	L 24—45319	5	Babu Manick [illegible]nd
	„ —45315		
192	L 15—48387	5	Manohur
	„ —24806		
193	L 16—31440	5	Babu Komola Churn Mukerjee
	„ —31439		
194	O 3—84871	20	Babu Behari Lal Nath
	„ —84873		
195	L 98—57860	10	Babu Parbutty Churn Bysack
	L 96—91334		
196	A 44—59669	20	Babu Oopendro Kristo Bose
	„ —59668		
302	L 94—24816	100	Rhoda Sing
303	L 92—20306	50	Babu Tareeni Churn De
	„ —20305	50	
304	L 61—71535	10	Babu Sreeram Chunder Roy
305	L 84—72644	100	Mrs S Owen
306	L 22—43942	5	Babu Rajendra Nath Newgee
307	L 27—17010	5	Babu Hridoy Nath Sircar
308	L 83—94216	100	Babu Shoshee Bhoosan Shaw,
309	L 95—92049	10	The Post Master General, Punjab
310	O 2—57626	10	Babu Brojo Nath Moohury
	O 8—33075		
311	O 3—05048	20	Babu Mohim Chunder Das
312	L 83—24549	100	Babu Behari Lal Pundit
	„ —24550	100	
313	O 6—54286	10	Captain W Hopkinson
	O 7—35611	10	
	O 8—34872	10	
314	L 25—98009	5	Babu Shama Churn Das
315	L 27—45641	5	Babu Roma Nath Chatterjee

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.,
The 9th Nov 1877

R E HAMILTON
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
37	D 6—88547	10	Fakir Chand Bharaich
38	D 5—98154	20	Sergeant W Hackett Chakrata

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
67	D 4—77327	50	Dabi Dass Bhawani Dass Agra
68	D 4—76556	50	Madhorao Chandra, Dewas
	„ —76557	50	
69	D 4—78903	50	Lieutenant C E W Dandridge Faizabad
70	D 14—00656	20	Messrs Begg Dunlop & Co, Calcutta
71	L 47—30269	20	Kedar Nath Mitter, Bankipur
23	D 6—92671 wrongly	10	The Agent, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
	„ —92670 joined		Calcutta

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 1st November 1877

T H S BIDDULPH
Asstt Accts Genl in charge of Paper Currency Office

Bombay Circle.

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No. 1877	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
H168	M21—95696	10	Mr Wágjeebhoy Metabhoy, Mámlatdár, Amod
H169	M25—40356	100	Mr D J S Meneses, Bhosawal
H170	M22—62651	20	Mr Gangadhar Bálkrishna Gadray, Gulámbábás Mill, Surat
M103	„ —51705 „ —51706	20	Mr Joseph Lee, Sholapur
M104	M27—78918 „ —78919	10	Mr W Simpson No 4 Hornby Row Bombay
M105	M 29 —27308 M 28 61861	10	Mr Janardhan Rámchandrajee, University Registrar's Office Bombay
M106	C 89 76869 C 91—76729	10	Sheik Adam Essoobhoy, Bazár Gate Street, Bombay

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dept , *The 6th November 1877*

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner

Report of a Deserter from the 73rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Subathu, this 31st day of October 1877

Number, Rank and Name,—No 60 Pte —296 Private James Hodgson
Age,—25 years 8 months
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches
Color of—Complexion fresh hair, light eyes grey
Date of Desertion,—23rd October
Place of Desertion —Camp Dhurrumpore near Dagshai
Date of Enlistment 5th July 1871
At what Place Enlisted,—Preston, Lancashire
Parish and County in which Born,—Lancaster in the County of Lancaster
Marks —*Nil*
Trade —Laborer
Coat or Jacket — } Regimental Clothing and Kit complete
Waistcoat —
Breeches or Trowsers
REMARKS —*Nil*
Under 4 years service

J W BARNES, *Lieut -Col*,
Comdg 73rd Regt of Foot

NOTICE

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAI DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@ „	2	12	0	„
23 „	@ „	2	14	0	„
24 „	@ „	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 „	@ „	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@ „	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests
The 1st June 1877

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 1st November 1877

With effect from the 1st December 1877, the sender of a parcel may, at the time of posting, state the value of its contents in view to the amount being realized from the addressee and paid to him (the sender)

2 "Value payable" parcels may be posted only in disbursing offices (printed in capital type in the list of post offices contained in the postal guide) there is no restriction as to the office of address except in the case of a few vernacular offices to which "value payable" parcels cannot be forwarded

3 The senders of "value payable" parcels will be responsible for the proper packing and protection of such articles contained in them as may be liable to damage The parcels will not be received unless the conditions respecting packing and sealing prescribed in paragraph 14, page 4 of the postal guide of 1st September 1877, are fully complied with

4 The commission chargeable on payment to the sender of the value of the contents of a parcel will be as follows —

	Rs	A
If the value does not exceed Rs 10	0	4
If it exceeds Rs 10 and does not exceed Rs 25	0	8
„ „ 25 „ „ „ 50	1	0
„ „ 50 „ „ „ 75	1	8
„ „ 75 „ „ „ 100	2	0

and 2 rupees for every additional 100 rupees or fraction thereof

5 The commission will be deducted from the amount of the value when payment is made to the sender If a parcel is refused by the addressee, or from any cause is not delivered, payment of the value will not be made to the sender, and no claim will be made upon him except for any unpaid postage which may have been originally due

6 Postage will be chargeable on "value payable" parcels at the same rates as are chargeable on ordinary parcels, and it may be prepaid or otherwise at the option of the sender

The limit of weight (2,000 tolas) as well as the conditions respecting size prescribed in the postal guide for ordinary banghy parcels will be applicable to "value payable" parcels

7 The value of the contents of "value payable" parcels together with any postage due must be paid by the addressees before they are delivered

8 The payments to the senders will be made within one month from the date of delivery

9 "Value payable" parcels will be received at the window of the post office during the hours fixed for receiving ordinary parcels, which with a few exceptions are from 7 to 8 A M, and from noon to 5 P M They will not be received at all on Sundays, and they must be posted at least one hour before the time fixed for closing the mail with which they are to be despatched otherwise they will be detained till the next despatch is made.

10 "Value payable" parcels when presented at the post office window should be accompanied by a memorandum containing the following particulars, *viz* —

Name and address of the sender in full
Name and address of the addressee in full
Value of the contents recoverable from the addressee
Date of posting

A description of the contents need not be given, on the contrary it is advisible that no description should be given Receipts will be given to the sender for "value payable" parcels posted by them

11 Intimation of the arrival of a "value payable" parcel will be sent to the addressee, and on his presenting at the post office, either personally or by messenger, the receipt at foot of the intimation duly signed, and tendering the amount of the value of the contents, together with any postage that may be due, the parcel will be delivered The parcel should be carefully examined by the addressee or his messenger before it is received, and if there be any appearance of tampering, it should be brought to the notice of the post master, in whose presence, if necessary, it may be opened

12 When information of the realization of the value of the contents of a "value payable" parcel reaches the despatching post office, written intimation will be given to the sender, a date being mentioned therein on or after which payment will be made on his application In making application for payment the sender must produce the receipt originally given to him for the parcel and relinquish it with the acknowledgment at foot duly signed, and (if the amount exceeds the limit fixed by the stamp law for the time being) with a one anna bill stamp affixed thereto

13 Forward postage will not be charged when "value payable" parcels are re-directed from one post office to another

14 The system of "value payable" parcels will shortly be extended to "overland parcels" booked in London for delivery in India, under detailed conditions which will be made known at the London Parcel Offices The contents of such parcels must be declared for Custom House purposes The value payable will be limited to £10, and it will be realised from the Indian addressee at the rate of exchange current in Bombay on the day of the arrival of the invoice

A M MONTEATH,
Dir Genl. of the Post Office of India

The 12th October 1877

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets

The present rates are —

	Parcels (Closed Covers)	Packets (Open Covers)
	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 10 tolas		1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ..	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting in extra postage fee of 1 anna

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877

The 1st November 1877

Notice is hereby given that an arrangement has been concluded for the exchange of parcels between India and the Straits Settlement

On and after the *1st December 1877*, parcels can be sent to places in the Straits Settlement under the rates and conditions given for that Settlement in the following revised set of rules, which, from the above-mentioned date, will supersede those issued under the Notification by the Financial Department, No 2887, dated 15th September 1876 —

Overland Parcel Post

(1).—Parcels are received at any Post Office in India (including Aden) under the conditions and rates of charge mentioned below for transmission to the following countries, *viz* —

COUNTRIES	Rate of charge per lb or fraction thereof Pre payment compulsory	Remarks respecting special conditions &c, applicable to particular countries
	Annas	
The United Kingdom	8	The pre payment carries the parcel as far as London, any additional charge which may become due on account of British custom duty or carriage beyond London being realized from the addressee Parcels must not exceed £50 in value Any parcel which on examination of the declaration at Bombay may be found to exceed this value will, instead of being forwarded by the Overland Parcel Post, be transferred to the Bombay Agency of the P & O S N Company for transmission independently of the Post Office and subject to such regulations and charges on delivery as may be applicable thereto under the Company s regulations (NOTE —The Company s present charge is an *ad valorem* rate of 2 per cent., which does not include Marine or other Insurance) The attention of the public is invited to the fact that the British Post Office has no connection with the Overland Parcel Post, all arrangements out of India are made by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company and enquiries proceeding from the United Kingdom should be addressed to that Company's Office, 122, Leadenhall Street, London E C The rules governing the despatch of parcels from the United Kingdom to India are, however, published in the British Postal Guide and exhibited in every British Post Office Persons in India ordering goods to be sent out by parcel post may refer the sender to the above means of information about the transmission of parcels

COUNTRIES	Rate of charge per lb or fraction thereof Pre payment compulsory	Remarks respecting special conditions &c , applicable to particular countries
Ceylon	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to the destination Should any custom duty become due, the amount will be charged on delivery Parcels must not contain any jewellery The route is *vid* Tuticorin for Southern India and *vid* Bombay for other parts of India see Rule (1)
The Straits, *i e*,— Singapore Penang Malacca	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to destination The ports of destination are free ports so that no custom duty will be chargeable therein The routes are by opium steamers (Jardine Matheson, and Apcar), monthly through *Calcutta* to Singapore by B I S N Company fortnightly through *Calcutta* or *Madras* to Singapore Penang and Malacca and by P and O S N Company fortnightly through Bombay to Singapore and Penang see rule (4)
Germany Austria Hungary	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to destination Should any custom duty become due the amount will be charged on delivery See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss
Denmark	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty should any become due See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss
Sweden Norway Switzerland	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty should any become due *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss
France The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	8	The pre payment carries the parcel to the limit of German conveyance, a separate charge being made on delivery for conveyance beyond the German frontier as well as for custom duty, should any become due *From Rule 3 it will be seen that there must be also a second or duplicate declaration of contents and value, and that the second or duplicate declaration should contain a statement of the weight (lbs and ozs or tolas) of the contents, and should if possible be written in the French language* See also Rule 9 respecting compensation for damage or loss

(2) —Every parcel should be securely packed in a close cover or case, and should bear the name and address of the person in the United Kingdom or foreign country for whom it is intended Parcels containing valuables should be sealed

N B —The public are specially warned against the use of flimsy covers for articles transmitted by the Parcel Post Heavy articles are sometimes sent with only paper covering insecurely tied with string, friction in transit detaches this cover, and damage and loss ensue A covering of stout cloth or wax cloth, sewn at the edges, is recommended, but if the contents are liable to suffer from pressure, boxes of wood or tin should be used

(3) —Every parcel should be accompanied by a separate paper headed with the address of the parcel and containing a *declaration of its contents and value* under the signature of the sender Below the signature the address of the sender should be given

For the parcels addressed to—

The United Kingdom Ceylon Straits Germany Austria-Hungary Denmark	Only one declaration as above described is required
Sweden Norway Switzerland	A second or duplicate declaration is also required
France The Netherlands (Holland) Belgium	A second or duplicate declaration is also required, and the sender is requested to enter in the declaration a statement of the weight (lbs and ozs or tolas) of the contents, and to write the second or duplicate declaration, if possible, *in the French language* Should he be unable to do so, the Bombay Post Office will attach to the second or duplicate English declaration a French rendering thereof, but the sender is warned of the delay which may result from this

It is not deemed necessary to require exact adherence to any particular form of declaration, but the following specimen form may be useful to the senders of parcels —

Specimen form of declaration

Address of Parcel

THOMAS B SMITH,

114, Piccadilly,

LONDON

CONTENTS—

	Value £	s	d
1 Piece Puttoo Cloth	2	0	0
1 Rampore Chudder	2	10	0
TOTAL	4	10	0

I declare the above to be a true statement of the contents and value

(Sd) A R ROBINSON,

Amritsar

N B — Declarations for parcels intended for France the Netherlands or Belgium should in addition to the above contain a statement of the weight (lbs and ozs or tolas) of the contents This may conveniently be done by adding the words weight —lbs ozs underneath the total value and the words 'and weight at the end of the sentence containing the declaration

(4) —The parcel so addressed and the separate paper or papers above referred to should then be enclosed in a *substantial outer cover* This outer cover should be superscribed and addressed as follows —

If addressed to Ceylon

Overland Parcel Post | Postage stamps to be affixed

To
The Post Master,
Tuticorin or Bombay *

or

If addressed to the Straits

Overland Parcel Post | Postage stamps to be affixed

To
The Post Master,
Calcutta or Madras or Bombay †

or

If addressed to any other country

Overland Parcel Post | Postage stamps to be affixed

To
The Post Master Bombay

* *N B* —The address should be to Tuticorin if posted in Southern India and to Bombay if posted in other parts of India

† *N B* —The address to Calcutta or Madras or Bombay should be according to the locality of Posting

The outer cover must contain one parcel only if more than one parcel be sent by the same sender such parcel should be sent separately

(5) —The parcel so made up must be *fully pre-paid by means of postage stamps at the rate of* 8 *annas* per lb (40 tolas) or fraction of a lb, care being taken that the stamps adhere firmly to the cover

(6) —The parcel so made up must not exceed 50 lbs (25 seers) in weight, or two feet in length by 1 foot in breadth or depth It will be received at any Post Office at the hours fixed for the receipt of ordinary banghy parcels, the usual receipt being given to the sender without reference to the mode of packing prescribed in the case of inland parcel for which receipts are claimed

(7) —On arrival at the Indian sea port of address, the Post Master will take off the outer covering, and forward the inside parcel and the accompanying declaration or declarations to the country of inside address

(8) —It is forbidden to send in these parcels opium or any liquid or any substance or material of a dangerous, damaging, or offensive kind

(9) —In the case of parcels for or from Germany or Austria-Hungary and the foreign countries served through Germany, compensation will be given by the responsible Post Office to the sender for loss or damage sustained in transit (cases of *sea risk* or of *vis major* or of the *own negligence of the sender* in respect of packing or otherwise excepted) Such compensation will in no case exceed 1½ rupee for each lb weight or fraction thereof in respect of parcels forwarded from India, and 3 marks or 1¼ florins for each 500 grammes or fraction thereof in respect of parcels from Germany or Austria-Hungary Should the sender desire it, the compensation will be paid to the addressee instead of to himself

E R DOUGLAS,

Offg Dy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 9th November 1877

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Poonah*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 12th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 11th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong Kong, and United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 10th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate Ports, for transmission per Steamer , will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 14th November 1877, at 7 P M

The Overland Mail is expected to arrive in Calcutta by morning train on Sunday, the 11th November 1877

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 16th November 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 15th November 1877

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

W ALPIN,

Offg Post Master of Calcutta

CATALOGUE OF CHARTS, &c,

ISSUED AT THE MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA, BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,

And sold at the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, 8, Hastings Street

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Indian Ocean, Curves of equal magnetic variation for 1877 By R C Carrington *Price, Annas 8*

INDIA, WEST COAST

Karachi to Vingorla Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington, 1876 *Price Re 1*

Vingorla to Cape Comorin Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington, 1876 *Price Re 1*

Sketch of the Entrance to Rajpuri River By Navigating Lieutenant W P Haynes, RN, 1876 *Price, Annas 8*

Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads By Commander A D Taylor, 1877 *Price Annas 12*

Quilon Roads Lieutenant Taylor, IN, 1858 *Price, Annas 8*

Lakadivh Group—Cherbaniani Reef Chitlac and Kiltan Islands Lieutenants Selby and Taylor IN, 1848 *Price Annas 12*

Byramgore Reef or Chereapani, and Angria Bank Lieutenants Selby and Taylor, IN, 1848 *Price, Annas 8*

TRAVANCORE

Kolachel Roadstead, with plan of Enciam Rocks M Chapman IN, 1875 *Price, Re 1 8*

INDIA EAST COAST

Cape Comorin to Coconada, including the Island of Ceylon Compiled from the latest Government Surveys, by R C Carrington 1876 *Price Re 1*

Madras Roadstead Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad RN 1876 *Price Re 1*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour, Ceylon By F H Twynam and Commander A D Taylor, 1877 *Price, Re 1*

BAY OF BENGAL, &c

Orissa Coast, Narsapoor Point to Palmyras Point adapted to the latest determinations of the G T S and observations by Commander A D Taylor, 1877 (*In course of preparation*)

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Coromandel Coast Sheet No 2 from Latitude 15° to 16' 30 N *Price Re 1*

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Sheet No 4 Lieutenant M A Sweny, IN 1858 60 *Price Re 1*

False Point to Mutlah River, showing the approaches to Sandheads From the latest Government Surveys Compiled by R C Carrington 1877 *Price Re 1*

Entrance to Salween (Maulmain) River Surveyed by Lieutenant F W Jarrad RN, 1877 *Price Re 1*

Coast of Tenasserim —Tavoy River, from a Sketch by Lieutenant H Morsby with Corrections and Additions, by Commander A D Taylor 1876 *Price, Re 1*

Kopah Inlet, from a sketch by Commander A D Taylor 1876 *Price Re 1*

SIAM, MALAY PENINSULA WEST COAST

Salang Island (Junkseylon) Commander A deRichelieu H M Siamese Navy 1876 *Price Re 1*

Junkseylon, East Coast —Puket or Tonkah Harbour By Commander A deRichelieu, H M Siamese Navy, 1876 *Price Re 1*

SAILING DIRECTIONS, &c

The Sailing Directory, Part I, India, Africa and South America with Charts, by Commander A D Taylor F R G S Super Royal 8vo cloth lettered *Price Rs 16, packing and postage Re 1 12*

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Hydrographic Notices

Rangoon River By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad, R N 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Mergui Archipelago By Commander A D Taylor, I N, 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Junkseylon and adjacent Islands By Commanders A de Richelieu and A D Taylor, I N 1876 *Price, Annas 4*

False Point Harbour By Navigating Lieutenant G C Hammond R N 1876 *Price Annas 4*

Kyouk Phyou Harbour By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad R N 1877 *Price Annas 4*

Salween (Maulmain) River By Navigating Lieutenant F W Jarrad R N 1877 *Price Annas 4*

Approaches to Point de Galle Harbour By Commander A D Taylor I N 1877 *Price Annas 4*

The following Notices to Mariners have been issued during the year 1877 *Price Anna 1 each*

No 1 Alteration in Manora Point Light Karachi
2 Dangers at Goa and Marmagao Roadsteads
, 3 Existence of rocky patches Beyporc
4 Poorce Port limits Orissa Coast
, 5 Extension of the Hajamri Mouth of the River Indus
6 Out of print
, 7 Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden
, 8 Rock off Hingoo Island Bassein River
, 9 Rock off Pegu coast
, 10 Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal Singapore Strait
„ 11 Out of print
12 Position of Cochin Light house
„ 13 Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons Bombay
„ 14 Buoy marking Gindurah Rock Galle
„ 15 Alteration in Manora Point light Karachi and discovery of a bank near Towak Island Red Sea
, 16 Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait Mergui Archipelago and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet
„ 17 Alteration in position of "intermediate" light ship, entrance to River Hooghly
„ 18 Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light house
19 Correction of position of Santipilly light house in Admiralty Charts
„ 20 Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead
„ 21 Light vessel on Krishna Shoal

*** *The above rates are exclusive of mounting, packing, and postage*

☞ The following books may be had from the Office of Superintendent of Government Printing, No 8, Hastings Street

No orders can be attended to unless accompanied by a remittance When postage stamps are forwarded, one anna additional should be sent for every Rupee's worth of stamps, for discount in exchanging them for cash Service labels are not received

Books required for the public service cannot be supplied on payment, they are only issued on the authority of the Department to which the indenting officer is subordinate

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By Authority

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„ 9, for 1874 75 with a separate review of the Accounts of the Trade and Navigation of India for 1874 75, as compared with previous years by J E O'Conor, Assistant Secretary	„ *5,*	„ „	*6-8*
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Vol I	„ *5,*	„ „	*6 12.*
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Miscellaneous

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE

Stolen or accidentally destroyed

The lower half of Government Promissory Note No 097595 of the 4 per cent loan, 1st May 1865, for Rs 1,000, enfaced for payment of interest in London, and standing in the name of Harriet Louisa Tonnochy, the proprietress, by whom it never has been endorsed to any person Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietress

ROB H SMITH,
Attorney for the proprietress.

MEERUT,
The 2nd October 1877

NOTICE.

Mr George Harper has been appointed Agent of the Calcutta Branch of the Oriental Bank Corporation

By order of the Court of Directors,
J F BERWICK,
for *Agent.*

CALCUTTA,
The 1st November 1877

[Third Publication]

The following Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as amended by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th October 1877 —

WE, the undersigned members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers specified in the margin

From Financial Department, No 1354 dated 18th June 1870 and enclosures
" ditto No 1813 dated 5th July 1870 and enclosures
" ditto No 2150 dated 23rd July 1870 and enclosures
" ditto No 2998 dated 12th November 1870 and enclosures
Acting Chief Secretary to Government Bombay No 5623, dated 15th November 1870 and enclosures
" Financial Department, No 291 dated 16th January 1871 and enclosures
" ditto No 1715, dated 24th July 1876 and enclosure
Telegram from the Secretary of State for India dated 5th September 1876
From Secretary Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, dated 13th December 1876
Officiating Secretary Government of Bengal No 92 dated 15th January 1877 and enclosures
" Commissioner of Orissa No 1161 dated 13th January 1877
Chief Secretary to Government Bombay, No 845 dated 10th February 1877, and enclosures
Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal No 304 dated 6th February 1877 and enclosures
" Secretary to the Chief Commissioner British Burma No $\frac{178}{1}$, dated 3rd February 1877 and enclosures
Officiating Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces No 69B dated 1st February 1877
" Chairman Trades Association Madras dated 7th February 1877 and enclosures
" Chief Secretary to Government Bombay No 1084 dated 20th February 1877 and enclosures
Secretary to Government Madras No 1021, dated 10th March 1877 and enclosures
Demi official letter from L Reid Esq Commissioner of Customs Bombay dated 24th March 1877 and enclosures
Memorandum by Officiating Secretary to Board of Revenue Lower Provinces No 600 B dated 25th August 1877 and enclosures
Note by the Hon'ble J C Hope dated 8th October 1877

2 In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government, the definition of "Customs-port" has been made (section 3, clauses (*d*) and (*e*)) to include, and that of "Foreign Port" to exclude ports not in British India which are entitled to be treated as British Customs ports

3 The existing Act limits the privileges of coasting vessels to vessels which do not touch at any intermediate foreign port But this has been found difficult of application, especially on the Western Coast where foreign ports are numerous and the limitation is illegally waived in the case of coasting steamers But the Bombay Committee point out that all craft ought to be treated alike and we think that, where there is danger of smuggling, special restrictions may be imposed on particular classes of goods under the powers of chapter XIII The definition (section 3, clause (*n*)) has therefore been expanded

4 We have also enlarged the definition of "Master" (section 3, clause *(h)*) so as to include a ship's agent appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf, when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector

5 In consequence of representations received from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma of the expediency of legalising coasting trade with petty ports which it would not pay to constitute Customs-ports, a provision has been inserted in section 11, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, enabling the Local Government to recognize such ports for the purposes of the coasting trade only

6 In accordance with a recommendation of the Bombay Committee, a clause framed on the model of the English Customs Act of 1876, section 153, has been added to section 17 of the Bill, prohibiting the importation or exportation of articles of foreign manufacture bearing names marks or brands being, or purporting to be, those of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India

7 By a little condensation, the whole of chapter X of the Bill as introduced has been dispensed with The privilege of transhipment has been extended to sailing vessels

8 By section 38, an owner not having sufficient information regarding any goods has been allowed, as suggested by the Bengal Board of Revenue, to deposit them temporarily in a warehouse

The term "real value" has also been defined, as the want of a definition has been much felt The obligation to declare real value has likewise, for statistical purposes, been extended to all goods, whether dutiable or not

9 The third clause of section 39, by which it is provided that undervalued goods returned for the use of Government shall be sold by public auction, has given rise to some difference of opinion, some authorities advocating the substitution of a general power to dispose of the goods for the benefit of Government, in accordance with the English Customs Act of 1853 We have received this question for further consideration after enquiry as to the alleged rarity of cases in which difficulty or loss to Government is occasioned by the present provision

10 Sections 45 and 46 (33 and 34 of the Bill as introduced) have also elicited wide differences of opinion between different mercantile and Custom-house authorities The former section is identical in principle with the existing English law section 20 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, runs as follows —

"In the event of any increase, decrease, or repeal of duties of customs chargeable upon any goods or commodities after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty paid, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased

duty, and after payment thereof, to add so much money to the contract-price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same, and it shall be lawful for the purchaser under any such contract or agreement, in case such decrease or repeal shall take effect before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse at such decreased duty, or free of duty, as the case may be, to deduct so much money from the contract-price as will be equivalent to such decrease of duty or repealed duty, and he shall not be liable to pay or be sued for or in respect of such deduction"

The latter section is in harmony with Mr Wilson's financial statement of February 18th, 1860, and the consequent section 2 of Act X of 1860, as also with the notification of the Government of India, No 3180, dated 3rd September 1875 Both sections originated in the memorials and representations which the Government of India is in the habit of receiving whenever a change of tariff takes place We have added another illustration to section 45, to express its scope more fully, but we have left the general question of the retention of both sections open for discussion in Calcutta

11 We have omitted from section 50 (121 of the Bill as introduced) the last clause, which followed the existing law, as it has been justly pointed out by Mr Line, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, that it is unreasonable to refuse drawback on ships' stores, and both inconsistent with the permission to export from bond (section 30) and at variance with the English Act

12 In deference to the unanimous opinion expressed by the reports, the rate of drawback has been re-entered in section 50 at the existing rate of seven-eighths, instead of three-fourths, to which it was raised in the Bill as introduced

13 In accordance with representations received from the Bombay Committee and other quarters, we have, with the concurrence of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, extended to the Indian Marine and Marine Survey (section 56) the privileges with regard to wine, provisions and stores which have hitherto been confined to officers and ships of Her Majesty's Navy The privilege has likewise been extended in all cases to spirits

14 In order to meet the case of the foreign ports of Native States on the Western Coast, which are not surrounded by customs preventive lines, the existing practice of refusing drawback on exports to such ports has been legalised (section 57) in the form of empowering the Governor General in Council to prohibit drawback in the case of any particular port This is in accordance with the Bombay Committee's suggestion

15 In accordance with the existing practice at Bombay, which originated in section 35 of Act I of 1852, the Customs-collector has been empowered (section 58) to reject, if he sees fit, any claim for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees The Bombay Municipal Act provides similarly regarding petty refunds of town-duty

16 Section 14 of the Bill as introduced was inserted in consequence of a long correspondence which arose in Bombay with the Chamber of Commerce out of the practice prevailing there of masters entering in the manifest the names of the ships' agents as consignees of the cargo, and the true consignees complaining of delay in receiving their goods and of the departure of the vessel in the interim The Bombay Committee, however, now find that the section will not meet the case, and, though it is not objected to by Bengal and Madras (chiefly, it would seem, owing to difference of circumstances), we think it better to omit it, and to obviate the difficulty partly by an addition to section 71, permitting port-clearance to be refused except on security for the clearance of the import-manifest, and partly by new provisions in chapter IX, which will be explained hereafter

17 *Section 64* is new, to adapt the law to actual circumstances, under which the manifest sometimes arrives by overland mail before the vessel itself, in which case the saving of time by commencing the preliminaries for her discharge is desirable

18 *Section 71*—The Madras Committee recommend the addition of a clause authorising the refusal of port-clearance to any vessel the master or agents of which have not made all reasonable endeavours to land all the cargo for the port Formerly, they say, they could stop a vessel through the High Court, or bring an action for overcarrying their goods, but now canal steamers protect themselves by a clause in the bill of lading The Madras Trades Association support this recommendation by a letter (Paper No 9) giving details of packages actually overcarried On the other hand, overcarrying is defended on the grounds, 1st, that boats are scarce at Madras, 2nd, that boatwork is there prohibited after sundown, 3rd, that mail-contracts prevent steamers making long delays We have reserved this question for discussion at Calcutta

19 *Section 75*—In accordance with the recommendations of the Calcutta Committee and the Bengal Board, the periods of unloading and loading have been combined, but the aggregate of 30 days has been reduced to 20 The additional periods for loading and unloading have also each been reduced to one day for every 100 tons instead of every 50 This will still leave a vessel of 1 200 tons, for instance, 32 days, which is ample Sections 50 and 108 of the Bill as introduced have been consolidated into this section, and words have been inserted to prevent more than one officer at a time being claimed as of right when, from smallness of establishment or press of work, extra officers may not be available

20 *Sections 76 and 77*—Special provision has been made in the concluding clauses for goods being water-borne from places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of customs, as also without boat-notes, in order to meet the circumstances of Calcutta, as represented by the Board of Revenue In section 77, the suggestions from Burma have also been attended to, and sections 61 and 125 of Act VI of 1863 (Bill I, sections 53, 58 and 111) have been amalgamated

21 *Sections 97 and 98*—These are the new sections inserted, and referred to above in paragraph 16, in order to permit the prompt discharge of cargo where there is urgent

necessity, or there are special facilities, for it We are disposed to consider that a provision of this nature is the best for meeting the difficulties now felt and reconciling the conflicting interests of ship-owners and owners or consignees of goods The latter are protected from double charges for agency The sections, however, are tentative, and may require amendment after they have been scrutinized by the Trade and the Customs Departments at Bombay and Calcutta

22 Adverting to section 106, we have altered the form of the bond in accordance with a suggestion from Madras, so as to allow of enforcement in a District Court instead of in the High Court, though this was really not indispensable, since any of the forms may, even under the existing Act, be modified by the Chief Customs Authority

23 *Section 107*—In accordance with a suggestion from British Burma, arising out of an opinion by the Advocate General, a clause has been added to make it clear that a fresh bond is not indispensable on every fresh removal of the goods while in warehouse

24 *Section 116*—Permission to bottle off wines and spirits has been added, in conformity with the English Act and suggestions from Bengal

25 *Section 132*—This section has been modified in accordance with suggestions from Bengal so as to place recovery of rent on the same footing as recovery of duty

26 *Section 137* has been modified to suit Calcutta, in the same way as sections 76 and 77 (*vide* supra, paragraph 20)

27 *Section 140*—In order to obtain correct statistics of imports and exports, it has been made compulsory on the owners of goods short-shipped or re-landed to give information of the fact to the Custom-house This is in accordance with recommendations received and with the English law regarding short shipments

28 Chapter XVIII of the Bill as introduced, which was entitled "Offences and Penalties," has elicited some differences of opinion as to what was the best position in the Act for such matters We have now, in the first place, transferred to a separate chapter everything relating to procedure With regard to the offences and penalties themselves, we are of opinion that the chief thing to be considered is the convenience of the mercantile and nautical public rather than that of adjudicating officers Anybody who wishes honestly to know what the law requires him to do, will find his study of the existing Act perpetually interrupted by the long offence and penalty clauses, the terrors of which it cannot be indispensable to place in close juxtaposition with every injunction or obligation

We have now recast the chapter (XIV) in tabular form, shewing in three columns the offence, the section to which it has reference, and the penalty, and trust that this will meet the views of all parties To the adjudicating officer it will, we believe, not be inconvenient, to the public it will be a relief not to have every section burdened with unnecessary matter, while Custom house officials may, if they wish, have the chapter printed separately to hand to every master on arrival, or to frame and post up in conspicuous places at the Custom-house and wharves

29 We have made numerous changes in the phraseology of the Bill throughout, to secure both clearness and brevity Considerable alterations have also been made in the arrangement of chapters and sections, with the view both of condensation and of bringing analogous provisions together and securing a practical sequence The chapters now stand as follows —

Chapter I—Preliminary
" II—Appointment of officers in the Department of Customs
" III—Appointment of ports, wharves, custom-houses, warehouses and boarding and landing-stations
" IV—Restrictions and prohibitions of importation and exportation
" V—Levy of, and exemption from, customs-duties
" VI—Drawback
" VII—Arrival and departure of vessels
" VIII—General provisions affecting vessels in port, &c
" IX—Importation or discharge
" X—Warehousing
" XI—Exportation or shipment, and re-landing
" XII—Spirits
" XIII—Coasting trade
" XIV—Offences and penalties
" XV—Procedure relating to offences, appeals, &c
" XVI—Miscellaneous

30 We propose to consider the Bill further in Calcutta, and recommend that it be in the meantime published in the *Gazette of India* for general information

SIMLA,
The 20th October 1877

T C HOPE
WHITLEY STOKES
F R COCKERELL

No. II

SEA CUSTOMS BILL, 1877.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PREAMBLE

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

SECTIONS
1 Short title
Commencement
2 Repeal of enactments
3 Interpretation

CHAPTER II

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c

4 Local Government to appoint necessary officers
Suspension and dismissal of such officers
5 Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4
Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers
6 Collector of District to perform duties of Customs-collector, where there is no separate Customs-collector
7 Making and publishing of rules
8 Appeals how and by whom to be decided
9 Deposit, pending appeal, of duty demanded
10 Customs-officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors

CHAPTER III

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS

11 Power to appoint Ports, Wharves, Custom-houses, Warehouses and Boarding and Landing-stations
12 Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs-port for certain purposes
13 Power to declare Warehousing Ports
14 Appointment of public Warehouses
15 Power to license private Warehouses
Revocation of license
Form of application for license
16 Stations for Customs-officers to board and also land from ship

CHAPTER IV

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

17 Prohibitions and restrictions
18 Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited
Proviso
19 Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods
20 Importation and exportation

CHAPTER V

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS DUTIES

21 Import-duties
22 Export-duties
23 No duties on goods carried from one Customs-port to another
Proviso

SECTIONS
24 Power to fix values of dutiable goods
25 Power to exempt from Customs duties
Power to authorize, in special cases, exemption from payment of duty
26 Baggage in actual use
27 Reimported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases
Proviso
28 Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases
29 Duty on opium re-exported by sea
30 Provisions, stores, &c., for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty-free on certain conditions

Transhipment

31 Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty
Proviso
32 Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment
33 Entry and warehousing on arrival, of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2
Proviso
34 Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty
35 Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment
36 Levy of transhipment-fee
37 Power to prohibit transhipment

Miscellaneous Provisions

38 Owner, &c., to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance, and, if necessary, to produce invoice, &c
39 Under-valued goods how dealt with
40 Duties on goods returned under section 39 for use of Government
41 Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated
42 Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon
43 Date of importation how determined
44 Date of exportation how determined
45 Contracts for sale of goods, duty on which is raised or lowered before performance
46 Duty leviable on sea-borne goods, duty on which has been altered during transit
47 Payment of duties short-levied or erroneously refunded
48 No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid, unless application made within three months
49 Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty

CHAPTER VI

DRAWBACK

50 Amount of drawback allowable on re-export
Conditions for grant of drawback
Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs-port and thence to Foreign Port
Proviso
51 Drawback on exportation of spirit
52 Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy
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16 For Master delivering unsigned or untrue manifest

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20 For attempting to depart without port-clearance

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29 For non-receipt or non-delivery or non signing of boat-note

30 For not landing goods in accordance with section 78, or for landing, &c, goods contrary to section 79

31 Goods found in unlicensed cargo-boats may be confiscated

32 For non delivery of duplicate bill of entry, &c

33 For acting as agent without authority

34 For not being able to account for missing or deficient package, &c

35 For discharging goods not duly entered in manifest

36 Goods found concealed liable to confiscation

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39 Goods brought to be passed through Custom house liable to confiscation in case of discrepancy, misdescription, &c

40 For misdescription of goods

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44 For withholding or removing before examination goods entered to be warehoused

45 For warehousing goods improperly.

46 For refusing to open private warehouse when duly required

47 For neglecting to stow goods properly in warehouse

48 For importer or owner of warehoused goods clandestinely gaining access

49 For altering warehoused goods

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52 Goods entered to be warehoused, if not duly warehoused, or if concealed or removed, liable to be confiscated

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57 For shipping goods not in manifest, &c

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58 Certain goods if entered in manifest and not shipped, or if relanded without notice, liable to confiscation

59 For landing at place other than that for which goods have been cleared

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61 For contravening rules relating to spirits

62 For irregularly re-landing spirituous liquors

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64 For signing false account

65 For failure to produce certificate

66 For failure of Master of coasting vessel to deliver pass

67 For breach of rules as to cargo-book

68 For failure to keep cargo book correctly, &c

69 For breach of rules under section 134

70 For breach in respect of lading, carrying coastwise, and unlading

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75 Customs-officers, if guilty of breach of duty, how punishable

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170 Persons reasonably suspected may be detained

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174 Persons in Her Majesty's Navy, when detained, to be secured on board until warrant procured

175 Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained

176 Vessels and goods seized how dealt with

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178 When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing

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B Form of Bonded Warehouse-warrant

C Form of Bond for removal of Spirits from licensed Distillery

D Form of Coasting-pass

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties, It is enacted as follows —

Preamble

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1 This Act may be called "The Sea Customs Act, 1877"

Short title

And shall come into force on the passing thereof

Commencement

2 The Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified therein, except as to any act done, offence committed or liability incurred

Repeal of enactments

All references to any of the said Acts, in Acts passed subsequently thereto, shall be read as if made to the corresponding provisions of this Act

All appointments and notifications made, and licenses issued, under Act No VI of 1863, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made and issued under this Act

3 In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

Interpretation

(*a*) "Chief Customs-Authority" denotes the person authorized to exercise subject to the Local Government the chief control in matters connected with Sea-customs in any place to which this Act applies

"Chief Customs Authority"

(*b*) "Chief Customs-Officer" denotes the Chief Executive Officer of Sea-customs for any Port to which this Act applies

Chief Customs Officer

(*c*) "Customs-collector" includes every officer of Customs for the time being in separate charge of a Custom-house, or duly authorized to perform all, or any special, duties of an officer so in charge

"Customs collector"

(*d*) "Customs-port" denotes any Port in British India at which Sea Customs-duties are leviable, and any Foreign Port which has been declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port

'Customs port

(*e*) "Foreign Port" includes Aden and any port or place in India not situated in British India, and not declared under section 12 to be a Customs-port

Foreign Port

(*f*) "Vessel" includes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or property

Vessel"

(*g*) "Coasting vessel" denotes any vessel proceeding from one Customs-port to another Customs-port, whether touching at any intermediate Foreign Port or not

"Coasting vessel"

(*h*) "Master" includes every person, except a Pilot, having command or charge of any vessel and also a ship's agent, appointed in writing by the master to be responsible on his behalf when such appointment is approved by the Customs-collector

Master"

(*i*) "Warehouse" denotes any place appointed or licensed under this Act for the keeping and securing of goods entered to be warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof

Warehouse

(*j*) "Owner" includes importer, exporter and consignee, and an agent of any of them duly appointed and authorized under this Act

"Owner"

CHAPTER II

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS, &c

4 The Local Government of every place in which duties of Sea-customs are leviable, shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be officers of Customs, and to exercise the powers conferred, and to perform the duties imposed, by this Act on such officers

Local Government to appoint necessary officers

Every person so appointed may be suspended or dismissed by the Local Government which appointed him

Suspension and dismissal of such officers

5 The Local Government may delegate to any officer of Customs all or any of the powers vested in it by section four

Local Government may delegate its powers under section 4

Every person appointed in exercise of such delegated power may be suspended or dismissed by the officer who appointed him

Suspension and dismissal of subordinate officers

6 At any place at which there is no Customs-collector, the Collector of the District and the officers subordinate to him may perform all duties required by this Act to be performed by a Customs-collector and other officers of Customs

Collector of District to perform duties of Customs collector where there is no separate Customs collector

7 The Chief Customs Authority may from time to time, with the sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the practice and proceedings of, and the delegation of their duties by, officers of Customs

Making and publishing of rules

8 If any dispute arises between any officer of Customs and any Master of a vessel, or owner of goods, or other person, in respect to any matter (not specially provided for by any law for the time being in force) relating

to the importation, exportation or warehousing of any goods,

or to the proper rate of duty payable in respect thereof,

or to the levy of any duty or penalty thereon,

or to any seizure or forfeiture thereof,

the Chief Customs Authority, or such officer of Customs as the said Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, shall decide such dispute, subject to an appeal to the Local Government

Appeals how and by whom to be decided

9 Where the dispute relates to the duty leviable in respect of any goods, the owner of such goods, if dissatisfied with such decision, shall deposit in the hands of the Customs-collector at the Port of importation or exportation, respectively, the amount of duty demanded by the deciding officer, pending the settlement of the matter on appeal

Deposit pending appeal, of duty demanded

Upon payment of such deposit and compliance with the provisions of this Act relating to the entry or shipment of such goods, the Customs-

collector shall cause the goods to be delivered to such owner for importation or exportation, as the case may be

Customs officers exempted from service on any jury or inquest or as assessors

10 No Chief Customs-Authority or Chief Customs-Officer, and no other officer of Customs whom such Chief Authority or Chief Officer deems it necessary to exempt on grounds of public duty, shall be compelled to serve on any jury or inquest, or as an assessor

CHAPTER III

APPOINTMENT OF PORTS, WHARVES, CUSTOM-HOUSES, WAREHOUSES AND BOARDING AND LANDING-STATIONS

Power to appoint Ports Wharves Custom houses warehouses and boarding and landing stations

11 The Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette,

(*a*) declare the places which alone shall be Ports for the shipment and landing of goods,

(*b*) declare the limits of such Ports,

(*c*) appoint proper places therein to be Wharves for the landing and shipping of goods, and for the landing or shipping of particular classes of goods,

(*d*) declare the limits of any such Wharf,

(*e*) alter the name of any such Port or Wharf

Every such Port, except Aden, shall be a Customs-port within the meaning of this Act

The Local Government may also from time to time in like manner declare

(*f*) places to be Ports for the carrying on of coasting trade with Customs-ports or with any specified Customs-ports, and for no other purpose,

(*g*) what shall, for the purposes of this Act be deemed to be a Custom-house, and the limits thereof

Power to declare that an Indian Port not in British India shall be regarded as a Customs port for certain purposes

12 The Governor General in Council may from time to time declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, that any Foreign Port shall, with such limitations and on such conditions (if any) as he thinks fit, be a Customs-port for the purposes of this Act, in so far as the same is capable of being applied to such Port

Power to declare Warehousing Ports

13 The Local Government may from time to time declare, by notification in the official Gazette, that any Customs-port shall be a Warehousing Port for the purposes of this Act

Appointment of public Warehouses

14 At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint public Warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof

Power to license private warehouses

15 At any Warehousing Port, the Chief Customs-Officer may from time to time license private warehouses wherein dutiable goods may be deposited without payment of duty on the first importation thereof

Revocation of license

Every license for a private warehouse so granted may, unless it be otherwise provided in the license, be revoked after one month's notice by the Chief Customs-Officer, and may be cancelled on conviction of the licensee of any offence under this Act relating to warehouses

Form of application for license

Every application for a license for a private warehouse shall be in writing, and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant

Stations for Customs officers to board and also land from ship

16 The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time appoint, in any Customs port, stations or places at which vessels arriving at, or departing from, such Port shall bring-to for the boarding or landing of officers of Customs, and may, unless separate provision therefor has been made under the Indian Ports Act 1875, direct at what particular place in any such Port vessels, not brought into Port by pilots, shall be required to anchor or moor

CHAPTER IV

PROHIBITIONS AND RESTRICTIONS OF IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION

Prohibitions and restrictions

17 The importation into, or exportation from British India of the goods enumerated in the following clauses, is prohibited —

(*a*) any book printed in infringement of any law in force in British India on the subject of copyright, when the proprietor of such copyright, or his agent, has given to the Chief Customs-Authority a notice in writing that such copyright subsists, and a statement of the date on which it will expire

(*b*) counterfeit coin

(*c*) any indecent or obscene book, pamphlet paper, drawing, painting representation, figure or article

(*d*) articles of foreign manufacture bearing any names, brands or marks being, or purporting to be, the names, brands or marks of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom or British India

Importation without license of arms and ammunition prohibited

18 The importation into British India of arms or ammunition, except under a license from the Governor General in Council, or from some officer authorized in that behalf by the said Governor General in Council, or otherwise in accordance with any law for the time being in force, is prohibited

Proviso

Nothing in this section shall apply to rifles, guns, pistols, and sporting powder, *bonâ fide* imported by any person in reasonable quantities for his own private use

Governor General may prohibit or restrict importation or exportation of goods

19 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit or restrict the importation or exportation by sea or by land, or both by sea and by land, of any particular class of goods

Importation and exportation

20 It shall be lawful to import into, or to export from, any place declared under section 11 to be a Port for the shipment and landing of goods, any goods the importation or exportation of which is not prohibited or restricted by any law, or by any notification of the Governor General in Council, for the time being in force

CHAPTER V

LEVY OF, AND EXEMPTION FROM, CUSTOMS-DUTIES

Import duties

21 Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force

Export duties

22 Customs-duties shall be levied on such goods exported by sea from any Customs-port to any Foreign Port, at such rates, and with such exemptions, as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force

No duties on goods carried from one Customs port to another

23 No Customs-duties shall be levied on goods carried by sea from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port

Proviso

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply

to opium, salt or spirits, or

to goods brought from any Foreign Port to any Customs port and there transhipped for, or thence carried to, any other Customs port without payment of duty, or

to goods removed in bond

Power to fix values of dutiable goods

24 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, fix, for the purpose of levying duties, the tariff-value of any goods exported or imported by sea on which Customs-duties are by law imposed

Power to exempt from Customs duties

25 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt any goods imported into, or exported from, British India or into or from any specified Port or place therein, from the whole or any part of the Customs-duties leviable thereon under any law for the time being in force

Power to authorize in special cases, exemption from payment of duty

The Chief Customs-Authority may, by special order in each case, exempt from the payment of duty, under stated circumstances of an exceptional nature, any goods on which Customs-duties are leviable by any law for the time being in force

Baggage in actual use

26 The Customs-collector may, subject to any general rules relating to the landing and shipping of passengers' baggage and the passing of the same through the Custom-house, which may be made under section 7, pass free of duty any baggage in actual use, and for this purpose may determine, subject to any such rules, whether any goods shall be treated as baggage in actual use, or as goods subject to duty

Re-imported articles of country-produce dutiable in certain cases

27 If goods produced or manufactured in British India be imported into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, such goods shall be liable to all the duties, conditions and restrictions, if any, to which goods of the like kind and value not so produced or manufactured are liable on the first importation thereof

Proviso

Provided that, if such importation takes place within three years after the exportation of such goods, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that the property in such goods has continued in the person by whom or on whose account, they were exported, the goods may be admitted without payment of duty

Goods imported, for which any drawback of excise has been received on exportation, shall be subjected to payment of duty, unless the Chief Customs-Authority in any particular case otherwise directs by special order

Goods derelict and wreck dutiable in certain cases

28 All goods derelict, jetsam, flotsam and wreck, brought or coming into any Customs-port, shall at all times be subject to the same duties, if any, to which goods of the like kind are subject on importation at such Port, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, that such goods are the produce or manufacture of any place, from which they are entitled to be admitted duty-free

Duty on opium re-exported by sea

29 Opium imported by sea into any Customs-port may, if the Local Government think fit, but not otherwise, be re-exported by sea from the same Port on payment of a duty equal in amount to the fee to which it would have been liable if it had been transhipped at such Port

Provisions stores &c for consumption on vessels proceeding to Foreign Ports may be exported duty free on certain conditions

30 Provisions and other ship's stores warehoused at the time of importation may be exported without payment of duty for use on board of any vessel proceeding directly to a Foreign Port, whether such Port be or be not the Port of ultimate destination

Articles of Indian produce or manufacture, including rum, required for use on board of any vessel proceeding to any Foreign Port, may also be exported free of duty, whether of customs or excise, in such quantities as the Customs-collector determines with reference to the tonnage of the vessel, the numbers of the crew and passengers, and the length of the voyage on which the vessel is about to depart

Provided that no such rum shall be so shipped on any vessel not going to a Foreign Port, or going on a voyage of less than thirty days' probable duration

Transhipment

Power to permit transhipment without payment of duty

31 In the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kárwar, Karachi, Aden, Rangoon, Maulmain, Akyab, Chittagong, and such other Customs ports as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct in this behalf, the Chief Customs-Officer may, on application of the owner of any goods imported into such Port, grant leave to tranship the same without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at the Port of transhipment, and without any security or bond for the due arrival and entry of the goods at the Port of destination

In any Customs-port other than a Port in which the preceding clause may from time to time be in force, the Customs-collector may, on

application of such owner, grant leave for transhipment without payment of duty, if any be leviable, at such Port, provided that, where the goods so transhipped are dutiable, and are to be removed to some other Customs-port, the owner shall enter into a bond, with such security as may be required of him, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and entry thereof at the Port of destination within such time as such Customs-collector directs

Proviso

Provided that such goods have been specially and distinctly manifested or declared at the time of import as for transhipment to some other Customs or Foreign Port

Rules regulating exercise of power, and transhipment

32 The power conferred by section 31 shall be exercised, and the transhipment shall be performed, subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Local Government

Entry and warehousing, on arrival of goods transhipped under section 31, clause 2

33 All goods transhipped under the second clause of section 31 for removal to a Customs-port shall thereupon be treated in all respects as warehoused goods, and shall on their arrival at such Port be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules can be made applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods

Proviso

Provided that, if on the arrival of the said goods at such Port, the owner desires forthwith to export the same by sea to some Foreign Port, or to pay duty thereon for home-consumption, without actually warehousing them, the Customs-collector at such Port may, after all the formalities of entering and examining such goods for re-warehousing have been duly performed, permit the goods to be entered and shipped for exportation, or to be entered and delivered for home-consumption, upon payment of the duty thereon, in like manner as if such goods had been actually warehoused All goods so exported, or on which duty has been so paid, shall be deemed to have been duly cleared from the warehouse

Transhipment of stores from one vessel to another of same owner without payment of duty

34 If two or more vessels belonging wholly or in greater part to the same owner be at any Customs-port at the same time, any provisions and other ship's stores in use or ordinarily shipped for use on board may, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, be transhipped from one such vessel to any other such vessel without payment of import-duty

Officer of Customs to superintend transhipment

35 An officer of Customs shall, in every case, be deputed to superintend the removal of transhipped goods from vessel to vessel

Levy of transhipment fee

36 A transhipment-fee on each bale or package of any goods or class of goods transhipped under this Act, may be levied at such rates and under such rules as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time make by notification in the official Gazette

Power to prohibit transhipment

37 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prohibit the transhipment, at any specified Port, or at all Ports, of any specified class of goods, or prescribe any special mode of transhipping any specified class of goods

Miscellaneous Provisions

Owner &c to declare real value of goods in bill of entry or clearance and if necessary to produce invoice &c.

38 On the importation into, or exportation from, any Customs-port of any goods, whether liable to duty or not, the owner of such goods shall, in his bill of entry or shipping-bill, state their real value to the best of his knowledge and belief, and shall subscribe a declaration of the truth of such value at the foot of such bill

In case of doubt, the Customs-collector may require any such owner or any other person in possession of any invoice, broker's note, policy of insurance or other document, whereby the real value of any such goods can be ascertained, to produce the same, and to furnish any information relating to the value of such goods which it is in his power to furnish And thereupon such person shall produce any such document or furnish any such information so required by such officer

Provided that, if the owner makes a declaration before the Customs-collector to the effect that he is unable, from want of full information, to state the real value or contents of any case, package or parcel of goods, then the Customs collector shall permit him, previous to the entry thereof (1) to open such case, package or parcel, and examine the contents in presence of an officer of Customs or (2) to deposit such case, package or parcel in a public warehouse, pending production of such information

No re-valuation of goods assessed for duty on the declared value thereof shall be allowed after such goods have been removed from the Custom-house

For the purposes of this section the real value shall be deemed to be—

(*a*) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable of being sold, at the time and place of importation or exportation respectively, without any abatement or deduction whatever, except of so much as the duties payable on the importation thereof amount to or,

(*b*) where such price is not ascertainable, the estimated cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be laid down at such place

Nothing in this section applies to opium, salt or spirits

Under valued goods how dealt with

39 If, upon the examination of any goods chargeable with duty upon the value thereof, but for which a specific value is not fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, it appears to an officer of Customs that such goods are properly chargeable with a higher rate or amount of duty than that to which they would be subject according to the value thereof as stated in the bill of entry or shipping-bill, such officer may detain such goods

In every such case the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice in writing to the owner of the goods of their detention, and of the

value thereof as estimated by him, and the Customs-collector shall, within two clear working days after such detention, or within such reasonable period as may with the consent of the parties be arranged, determine either to deliver such goods on payment of duty charged according to the entry of such owner, or to retain the same for the use of Government

If the goods be retained for the use of Government, the Customs-collector shall cause the full amount stated in the bill as their real value to be paid to the owner in full satisfaction for such goods, in the same manner as if they had been transferred by ordinary sale, and shall then cause them to be sold by public auction after due notice in the official Gazette, or some mercantile newspaper circulating in the place

If the proceeds arising from such sale shall exceed the sum paid to the owner, together with the duty to which the goods are liable and all charges incurred by Government in connection with them, a portion not exceeding one-half of the overplus shall, at the discretion of the Chief Officer of Customs, be payable to the officer who detected the under-valuation of the goods

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Officer of Customs, when he has reason to believe that any such under-valuation was solely the result of accident or error, from permitting the owner of the goods, on his application for that purpose, to amend such entry, on payment of such increased rate of duties, or on such other terms as he may determine

Duties on goods retained under section 39 for use of Government

40 When goods are retained under section 39 for the use of Government, the duties payable thereon shall in no case be levied from the owner

Claims to abatement of duty on account of damage how to be treated

41 No claim for any abatement or refund of duty on account of damage alleged to have been sustained before delivery of the bill of entry, shall be allowed in respect of any goods imported into any Customs-port, unless such claim be made in writing, and the damaged condition of such goods be ascertained and certified, on the first examination thereof, by a Custom-house Appraiser, or by such other person as the Customs-collector appoints for the purpose

Disposal of damaged goods and levy of duty thereon

42 Goods, the damaged condition of which is ascertained and certified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, may, after notice in the official Gazette, or some local newspaper, be sold by public auction at such time (within thirty days from the date of delivery of the bill of entry), and at such place, as the Customs-collector appoints

The duty on such goods shall be adjusted on the gross amount realized by their *bonâ fide* sale, as proved by the original account-sales, without any abatement or deduction, except of so much as represents the duties payable on the importation thereof.

On goods the value of which has been fixed by law for the purpose of levying duties thereon, no abatement of duties shall be allowed, unless they have deteriorated to the extent of one-fifth of their value

No abatement of duty on account of damage shall be allowed on wines, spirits or beer, or on any other articles on which duties are levied on quantity and not on value

Date of importation how determined

43 If, upon the first levying, repealing, enhancement or reduction of any duty,

or upon any change of any valuation for duty,

or upon the first permitting, prohibiting or restricting of any importation,

it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an importation of goods had effect,

such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered for home-consumption at the Custom-house

For the purposes of this section goods shall be deemed to be entered when the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs-collector

Date of exportation how determined

44 If, in like manner, it is necessary to determine the exact date on which an exportation of goods had effect, such date shall be that on which the goods were actually entered outwards at the Custom-house

Contracts for sale of goods duty on which is raised or lowered before performance

45 When a contract is entered into for the sale of any dutiable goods at a fixed price, including the duty leviable in British India at the date of the contract, and subsequently thereto, and before the contract is fully performed, the duty on such goods is raised or lowered, and levied accordingly, the amount to be paid to, or received by, the parties to the contract shall be increased or diminished as the case may be, by the amount by which such duty is raised or lowered

Illustrations

(*a*) A a merchant in Calcutta contracts with B, a merchant in Liverpool to sell him 100 maunds of indigo at Rs 200 per maund including the export duty at the rate of 3 rupees per maund Before the contract is fully performed the duty on indigo is reduced to 1 rupee per maund B is entitled to deduct from the price agreed on Rs 200, being Rs 2 per maund

(*b*) A a wine merchant in Madras, contracts with B, a resident there to procure and deliver to him within one year a thousand gallons of champagne at Rs 25 per gallon duty paid Subsequently and before the contract is performed the duty is raised from Rs 1 8 to Rs 2 8 per gallon A is entitled to be paid at Rs 26 per gallon instead of Rs 25

(*c*) A a wine merchant in Bombay contracts with B, a merchant in Bordeaux for a thousand gallons of claret at Rs 5 per gallon including the import duty of 1 rupee per gallon Subsequently and before the contract is fully performed the duty is raised to Rs 2 per gallon and levied at that rate B is entitled to be paid at the rate of Rs 6 per gallon

Duty leviable on sea borne goods duty on which has been altered during transit

46 When during the transit by sea to British India of any dutiable goods, the duty on such goods is raised, the duty leviable on such goods on arrival in British India shall be the duty which was in force in respect of such goods when such transit commenced, and when the duty on such goods is reduced, the duty leviable thereon shall be such reduced duty Transit shall be deemed to have commenced on the grant of port clearance

Payment of duties short levied or erroneously refunded

47 When Customs-duties or charges have been short-levied through inadvertence, error or misconstruction on the part of the officers of Customs,

or when duty, after having been levied, has been erroneously refunded,

the person chargeable with the duty or charge so short-levied, or to whom such refund has erroneously been made, shall pay the deficiency or repay the amount paid to him in excess, on demand being made within three months from the date of the first assessment or making of the refund,

and the Customs-collector may refuse to pass any goods belonging to such person until the said deficiency or excess be paid or repaid

No refund of charges erroneously levied or paid unless application made within three months

48 No Customs-duties or charges which have been paid, and of which repayment, wholly or in part, is claimed in consequence of the same having been paid under an erroneous construction of law or from other error, shall be returned, unless such claim is made within three months from the date of such payment

Dutiable goods may be passed on security for duty

49. No dutiable goods shall be passed for home-consumption unless the owner previously either pays the customs-duties leviable thereon, or furnishes security, to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector, for the payment of the same

CHAPTER VI

DRAWBACK

Amount of drawback allowable on re-export

50 Upon the re-export by sea to any Foreign Port, of any goods, except salt or opium, capable of being easily identified, imported by sea into any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, and upon which duties of Customs have been paid on importation, seven-eighths of such duty shall, except as otherwise provided in this chapter, be repaid as drawback

Conditions for grant of drawback

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector at such Customs-port, and that the re-export be made within two years from the date of importation, as shown by the records of the Custom-house, or within such extended term as the Chief Customs-Authority, on sufficient cause being shown, in any case determines

Drawback to be allowed on goods exported to Customs port and thence to Foreign Port

Drawback shall be allowed upon goods which, after having been charged with duty at one Customs-port and thence exported to another, are re-exported by sea to a Foreign Port

Proviso

Provided that, in every such case, the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of final exportation, and that such final exportation be made within three years from the date of first importation into British India

Drawback on exportation of spirit

51. A drawback of the whole of the duties paid under Act No XXIII of 1860 (*to amend Act XXI of 1856, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*), section one, on spirit manufactured at distilleries worked according to the English method and exported by sea in manner prescribed by Act No XXI of 1856 (*to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkárí Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal*) to any Foreign Port shall be allowed at the Port of exportation

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of the payment of duty under the said Act No XXIII of 1860, and that the spirit, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by the pass in which such payment is certified

Drawback of duties on wine and spirits allowed for officers of Navy

52 A drawback of the whole of the Customs-duties shall be allowed on wine and spirits intended for the consumption of any officer of Her Majesty's Navy, on board of any of Her Majesty's ships in actual service, unless such wine and spirits have been warehoused without payment of duty on the first entry thereof

The quantity of wine and spirits on which drawback may be allowed in any one year for the use of such officers shall not exceed the quantities hereinafter allowed for each such officer respectively, that is to say—

	Gals
For every Admiral	1,260
Vice-Admiral	1,050
Rear-Admiral	840
Captain of 1st and 2nd rate	630
Captain of 3rd, 4th and 5th rate	420
Captain of an inferior rate	210
Lieutenant or other Commanding Officer, and for every Marine-officer, Master, Purser or Surgeon	105

Persons entering such wine or spirits for drawback to declare name and rank of officer claiming same

53 Every person clearing and claiming drawback for wine or spirits, as provided in section 52, shall state in the entry the name of the officer for whose use such wine or spirits is intended, and of the ship in which he serves, as well as the place and date of the last supply for which drawback was allowed

All such wine and spirits shall be delivered into the charge of the officers of Customs deputed on this behalf at the Port of shipment, to be shipped under their care, and when the officer commanding the ship has certified the receipt of such wine and spirits into his charge, and any such officer of Customs has certified the shipment, the drawback shall be paid to the person entitled to receive the same

Transfer of wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another &c

54 The Customs-collector may permit the transfer of any such wine or spirits from one Naval officer to another Naval officer on board of the same, or of any other such vessel, as part of his authorized quantity,

or may permit the transhipment of any such wine or spirits from one vessel to another for the use of the same Naval officer,

or the re-landing and warehousing of any such wine or spirits for future re-shipment.

The Customs-collector may also receive back the duties for any such wine or spirits, and allow the same to be cleared for home-consumption

Provisions and stores for Her Majesty's Navy exempt from duty

55 Provisions and other ship's stores for the use of Her Majesty's Navy may, in like manner, be transferred transhipped or relanded and warehoused, free of duty,

and where duties have been paid on such provisions and stores, drawback of such duties, whether

of customs or excise, shall be allowed on receipt of an application in writing from the officer commanding the ship for which they are intended, or from some other officer duly authorized to make such application

Privilege extends to Indian Marine and Marine survey

56 Sections 52, 53 and 54 apply to officers of Her Majesty's Indian Marine and Marine-survey on board of any of the ships of such Marine or Survey proceeding to any port out of India, and section 55 applies to provisions and stores for the use of such Marine or Survey

Governor General in Council may declare what goods are identifiable, and may prohibit drawback in case of specified Foreign Port

57 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

(*a*) declare what goods shall, for the purpose of this chapter, be deemed to be capable of being easily identified,

(*b*) prohibit repayment as drawback upon the re-exportation of goods to any specified Foreign Port

No drawback to be allowed in certain cases

58 No drawback shall be allowed—

(*a*) upon goods not included in the export-manifest, or

(*b*) upon goods exported from one Customs-port to another, or

(*c*) where the goods to be exported are of less value than the amount of drawback claimed, or

(*d*) where the claim is for drawback amounting to less than ten rupees, and the Customs-collector thinks fit to reject it

Time to claim and demand payment of drawback

59. No drawback shall be allowed upon any goods re-exported from any Customs-port unless the claim to receive such drawback be made and established at the time of re-export, nor unless payment be demanded within six months from the date of entry for shipment

No such payment of drawback shall be made until the vessel carrying the goods has put out to sea

Declaration to be made by parties claiming drawback

60 Every person, or his duly authorized agent, claiming drawback on any goods duly exported, shall make and subscribe a declaration that such goods have been actually exported, and have not been re-landed and are not intended to be re-landed at any Customs-port, and that such person was at the time of entry and shipment, and continues to be, entitled to drawback thereon

CHAPTER VII

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF VESSELS

Power to fix places beyond which inward bound vessels are not to proceed until manifest delivered

61 The Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, fix a place in any river or Port, beyond which no vessel, whether laden or in ballast, arriving from any Foreign Port, shall pass until the Master thereof has delivered to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest as described in section 63

Delivery of manifest when vessel anchors below reporting station

If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed by the Local Government under this section, the Master of any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port remains outside or below the place so fixed, such Master shall, nevertheless, within twenty-four hours after the vessel anchors, deliver such manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive the same

Delivery of manifest where no place has been so fixed

62 If any vessel, coming from any Foreign Port, arrives at any Customs-port in which a place has not been so fixed, the Master of such vessel shall, within twenty-four hours after anchoring, deliver a manifest to the Pilot, officer of Customs, or other person authorized to receive the same

Description of manifest

63 Every manifest shall be signed by the Master, and shall contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel, comprising such particulars, and made out in such form, as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct

Amendment of errors in manifest

The Customs-collector may permit the Master to amend any obvious error in the manifest, or to supply any omission resulting from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplementary manifest

But the receiving of such amended or supplementary document shall be discretionary with such Customs-collector, and, if he decide to receive any such amended or supplementary manifest, he may levy thereon such fee as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs

Agent may deliver manifest

64 Nothing contained in section 61, 62 or 63 shall prevent the delivery of the manifest, previous to the arrival of the vessel, by an agent duly appointed and approved, as defined in section 3, clause (*h*), of this Act

Duty of person receiving manifest

65 The Pilot, officer or other person so receiving the manifest shall countersign the same and enter thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time directs in this behalf

Bulk not to be broken until manifest &c. delivered and ship entered at Custom house

66 No vessel arriving in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port, shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest has been delivered as hereinbefore provided, nor until a copy of such manifest, together with an application for entry inwards, has been presented to the Customs-collector, and an order has been given thereon by such officer for the discharge of the cargo

The Customs-collector may refuse to give such order, until any port-clearance, cocket or other paper, which he knows or has reason to believe had been granted at the place from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise have been delivered to him

Nothing in this section shall prevent a Customs-collector from granting, prior to receipt of the original manifest, and prior to the entry of the vessel at the Custom-house, a special pass, permitting bulk to be broken The granting of such pass shall be subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

67. The Master of every vessel arriving from any Foreign Port shall, at the time of applying for entry inwards at any Customs-port, deliver to the Customs-collector, if required so to do, the bill of lading or a copy thereof for every part of the cargo laden on board, and shall answer all such questions relating to the vessel, cargo, crew, and voyage as are put to him by such officer

Master, if required, to deliver bill of lading, &c, to Customs collector

68 No vessel, whether laden, partially laden or in ballast, shall depart from any Customs-port until a port-clearance has been granted by the Customs-collector or other officer duly authorized to grant the same

No vessel to depart without port clearance

Every application for port-clearance shall be made by the Master at least twenty-four hours before the intended departure of the vessel, and every Master of a vessel so applying for port-clearance shall answer to the proper officer of Customs such questions touching her departure and destination as are demanded of him

69 No Pilot shall take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, unless the Master of such vessel produces a port-clearance

No Pilot to take charge of any vessel proceeding to sea without production of port clearance

70 The Master of every vessel intending to leave any Customs-port shall, at the time of applying for port-clearance, deliver to the Customs collector a manifest in duplicate according to such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, containing a true specification of all goods to be exported in the vessel and signed by the Master,

Master on applying for port clearance to deliver manifest and certificates

and shall also so deliver such certificates as the Customs-collector acting under the general instructions of such Chief Customs-Authority, requires

The Customs-collector when satisfied with the said certificates, and as to the correctness of the manifest, shall grant a port-clearance to the Master, and shall return at the same time to such Master one copy of the manifest duly countersigned by the proper officer of Customs

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Customs-collector from granting (subject to such rules as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time prescribe) a port-clearance to the Master when the ship's agent furnishes sufficient security for duly delivering, within three days from the date of grant, the manifest and certificates aforesaid

71 The Customs-collector may refuse port-clearance to any vessel until

Port clearance may be refused unless certain conditions are fulfilled

(*a*) the required manifest and certificates are produced,

(*b*) all Port-dues and other charges and penalties due by such vessel, or by the owner or Master thereof, have been duly paid, or their payment secured by such guarantee, or by a deposit at such rate as such Customs-collector directs,

(*c*) a bond and security for the clearance of the import manifest within a reasonable period have been given by a duly appointed and accepted agent for the Master, the amount of such security and the length of such period being fixed in each case by such Customs-collector

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS AFFECTING VESSELS IN PORT, &c.

72 The Customs-collector at any Customs-port may at any time depute at his discretion one or more officers of Customs to board any vessel arriving at such Port

Power to depute officer of Customs to board ships

Every officer of Customs so sent shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night unless or until the Customs-collector shall otherwise order

Provided that the Customs-collector may, on such conditions as he sees fit to impose, permit the discharge of cargo without the presence of an officer of Customs

Proviso

73 Whenever an officer of Customs is so deputed on board of any vessel, the Master of such vessel shall be bound to receive on board such officer, and one servant of such officer, and to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and likewise with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board

Servant to be received with officer

Accommodation of officer and servant

74 Every officer of Customs so deputed shall have free access to every part thereof, and may fasten down any hatchway or entrance to the hold, and mark any goods before landing, and lock up, seal, mark, or otherwise secure any goods on board of such vessel

Officers of Customs to have free access to every part of ship and may seal and secure goods

If any box, place or closed receptacle in any such vessel be locked, and the key be withheld, such officer shall report the same to the Customs-collector, who may thereupon issue to the officer on board, or to any other officer under his authority, a written order to search

Customs collector may authorize search and opening of locks

On production of such order, the officer bearing the same may require that any place, box or closed receptacle in such vessel be opened in his presence, and, if it be not opened upon his requisition, he may break open the same

75 A period of twenty working days, or such further period as the Customs-collector directs, shall be allowed for the discharge of import-cargo and the shipment of export-cargo on board of every vessel not exceeding six hundred tons

Period allowed for discharge and shipment of cargo

One additional day shall in like manner be allowed for every fifty tons in excess of six hundred

No charge shall be made for the services of a single officer of Customs for such allowed number of working days, or for the services of several such officers (if available) for respective periods not exceeding in the aggregate such allowed number of working days

If the period occupied in the discharge and shipment of cargo be in excess of twenty working days, together with the additional period (if any) allowed under the second clause of this section, the vessel shall be charged with the expense of the officer of Customs at a rate not

Consequence of exceeding same

exceeding five rupees per diem (Sundays and holidays excepted) for such excess period

In calculating any period allowed, or any charge made, under this section, due deduction shall be made for any period during which a vessel after the completion of the discharge of import-cargo, and before commencing the shipment of export-cargo, is laid up by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs upon application from the Master

Allowance for period during which vessel is laid up

76 Except with the written permission of the Customs-collector, no goods, other than passengers' baggage, shall be discharged from any vessel arriving at any Customs-port, or be shipped or water borne for exportation or for carriage coastwise—

Goods not to be landed shipped or water borne on Sundays holidays &c without permission nor except within fixed hours, &c

(*a*) on any Sunday or on any other day or day on which the discharge of cargo is prohibited by the Chief Customs Authority,

(*b*) on any day, except between such hours as such Authority from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette,

(*c*) without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs

nor, in the case of goods so shipped or water-borne,

(*d*) from any place in any such Port except a wharf duly appointed for such purpose,

(*e*) before due entry outwards of the exporting vessel and of the goods,

(*f*) before such goods shall have been duly cleared for shipment

Nothing in this section shall prevent the Chief Customs-Authority from giving, by notification in the official Gazette, general permission for goods to be so shipped or water-borne in any Customs-port from all or any places not duly appointed as wharves, and without the presence or authority of an officer of Customs

77 When any goods are water-borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation on board of any vessel there shall be sent, with each boat-load or other separate despatch, a boat-note specifying the number of packages so sent and the marks and numbers or other description thereof

Boat note

Each boat-note for goods to be landed shall be signed by an officer of the vessel, and likewise by the officer of Customs on board, if any such officer be on board, and shall be delivered on arrival to any officer of Customs authorized to receive the same

Each boat note for goods to be shipped shall be signed by the proper officer of Customs, and, if an officer of Customs is on board of the vessel on which such goods are to be shipped, shall be delivered to such officer. If no such officer be on board, every such boat-note shall be delivered to the Master of the vessel, or to an officer of the vessel appointed by him to receive it

The officer of Customs who receives any boat-note of goods landed, and the officer of Customs, Master, or other officer as the case may be, who receives any boat-note of goods shipped shall sign the same and note thereon such particulars as the Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time direct

The Local Government may from time to time suspend the operation of this section in any Customs-port or part thereof, and may cancel such suspension

78 All goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed and warehoused, or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, shall be so landed or shipped without any unnecessary delay

Goods water borne to be forthwith landed or shipped

79 No goods discharged from any vessel under the authority of an officer of Customs shall be landed, except at a wharf or other place appointed for the landing of such goods

Goods not to be landed elsewhere than at appointed wharf or place

No such goods discharged into or loaded in any boat for the purpose of being landed or shipped shall be subsequently transhipped into any other boat without the permission of an officer of Customs

80 The Local Government may declare with regard to any Customs-port, by notification in the official Gazette that after a stated date no boat not duly licensed and registered will be allowed to ply as a cargo boat for the landing and shipping of merchandize within the limits of such Port

Power to prohibit plying of unlicensed cargo boats

In any Port with regard to which such notification has been issued, the Chief Officer of Customs or other officer whom the Local Government appoints in this behalf may issue licenses for and make registration of, cargo-boats under such rules and on payment of such fees as the Local Government from time to time prescribes by notification in the official Gazette

Issue of licenses

81 The Customs-collector, whenever he sees fit, may require that goods stowed in bulk and brought by sea or intended for exportation, shall be weighed or measured on board-ship before landing or after shipment, and may levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement

Customs collector may require goods to be weighed or measured on board before landing

82 Any officer of Customs may open any package, and fully examine any goods brought by sea, or shipped or brought for shipment at any Customs-port

Customs officer may open package and examine goods shipped

83 The Customs-collector may, on the entry or clearance of any goods, or at any time while such goods are being passed through the Custom-house, take samples of such goods, for examination or for ascertaining the value thereof, on which duties are payable, or for any other necessary purpose

Customs collector may take samples of goods

Every such sample shall, if the owner so desire, and if it be possible, be restored to him, otherwise it shall be disposed of and accounted for to him as the Customs collector directs

84 The unshipping, carrying, shipping and landing of all goods, and the bringing of them to the proper place for examination or weighing, and the putting of them into and out of the scales and the opening, unpacking, bulking, sorting, letting marking and numbering of goods where such operations are necessary or permitted,

Owner to pay expense incidental to compliance with Custom house rules

and the removing of goods to, and the placing of them in, the proper place of deposit,

shall be performed by or at the expense of the owner of such goods

Fee for landing baggage

When any goods, baggage or parcels are made over to an officer of Customs for the purpose of being landed, a fee of such amount as the Local Government from time to time directs shall be chargeable thereon, as compensation for the expense and trouble incurred in landing and depositing the same in the Custom-house

No compensation for loss or injury except on proof of neglect or wilful act

85. No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from any officer of Customs compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods at any time while they remain or are lawfully detained in any Custom-house, or on any Custom-house wharf, or under charge of any officer of Customs, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the neglect or wilful act of an officer of Customs

Rates of wharfage fees

86. The Chief Customs-Authority may from time to time fix the period after the expiration of which goods left on any Custom-house wharf or other authorized landing place, or part of the Custom-house premises, shall be subject to payment of fees, and the amount of such fees

Duplicates may be granted and amendments made on payment of fee

87. A duplicate of any certificate, manifest, bill or other Custom-house document may, on payment of a fee not exceeding ten rupees, be furnished, at the discretion of the Customs-collector, if he is satisfied that no fraud has been committed or is intended.

Such officer may also authorize any amendment to be made in any document, after it has been entered and recorded in the Custom house, upon payment of a like fee for every document so amended

Owner to deliver duplicate of bill of entry or shipping bill, if required

88 Upon the entry or clearance of any goods for importation or exportation, the owner shall, if the Customs-collector so requires, deliver to such officer a duplicate of the bill of entry or shipping-bill thereof

Agents must be duly authorized

89 No person shall act in any Custom-house as an agent for the transaction of any business relating to the entrance or clearance of any vessel, goods or baggage, unless authorized so to do by the Customs-collector

Such officer may require any person so authorized to give a bond with sufficient securities, in any sum not exceeding five thousand rupees, for his faithful behaviour as regards the Custom-house regulations and officers

Such officer may, in case of misbehaviour, suspend or withdraw such authorization, but an appeal against every such suspension or withdrawal shall lie to the Chief Customs-Authority, whose decision thereon shall be final

Agent to produce authority if required

90 When any person makes application to any officer of Customs for permission to transact any business with him on behalf of any other person, such officer may require the applicant to produce a written authority from the person on whose behalf such business is to be transacted, and in default of the production of such authority may refuse such permission

The clerk or servant, or known agent, of any person, or of any mercantile firm, may transact business at the Custom-house on account of such person or firm, if such person or a member of such firm identifies such clerk, servant or agent to the Customs-collector as empowered to transact his or their business, and deposits with such officer an authority in writing duly signed, authorising such clerk, servant or agent to receive all drawbacks, refunds and other moneys or transact other business on behalf of such person or firm

CHAPTER IX

CUSTOMS-AUTHORITY OR DISCHARGE

Discharge of cargo may commence except of due permission

91 When [illegible] an order or a special pass, permitting any vessel which has arrived in any Customs-port from any Foreign Port to break bulk, has been duly issued under section 66, the discharge of the cargo of such vessel may be proceeded with

Portion of import cargo intended for an other Port, ship's stores, &c, may be kept on board free of duty

92 Any portion of an import-cargo intended for another Port, or any ship's stores intended for consumption in Port or on the home-ward voyage, may be declared by the Master of any vessel as not to be landed and may thereupon, with the special sanction of the Customs-collector, be retained on board, and such cargo or ship's stores so retained shall not be subject to the payment of duty

Provided that all such cargo and ship's stores, excepting any ship's stores which may be duly transferred to another ship under section 34, 54 or 55, shall be entered in the export-manifest of the vessel as cargo or ship's stores not landed, and on which no duty has been paid

The Customs-collector, or any officer deputed by him under section 72, may seal up, or otherwise secure, if he see reason for so doing, any portion of such cargo or ship's stores during the vessel's stay in Port

Goods not to leave ship unless entered in manifest

93 No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, unless they be duly entered in the original manifest of such vessel, or in an amended or supplementary manifest duly received under section 63

Procedure in respect of goods not landed within time allowed

94 If the owner of any goods (except such as have been declared by the Master as not to be landed), does not land such goods within such number of working days, not exceeding fifteen, after the entry of the vessel importing the same, as the Local Government from time to time appoints by notification in the official Gazette, or within such longer period as the bill of lading of such vessel specifies, or if any period less than the number of working days so appointed is specified in the bill of lading of such vessel for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and if the owner of such cargo, or part

Effect of not discharging cargo in any less period specified in bill of lading

thereof, does not land the same within such specified period, or

if the cargo of any vessel, with the exception of only a small quantity of goods, has been discharged previously to the expiration of the period so appointed or specified, as the case may be,—

the Master of such vessel, or a duly authorized officer of Customs, on his application, may then carry such goods to the Custom-house

The Customs-collector shall thereupon take charge of and grant receipts for such goods,

and if notice in writing has been given by the Master that the goods are to remain subject to a lien for freight, primage, general average, or other charges of a stated amount, he shall hold such goods until he receives notice in writing that the said charges are paid

Goods may be landed at any time after arrival, with consent

95 At any time after the arrival of any vessel, the Customs-collector may, with the consent of the Master of such vessel, cause any small package or parcel of goods to be carried to the Custom-house, there to remain for entry, in charge of the officers of Customs, during the remainder of the working days allowed under this Act for the landing of such package or parcel

Notice regarding unclaimed packages

96 If any package or parcel carried to the Custom-house under section 95 remains unclaimed on the expiration of the number of working days so allowed for its landing, or at the time of the clearance outwards of the vessel from which it was landed, the Master may give such notice as is provided in section 94, and the officer in charge of the Custom-house shall thereupon hold such package or parcel as provided in the said section

Procedure in case of non payment of duties within four months after entry of vessel

97 If the duties chargeable upon any goods carried to the Custom-house under section 94 or 95, together with the freight, primage, charges of landing and removal, rent and other charges to which such goods are liable, are not paid within four months from the date of entry of the vessel,

or if such goods are not duly warehoused within such period,

such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall then be applied—first, to the payment of freight, primage and general average, next, to the payment of duties, and then, to the payment of other charges

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods, on his application for the same, provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

If any such goods be of a perishable nature, the Customs collector may at any time direct the sale thereof, and shall apply the proceeds in like manner

Nothing in this section shall authorize the passing for home-consumption of any dutiable goods without payment of duties of Customs thereon

Immediate discharge permitted in certain cases

98. Nothing in sections 93 to 97 inclusive shall prevent the Customs-collector in any Customs-port, to which the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, declares this section to be applicable, from permitting the Master of any vessel immediately on receipt, under section 66, of an order or special pass, to discharge the cargo of such vessel or any portion thereof—

(*a*) at the Custom house or any specified landing-place or wharf,

(*b*) at any landing-place or wharf belonging to any Port Commissioners, Port Trust or other duly constituted and responsible public body or company,

(*c*) into the custody of responsible and authorized agents of the ship, if willing to receive the same, for the purpose of landing the same forthwith at the Custom-house or any such landing-place or wharf

The Customs collector shall take charge of all goods or cargo so landed, and otherwise proceed in relation thereto as provided in the said sections

Any such ship's agent so receiving any goods or cargo shall be responsible to pay all claims for damage or short delivery which may be established by the owner thereof, and shall be entitled to recover from such owner his charges for service rendered, but not for commission or the like claimed by any agent or consignee previously constituted by the owner

Goods not cleared within two months from date of landing to be sold

99 If any goods be not cleared for home-consumption or for warehouse within two months from the date of landing thereof, or within such further period as the Customs-collector directs, such goods may, after due notice in the official Gazette, be sold by public auction, and the proceeds thereof shall be applied to the payment of duties and other charges to which the same were liable

Disposal of overplus

The overplus, if any, shall be paid to the owner of the goods on his application for the same, provided that such application be made within one year from the sale of the goods, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

Proviso

Provided also that, where such goods are arms, ammunition or military stores, they may be sold or otherwise disposed of at such place (whether within or without British India), and in such manner, as the Local Government may from time to time direct

Entry for home consumption

100 The owner of any dutiable goods intended to be delivered for home-consumption on the landing thereof from the importing ship, shall make entry of such goods by delivering to the Customs collector a bill of entry thereof in such form and containing such particulars as may from time to time be directed by the Chief Customs-Authority

The particulars of such entry shall correspond with the particulars given of the same goods and packages in the manifest of the ship

The delivery of such bill shall be deemed to have taken place on the date of the first presentation of such bill to an officer of customs duly authorized to receive the same

The passing of such bill by an officer of customs duly authorized in that behalf shall be sufficient authority for the removal of the goods by the owner

CHAPTER X

WAREHOUSING

101 Any person who has imported any dutiable goods into any warehousing port may deposit such goods, without payment of duty on the first entry thereof, in any warehouse appointed or licensed under this Act

Deposit of goods in warehouse without payment of duty

102 Every public warehouse appointed under section 14 shall be under the lock and key of a warehouse-keeper appointed by the Chief Officer of Customs

Warehouse keeper

The warehouse-keeper shall, to the extent provided in sections 105 and 117 and not otherwise, be responsible for the charge of all goods deposited in his warehouse, and for their due reception therein and delivery therefrom

Responsibility of keeper

103 The Chief Customs-Authority, or such officer of customs as such Authority from time to time appoints in this behalf, may from time to time determine in what division of any public warehouse and in what manner, and on what terms, including rates of rent, any goods and what sort of goods may be deposited

Chief Customs Authority to decide where any goods may be deposited in public warehouse and on what terms

A table of the rates of rent so fixed for every public warehouse shall be placed in a conspicuous part thereof

Table of rates of rent

104 Every application for the admission of goods into any warehouse shall be in writing; and shall be drawn up in such form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, and shall be signed by the applicant

Form of application for admission of goods into warehouse

105 No goods shall be warehoused unless they have been assessed for Customs duty in like manner as goods intended to be passed for home-consumption

No goods to be warehoused unless assessed for Customs duty

Nothing in this section shall

(*a*) preclude the temporary deposit of goods in a public warehouse under section 38, or

Saving of re-assessment of warehoused goods on clearance for home consumption

(*b*) interfere with the re-assessment for duty of warehoused goods on their clearance for home-consumption, should an alteration of any duty or of any valuation for duty render such re-assessment requisite with reference to the provisions of section 13

106 When an application has been made for the warehousing of any goods, and when such goods have been assessed for duty as directed in section 105 the owner shall execute a bond for the amount of such duty in the Form marked A hereto annexed or when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as is from time to time prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

Bond for duty on goods sought to be warehoused Form of bond

Every such bond shall relate to the duties chargeable on the cargo or portion of the cargo of one vessel only

107 Every bond shall be for twice the amount of duty assessed on the goods to which it relates, and shall stipulate for the payment, on demand, of any sum due on account of any such goods, together with interest on such sum from the date of demand, at such rate, not exceeding six per cent per annum, as is fixed by the Chief Customs-Authority

Terms of bond to be executed

Every person executing any such bond shall be bound thereby for the payment of all duties, interest and charges claimable on account of the goods, and of penalties incurred for violation of the provisions of this Act in respect to the same

Every such bond shall, unless the Chief Officer of Customs in any case deems a fresh bond to be necessary, continue in force, notwithstanding their subsequent removal to another warehouse or warehousing port [illegible] A

108 When such bond has been executed, in respect of any goods, such goods shall be allowed to be warehoused for a period not exceeding three years, without being liable to import-duty

Period for which goods may remain warehoused under bond

Provided that if the license for any private warehouse be withdrawn, every bond executed for duty chargeable on goods deposited in such warehouse shall become due, and may be put in suit for the levy of such duties and other demands of customs, after seven days have passed from the date on which the Customs-collector has given notice of such withdrawal, unless the owner of the goods has in the interval obtained permission for their removal to another warehouse

When bond for duty on goods in private warehouse may be sued on

109 When the provisions of sections 101 to 107 (inclusive) have been complied with in respect to any goods, such goods shall be forwarded in charge of an officer of customs to the warehouse in which they are to be deposited

Procedure in respect of goods to be warehoused

A pass shall be sent with the goods specifying the name of the importing vessel and of the bonder, the marks, numbers and contents of each package, and the warehouse or place in the warehouse wherein they are to be deposited

On receipt of the goods into the warehouse, the pass shall be examined by the warehouse-keeper, and shall be returned to the Customs-collector If the pass be found to be correct the warehouse-keeper shall certify to that effect thereon, and the warehousing of such goods shall be deemed to have been completed

If the quantity or value of any goods has been erroneously stated on importation, the error may be rectified at any time before the warehousing of the goods is completed

110 No package, butt, cask or hogshead shall be admitted into any warehouse unless it bear the marks and numbers specified in the pass for its admission

Packages to be to be marked and numbered before admission into warehouse

111 All goods shall be warehoused in the packages butts, casks or hogsheads in which they have been imported, except as provided in section 116

Good how warehoused

112 Whenever any goods are lodged in a public warehouse or a licensed private warehouse, the warehouse-keeper, or, in the case of the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association, the Secretary of the said Association, shall deliver a warrant signed by him as such to the person lodging the goods

Warrant to be given every time goods are warehoused

Such warrant shall be in the Form B hereto annexed, and shall be transferable by endorsement, and the endorsee shall be entitled to receive the goods specified in such warrant on the same terms as those on which the person who originally lodged the goods would have been entitled to receive the same

Form of warrant

Nothing in this section shall, if the Local Government so direct, apply to salt [illegible]

113 The Customs-collector [illegible] officer deputed by [illegible] on the purpose, shall have access to any private warehouse licensed under this Act

Access of Customs officer to private warehouse

114 The Customs-collector may at any time by order in writing direct any goods or packages lodged in any warehouse to be opened, weighed or otherwise examined, and after any goods have been so opened or examined, may cause the same to be sealed or marked in such manner as he thinks fit

Power to cause packages lodged in warehouse to be opened and examined

When any goods have been so sealed and marked after examination, they shall not be again opened without the permission of the Customs-collector, and when any such goods are opened with such permission, the packages shall, if he thinks fit, be again sealed or marked as before

115 Any owner of goods lodged in a warehouse under this Act, shall, at any time within the hours of business, have access to his goods in presence of an officer of Customs, and an officer of Customs shall, upon application for the purpose being made in writing to the Customs-collector, be deputed to accompany such owner

Access of owners to warehoused goods

When an officer of Customs is specially employed to accompany such owner, a sum sufficient to meet the expense thereby incurred shall be paid by such owner to the Customs-collector, and may be required by the Customs-collector to be paid in advance

116 With the sanction of the Customs-collector, and after such notice given, and under such rules and conditions as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes, any owner of goods may, either before or after warehousing,—

Goods in warehouse may be sorted, repacked, &c, by owner &c

(*a*) sort, separate, pack and repack any goods, and make such alterations therein as may be necessary for the preservation, sale, shipment or disposal thereof (such goods to be repacked in the packages in which they were imported, or in such other packages as the Customs-collector permits),

(*b*) fill up any casks of wine, spirits or beer from any casks of the same secured in the same warehouse,

(*c*) mix any wines of the same sort secured in the same warehouse, erasing from the cask all import-brands, unless the whole of the wine so mixed be of the same brand,

(*d*) bottle off wine or spirits from any casks,

(*e*) take such samples of goods as may be allowed by the Customs collector with or without entry, and with or without payment of duty, except such as may eventually become payable on a deficiency of the original quantity,

and after such goods have been so separated and repacked in proper or approved packages, the Customs-collector may, at the request of the owner of such goods, cause or permit any refuse, damaged, or surplus goods remaining after such separation or repacking (or, at the like request, any goods which may not be worth the duty) to be destroyed, and may remit the duty payable thereon

117 If any goods warehoused, or entered to be warehoused, or delivered from a warehouse, are lost or destroyed by unavoidable accident or delay either on board of any vessel, or in landing, or during receipt into the warehouse, or in the warehouse, the Chief Customs-Authority may remit the duties due thereon, or return them if paid

Power to remit duties on warehoused goods lost or destroyed

Provided that, if any goods be so lost or destroyed in a private warehouse, notice thereof be given to the Customs collector within forty-eight hours after the discovery of such loss or destruction

If goods lodged in a warehouse receive damage through unavoidable accident, they shall be re-assessed for duty according to their actual value, and a new bond for the same shall be executed for the unexpired term of warehousing

and if goods are damaged duty to be levied on actual value

118 The import-duty on all goods warehoused or to be warehoused shall, subject to section 105, clause 3, be assessed on the quantity or value thereof, as the case may be, registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatever

Import duty to be on quantity or value registered at time of importation

Provided that, if it appear at the time of clearing any wines, spirits, beer or salt from any warehouse that a deficiency not otherwise accounted for exists, an allowance on account of ullage and wastage shall be made in adjusting the duties thereon, to an extent not exceeding the rates specified below, or in such table as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

Proviso as to wines spirits, beer or salt

Rates of ullage or wastage in respect to wines spirits and beer in cask

For any time not exceeding	6 months	4½ per cent
Exceeding 6 months and not exceeding	12	6
Exceeding 12 months and not exceeding	18	7½
Exceeding 18 months and not exceeding	2 years	10
Exceeding 2 years and not exceeding	3	12

When salt is warehoused in a Government gola or store house under charge of a Government officer, duty of Customs shall be chargeable only on the amount actually cleared

The rate of wastage to be allowed in adjusting the duties on salt warehoused in a private gola or store house shall be prescribed from time to time by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

119 When any wines, spirits, beer or salt lodged in a private warehouse are found to be deficient at the time of the delivery therefrom, and if

Allowance for ullage or wastage in case of wines, &c, lodged in private warehouse

such deficiency is proved to be due solely to ullage or wastage, the Chief Customs-Authority may direct, in respect to any such article and for the purpose of exemption from the penalty to which the licensee of such warehouse would otherwise be liable under section 164, No 50, that allowance be made in any special case for a rate of ullage or wastage exceeding that contemplated in section 118

Public warehouse keeper or licensee of private warehouse answerable for weight or gauge

120. The warehouse-keeper in respect of goods lodged in a public warehouse, and the licensee in respect of goods lodged in a private warehouse, shall be answerable for the weight or gauge reported by the Custom-house officer who has assessed such goods, allowance being made, if necessary, for ullage and wastage as provided in sections 118 and 119

Compensation for loss or injury not admissible, except in case of proved wilful neglect &c

No owner of goods shall be entitled to claim from the Customs-collector, or from any keeper of a public warehouse, compensation for any loss or injury occurring to such goods while they are being passed into or out of such warehouse or while they remain therein, unless it be proved that such loss or injury was occasioned by the wilful act or neglect of the warehouse-keeper or of an officer of Customs

Power to remove from one warehouse to another in same Port

121 A owner of goods warehoused under this Act, may, with the permission of the Chief Customs Officer, and on such conditions and after giving such security (if any) as such officer directs, remove goods from one warehouse to another warehouse in the same Port

When any person desires so to remove any goods, he shall make application in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Bonded goods may be removed from one port to another

122 Goods warehoused at any warehousing Port may from time to time be removed by sea or by inland carriage, in order to be re-warehoused at any other warehousing Port

Procedure

When any owner desires so to remove any goods, he shall apply to the Chief Customs-Officer, stating the particulars of the goods to be removed, and the name of the Port to which it is intended that they shall be removed, together with such other information, and in such manner and form, as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Officers at Port of removal to transmit account of goods to officers at Port of destination

123 When permission is granted for the removal of any goods from one warehousing Port to another under section 122, an account containing the particulars thereof shall be transmitted by the proper officer of the Port of removal to the proper officer of the Port of destination, and the owner requiring the removal shall

Owner to execute bond for due arrival, &c

enter into a bond, with one sufficient surety, in a sum equal at least to the duty chargeable on such goods, for the due arrival and re warehousing thereof at the Port of destination within such time as the Chief Customs-Authority directs

Such bond may be taken by the proper officer, either at the Port of removal or at the Port of destination, as best suits the residence or convenience of the owner

If such bond is taken at the Port of destination, a certificate thereof, signed by the proper officer of such Port, shall, at the time of the entering of such goods, be produced to the proper officer at the Port of removal, and such bond shall not be discharged unless such goods are produced to the proper officer, and duly re-warehoused at the Port of destination within the time allowed for such removal, or [illegible] otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer, nor until the full duty due upon any deficiency of such goods, not so accounted for, has been paid

Remover may enter into a general bond

124 The Chief Customs-Authority may permit any person desirous of removing warehoused goods to enter into a general bond, with such sureties, in such amount, and under such conditions, as the Chief Customs-Authority approves, for the removal from time to time of any goods from one warehouse to another, either in the same or in a different Port, and for the due arrival and re-warehousing of such goods at the Port of destination within such time as such Authority directs

Goods on arrival at Port of destination to be subject to same laws as goods on first importation

125 Upon the arrival of warehoused goods at the Port of destination, they shall be entered and warehoused in like manner as goods are entered and warehoused on the first importation thereof, and under the laws and rules, in so far as such laws and rules are applicable, which regulate the entry and warehousing of such last-mentioned goods

Removal of goods to be noted on the bond, with particulars

126 When any warehoused goods are removed from any warehouse, the Customs-collector shall cause such removal to be noted on the back of the bond

Every note so made shall specify the quantity and description of goods removed, the purposes for which they have been removed, the date of removal, the name of the person removing them, the number and date of the export-pass under which they have been taken away if removed for exportation by sea, or of the import-pass or order if removed for home-consumption, and the amount of duty paid (if any)

Goods not to be removed from warehouse, except after application to Customs collector

127 No goods shall be removed from any warehouse, except after application to the Customs-collector for permission to pass the goods

(*a*) for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, or

(*b*) for home-consumption, in like manner as is prescribed by section 98 for goods entered for home-consumption on the landing thereof, or

(c) for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124 inclusive,

and after grant of such permission

Form of application for removal of goods

128 Application to remove goods from any warehouse shall be made in such form as the Chief Customs-Authority from time to time prescribes

Such application shall ordinarily be made to the Customs-collector twenty-four hours before it is intended, so to remove such goods

Twenty four hours' notice to be given

On goods being removed improperly or otherwise than for export &c, full duty to be paid

129 If any goods lodged in a warehouse are removed from the warehouse otherwise than on removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or on exportation by sea to some Foreign Port,

or if any goods have not been removed from the warehouse and so exported at the expiration of the time during which such goods are permitted by this Act to remain in warehouse,

the Customs-collector shall thereupon demand, and the owner of such goods shall forthwith pay, the full amount of duty which is chargeable on account of such goods, together with all charges or penalties due on account of them

But if any goods so warehoused are, before the expiration of the time last-mentioned, removed or taken from the warehouse for removal to another warehouse, as provided in sections 121 to 124, inclusive, or for exportation by sea to some Foreign Port, no duty shall be then so demanded

Procedure on failure to pay duty

130 If any owner fails to pay on demand any duty or penalty that falls due on account of goods warehoused under this Act, the Customs-collector may forthwith either proceed upon the bond executed by such owner, or cause such portion as to him seems fit of the warehoused goods on account of which the duty or penalty is due, to be detained in satisfaction thereof,

and if the demand be not discharged within ten days from the date of such detention (due notice thereof being given to the owner), the goods so detained shall be liable to be sold by public auction in satisfaction of the demand, after due notice in the official Gazette

The proceeds of any sale so made of goods so detained shall be written off upon the bond in discharge thereof to the amount received, less the charges of the sale, and if any surplus be obtained from such sale, beyond the amount of the demand, such surplus shall be paid over to the owner of the goods Provided that application for the same be made within one year from the sale, or that good reason be shown why such application was not so made

No transfer or assignment of goods shall prevent the Customs-collector from proceeding against such goods in the manner above provided, for any Customs-duties or penalty due thereon

Expenses of carriage, packing, &c, to be borne by owners

131 The expenses of carriage, packing and stowage of goods on their reception into or removal from a warehouse shall, if paid by the Customs-collector or by the warehouse-keeper, be chargeable on the goods, and be defrayed by, and recoverable from, the owner, in like manner as Customs-duties

Payment of rent and warehouse dues

132 If goods be lodged in a public warehouse, the owner shall further pay monthly, on receiving a bill or written demand for the same from the Customs collector or other officer deputed by him in that behalf, the rent and warehouse-dues

If any such bill for rent or warehouse-dues be not discharged on demand,

In case of failure, goods may be sold, &

the Customs-collector may forthwith proceed to recover the amount in the manner provided in section 130, in the case of failure to pay duty

A register of bonds to be kept

133 A register shall be kept of all b entered into for Cust duties on warehoused g and entry shall be ma such register of all particulars specified in section of

When the register shows that the quantity of the goo ered by any bond ha with, from a wa or o[illegible] ly for, and when all charges been incurred on account paid, the Customs-collector as discharged in full, and to the person who has execu to receive it

When bonds are to be cancelled and returned to obligee

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Duty on warehoused goods to be settled with in three years

134 In no case shall the settlement of duty on warehoused goods be delayed beyond three years from the date of the first warehousing of the goods

Provisions relating to private warehouses applicable to Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association

135 All the provisions of this Act, relating to private warehouses, shall be applicable to the warehouses wherein the Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association receives bonded goods

CHAPTER XI

EXPORTATION OR SHIPMENT, AND RE-LANDING

Permission for entry outwards to be obtained before export cargo is shipped

136 No vessel shall be entitled to entry outwards, or to take on board any part of her export-cargo, until a written application has been duly made to the Customs-collector by the Master of such vessel, nor until an order has been given thereon by such officer for such entry or shipment of cargo

Every application made under this section shall specify the name, tonnage, and nation of the vessel, the name of the Master, and the name of every place for which cargo is to be shipped

Exporter to deliver shipping bill before shipping any goods

137 Unless the Chief Customs-Authority shall, in the case of any Customs-port or wharf, or of any class of goods, otherwise direct by notification in the official Gazette, no goods, except

passengers' baggage, shall be shipped or waterborne to be shipped for exportation, until the owner has filled in and delivered to the Customs-collector, or other proper officer, a shipping-bill of such goods in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

On entry outwards bond to be given for shipping and landing

138 Before any warehoused goods or goods subject to excise-duties, or goods entitled to drawback of Customs on exportation, or goods exportable only under particular rules or restrictions, are permitted to be exported, the owner shall, if required so to do, give security by bond in such sum, not exceeding twice the duty leviable on such goods, as the Customs-collector directs, with one sufficient surety, that such goods shall be duly shipped, exported and landed at the place for which they are entered outwards, [illegible] shall be otherwise accounted for to the satisfaction of such officer

Compo[illegible] injur[illegible] except [illegible] plication [illegible] Charge on [illegible] for ship[illegible] [illegible] Valuation [illegible] required [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

146 Duty shall be recoverable upon any difference between the quantity of spirits passed from a distillery and the quantity ascertained by gauge and proof at the Custom-house, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at such rates as are from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

Duty to be recovered on any deficiency in spirits under bond

147 A drawback of excise-duty paid on spirits manufactured in British India after the English method, and exported to any Foreign Port under the provisions of section 138, shall be allowed by the Customs-collector at the Port of exportation

Drawback of excise-duty on spirits manufactured after English method

Provided that the exportation be made within one year from the date of payment of such excise-duty, and that the spirits, when brought to the Custom-house, be accompanied by a pass in which such payment is certified

No drawback shall be allowed on spirits exported from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port

Drawback allowed on spirits exported from one Customs port to another but such spirits may be exported under bond

But spirits manufactured in British India after the English method may, on the conditions and under the rules from time to time prescribed under section 138, be exported from any such Port to any other such Port, under bond for the excise-duty

Every such bond shall be cancelled on the production by the owner of a certificate from the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of importation testifying to the due entry at such Port of the full quantity of such spirits so exported, less an allowance for ullage and wastage at the rates from time to time prescribed by the Local Government and notified in the official Gazette

149 Spirits manufactured in British India after the English method and exported under bond for the excise-duty from any Customs-port to any other Customs-port, shall be chargeable at the Port of importation with Customs-duties at the ordinary rate fixed for duties on spirits of the like kind and strength imported into such Port

Duty on spirits exported under bond from one Indian Port to another, how adjusted

150 Rum shrub, cordial, and other such liquor prepared in a licensed distillery under supervision of the surveyor or officer in charge of the distillery shall be charged with duty according to the quantity of spirit used in its preparation as ascertained by such surveyor or officer

Rum shrub &c how to be charged with duty

The provisions of this Act respecting spirits manufactured after the English method, except such as relate to gauge and proof, shall apply to such liquor

May be exported under same rules as spirits

When any such liquor is removed for exportation without payment of excise duty, the bond to be executed by the person removing it shall be in the Form marked C hereto annexed, or, when such form is inapplicable or insufficient, in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority

151 Spirits brought to the Custom-house for exportation under bond for the excise-duty may, on payment of such duty, be removed for local consumption under passes to be granted for that purpose by the officers of Excise

Spirits intended for exportation may be removed for local consumption

Credit for every such payment shall be given in discharge of the bond to which it relates

152 No drawback shall be allowed for any spirits on which duty has been paid, nor shall the duty due on any spirits under bond be remitted, unless the spirits are shipped from the Custom-house, and in a vessel whereon an officer of Customs has been appointed to superintend receipt of export-cargo

Conditions of drawback and remission of duty on spirits

Spirits shipped for exportation shall be landed with[illegible] from an officer in addition to the Customs-collector

Refund of spirits shipped

153 The Local Government may from time to time make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption so as to be subject only to an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent or other duty for the time being in force, and for causing such spirit to be so rendered, if necessary, by their own officers, before the Customs-duties leviable thereon are levied, and at the expense of the person importing it

Power to make rules for ascertaining that imported spirit has been rendered unfit for human consumption

In the absence of any such rules, or if any dispute arises as to their applicability, the Chief Customs Officer shall decide what spirit is subject only to the said *ad valorem* duty, and such decision shall be final

Decision where no rules or their applicability disputed

CHAPTER XIII

COASTING TRADE

154 Nothing in chapters VII, IX, X, XI and XII of this Act affects coasting vessels

Application of Act to coasting vessels

Provided that the Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare coasting vessels to be affected by the whole, or any specified portions, of the said chapters, or not to be affected by any such portions of the remainder of this Act

155 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may from time to time make rules prescribing the conditions on which goods, or any specified class of goods, may be—

Power to regulate carriage of goods coastwise

(*a*) carried in a coasting vessel, whether shipped at a Foreign Port or at a Customs-port to be so carried,

(*b*) shipped in a coasting vessel before all goods brought in such vessel from a Foreign Port have been unladen,

and may prohibit the conveyance of any specified class of goods generally, or to or between specified Ports

Coasting vessels to deliver account and obtain port clearance before leaving Port of lading

156 Before any coasting vessel departs from the Port of lading, an account with a duplicate thereof, in the Form marked D hereto annexed, with such additional particulars (if any) as may from time to time be prescribed by the Chief Customs-Authority, shall be filled in and signed by the Master and delivered to the Customs-collector

Such officer shall return the duplicate and return the original account dated and signed by him, which account shall be the clearance of the voyage and the pass for the goods

When goods

Customs-collector may, for sufficient reason, refuse port-clearance to any vessel destined to be bound to, or any Customs-port unless the gives a bond with sufficient condition to the Customs-collector or officer of the Port to which she is to be bound, of her arrival in a reasonable time to be

Time for delivery of pass

158 Within twenty-four hours after the arrival of any coasting vessel at the Port of discharge, and before any goods are unladen therefrom, the pass, with the name of the place or wharf where the cargo is to be discharged noted thereon, shall be delivered to an officer of Customs duly authorized to receive the same, and he shall note thereon the date of delivery

Goods on coasting vessel, if excisable not to be unladen without permission

159 If any of the goods on board of any coasting vessel be subject to any excise-duty, they shall not be unladen without the permission of the proper officer of Excise

Grant and revocation of general pass

160 The Chief Customs-Authority may, on cause being shown, permit a general pass to be given, on any conditions which may be deemed expedient, for the lading and clearance, and for the entry and unlading, of any coasting steam-vessel at any Ports of despatch or destination, or at any intermediate Ports at which she touches for the purpose of receiving goods or passengers

Such pass shall be valid throughout India, or for such Ports only as may be specified therein

Any such general pass may be revoked by notice in writing under the hand of such authority, delivered to the Master or to the owner of such steam vessel, or to any of the crew on board

Rules respecting cargo book to be kept by Masters of coasting vessels

161 The Master of every coasting vessel which is square-rigged or propelled by steam shall keep, or cause to be kept, a cargo-book, stating the name of the Master, the vessel, the Port to which she belongs, and the Port to which on each voyage she is bound

At Port of lading such Master shall enter, or cause entered, in such book the name of such and an account of all goods there taken of such vessel, with a description of the and the quantities and descriptions of the contained therein or stowed loose, and the names of the respective shippers and consignees, in so far as such particulars are known to him

At every Port of discharge of any such goods such Master shall enter, or cause to be entered, in such book the respective days on which such goods or any of them are delivered out of such vessel

The respective times of departure from every Port of lading, and of arrival at every Port of discharge, shall in like manner be duly entered

Every such Master shall, on demand, produce his cargo-book for the inspection of any officer of Customs, and such officer shall be at liberty to make any note or remark therein

Power to prescribe rules for Masters of other coasting vessels

162 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, from time to time, make rules for the guidance of the Masters of all other coasting vessels, as to the matters mentioned in section 161

Power to board and examine any coasting vessel

163 Any duly empowered officer of Customs may go on board of any coasting vessel in any Port or place in British India, and may at any period of a voyage search any such vessel and examine all goods on board, and all goods then lading or unlading, and may demand the production of any document, which ought to be on board of any such vessel

The Customs-collector may further require that any such document belonging to any coasting vessel then in Port shall be brought to him for inspection

CHAPTER XIV

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

164 The offences mentioned in the first column of the following schedule shall be punishable to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same with reference to such offences respectively

Punishments for offences

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
1 —Contravening any rule made by the Chief Customs Authority	7	Penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
2 —If any goods be landed or shipped, or if an attempt be made to land or ship any goods, or if any goods be brought into any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea, for the purpose of being landed or shipped at any port or place [illegible], at the date of such landing, shipment, attempt or bringing, has not been declared to be, or does not exist, as a Port for the landing and shipment of goods,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, together with any ship, boat, carriage or other [illegible] of conveyance engaged in landing or shipping [illegible] to land or ship [illegible] the purpose [illegible] ment [illegible]
3 —If any person ship or land goods, or aid in the shipment or landing of goods, or knowingly keep or conceal, or knowingly permit or procure to be kept or concealed, any goods shipped or landed, or intended to be shipped or landed, contrary to the provisions of this Act, and if any person be found to have been on board of any vessel liable to confiscation under clause 2, while such vessel is within any bay, river, creek or arm of the sea which has not been declared to be, and is not existing as, a port for the landing or shipment of goods,	11	such per [illegible] penalty [illegible] 24 [illegible] sand ru [illegible] sh[illegible] 7 ex[illegible] gust 1877
4 —If any vessel which has been within the limits of any Port in British India with cargo on board, be afterwards found in any Port bay, river, creek or arm of the sea in British India, light or in ballast, and if the Master be unable to give a due account of the Port in British India where such vessel lawfully discharged her cargo,	11	such vessel shall be liable to confiscation
5 —If any goods are put, without the authority of the officers of Customs, on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel from any sea-going vessel inward-bound, or if any goods are put, without such authority, out of any tug steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being put on board of any such outward bound vessel, or if any goods on which drawback has been granted are put, without such authority on board of any tug-steamer or pilot-vessel for the purpose of being re-landed,	11	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such tug-steamer, pilot-vessel or sea-going vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
6—If any vessel arriving at, or departing from, any Customs-port from any Foreign Port fails, when so required under section 16, to bring-to at any such station as has been appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the bounding of vessels by an officer of Customs,	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
7—If any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port at any Customs-port shall, after having come to its proper place of ring or unlading, remove from such except with the authority of the r, obtained in accordance with s of the Indian Ports Act, lawful authority, directly place of mooring or l be not anchored or nce with any direction oms-Authority under	16	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not ex- e one thousand rupees, al essel, if not entered, sh be allowed to enter u nalty is paid
nportation or exporta- the time being pro- ted be imported into British India contrary ion or restriction, or be made so to import or exp any such goods, or if any such goods be found in any package produced to any offi er of Customs as containing no such goods, or if any such goods, or any good subject to a duty or restriction in respe of importation or exportation, be found either before or after landing or shipme t to have been concealed in any manner on board of any vessel within the limits of any port in British India, or if any goods, the exportation of which is or shall be prohibited or restricted, be brought to any wharf in order to be put on board of any vessel for exportation contrary to such prohibition or restriction,	19	such goods, together with any goods which shall be found packed with or used in concealing them, shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of the goods, or not exceeding one thousand rupees
9—Contravening any rule regarding the process of transhipment made by the Local Government, or	32	Penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
any order relating to transhipment notified by the Governor General in Council,	37	
10—If any person subscribes or attests any declaration of the real value of any goods upon an application to pass such goods through the Custom house, not being the owner of such goods, or not having proper and sufficient authority from the owner,	38	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties	
11 —If any wine, spirits or ship's stores be not laden on board of the ship for which they were intended or be unladen from such ship without the permission of the proper officer of Customs,	52 to 56	such wine, spirits or ship's stores shall be liable to confiscation	
12 —If any goods be entered for drawback, which are of less value than the amount of the drawback claimed,	58	such goods shall be liable to confiscation	
13 —If any goods, on the entry of which for re-export drawback has been paid, be not duly exported to a Foreign Port, or are unshipped or relanded at any Customs-port (not having been duly relanded or discharged as short-shipped under the care of an officer of customs, or under section 110 or section 141),	60	such goods, together with any vessel used in so unshipping or relanding them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master from which they are unshipped or any person by whose orders or means they are unshipped or who aids or is concerned in so unshipping or relanding them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding three times the value of such goods, or one thousand	rupees
14 —If, in any river or Port wherein a place has been fixed under section 61 by the Local Government, the Master of any vessel arriving from a Foreign Port wilfully omits, before passing beyond such place, to deliver to the pilot, officer of customs, or other person duly authorized to receive the same, a manifest, or if the Master of any vessel so arriving which remains outside or below any such fixed place, wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, so to deliver a manifest,	61	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two thousand	rupees
15 — If, after any vessel arriving from any Foreign Port has entered any Customs-port in which a place has not been fixed under section 61, the Master of such vessel wilfully omits, for the space of twenty-four hours after anchoring, to deliver a manifest as required by that section,	62	ditto	ditto
16 —If the manifest delivered by any Master of a vessel under section 61, 62 or 70 be not signed by such Master and in the form and containing the particulars duly required under section 63, in so far as they are applicable to his ship, cargo and voyage; or if any manifest so delivered does not contain a true specification of all goods imported in such vessel,	63 & 70	ditto	ditto

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OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
17 —If any pilot, officer of Customs or other person authorized to receive a manifest from any Master of a vessel, refuses so to do, or fails to countersign the same or to enter thereon the particulars referred to in section 65,	65	such pilot, officer of Customs or other person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
18 —If bulk be broken in any vessel previous to the grant of an order or special pass by the Customs-collector, permitting bulk to be broken,	66	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
19 —If any bill of lading or copy required under section 67 is false, or been altered with fraudulent intent, or goods mentioned in any such bill of or in any bill of lading of which a duced, have not been *bona fide* board of such vessel, or l of lading delivered under ction, or any bill of lading py is so delivered, by any such not been made previously ure of the vessel from the the goods expressed in such were shipped, or the cargo has been staved, r thrown overboard, or age be opened, and such part igo or such package be not ex- ed for to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector,	67	Master of the vessel able to a penalty not ex nine thousand rupees
20 —If any Master of a vessel attempts to depart without a port-clearance,	68	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
21 —If any vessel actually departs without a port-clearance,	68	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
22 —If any pilot takes charge of any vessel proceeding to sea, notwithstanding that the Master of such vessel does not produce a port-clearance,	69	such pilot, on conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
23 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board an officer of Customs deputed as provided in section 72,	72	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for each day during which such officer is not received on board, and the vessel shall not be allowed to enter until such penalty is paid
24 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to receive on board one servant of such officer, or to provide such officer and servant with suitable shelter and accommodation, and with a due allowance of fresh water, and with the means of cooking on board,	73	such Master shall, in each such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
25 —If any Master of a vessel refuses to allow such vessel, or any box, place or closed receptacle in such vessel, to be searched when so required by an officer of Customs bearing a written order to search, or	74 & 92	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
if an officer of Customs places any lock, mark or seal upon any goods and such lock, mark or seal is wilfully opened, altered or broken, before due delivery of such goods, or if any such goods are secretly conveyed away, or if any hatchway or entrance to the hold, after having been fastened down by an officer of Customs, is opened without his permission,		
26.—If the Master of any vessel laid up under section 75 by the withdrawal of the officer of Customs shall before application is made by him for an officer of Customs to superintend the receipt of cargo, cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel any goods whatever,	75	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding [illegible] rupees, and may be detected by a [illegible] to be re-landed at the expense and, if not [illegible] shall be liable
27.—If any Master of a vessel causes or suffers any goods to be discharged, shipped, or water borne contrary to any of the provisions of section 76,	76	such Master penalty not exceeding [illegible] rupees, and charged, [illegible] shall be liable [illegible]
28.—If any goods water borne for the purpose of being landed from any vessel, and warehoused or passed for importation, or of being shipped for exportation, be found without the boat-note required by section 77, or if any goods are found on board any boat in excess of the bote-note or Custom-house pass, whether such goods are intended to be landed from, or to be shipped on board of, any vessel,	77	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by whose authority they are being landed or shipped, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty leviable on the said goods
29.—If any Master or officer of a vessel refuses to receive, or fails to sign, or to note the prescribed particulars upon, any boat-note, in accordance with section 77, or receiving the same fails to deliver it when required so to do by any officer of Customs authorized to make such requisition,	77	such Master or officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
30.—If any goods water-borne for the purpose of being landed or shipped for importation, are not landed or shipped without unnecessary delay, or if the boat containing such goods be found out of the proper track between the vessel and the wharf or other proper place of landing or shipping, and such deviation be not accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, or if any goods are landed or transhipped contrary to the provisions of section 79,	78 & 79	such goods, together with any vessel or boat employed in conveying them, shall be liable to confiscation, and the person by whose authority the goods are water-borne, and the person in charge of the boat, shall each be liable to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of the duty leviable on such goods

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
31 —If, after the issue of a notification under section 80 with regard to any Port, any goods are found within the limits of such Port on board of any boat not duly licensed and registered,	80	such goods, unless they are covered by a special permit from the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be liable to confiscation, and the owner or the person in charge of the boat, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
32 —If any owner of goods, upon the entry or clearance thereof, wilfully fails to deliver, if duly required, a duplicate of the bill ntry or shipping-bill thereof,	88	such owner shall be liable to a alty not exceeding two hu- upees
rson, not being authorized under acts as an agent for the transiness as therein mentioned,	89	son shall be liable to a y not exceeding five dred rupees
ntered in the manifest of lt found on board of the so found is short, and if is not accounted for to n of the officer in charge house,	93	the Master of such vessel shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of duty chargeable on the missing or deficient goods, if they be capable of being assessed therewith, or if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value
exp ay su		
35 —If any Master of a vessel discharges or suffers to be discharged ... goods not duly entered in the manifest of such vessel,	93	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
36 —If any goods are found co ealed in any place, box or closed receptacle in any vessel, and are not duly accounted for to the satisfaction of the office in charge of the Custom-house,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
37 —If any goods are found on board in excess of those entered in the manifest, or not corresponding with the specification therein contained,	93	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or to be charged with such increased rates of duty as the chief officer of Customs directs
38 —If, after any goods have been landed and before they have been passed through the Custom-house, the owner removes or attempts to remove them, with the intention of defrauding the revenue,	100	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, or if the goods cannot be recovered, the owner shall be liable, in addition to full duty, to a penalty not exceeding twice the amount of such duty, if the goods be capable of being assessed therewith, or, if they be not, to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value
39 —If it be found, when any goods are entered at, or brought to be passed through, a Custom-house, either for importation or exportation, that the packages in which	100 & 38	such packages, together with the whole of the goods contained therein, shall be liable to confiscation, and

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
they are contained differ widely from the description given in the entry or application for passing them, or that the contents thereof have been wrongly described in such entry or application as regards the denominations, characters or circumstances according to which such goods are chargeable with duty, or are being imported or exported, or that the contents of [illegible] packages have been wilfully misstated in regard to sort, quality, quantity, value, or that goods not specified in the entry or application have been fraudulently concealed in, or mixed with, the articles specified therein, or have been packed to deceive the officers of Customs,		any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
40 —If, when goods are passed by tale or by package, any omission or misdescription thereof tending to injure the revenue be discovered,	100 & 109	the owner [illegible] liable to a [illegible] ten times [illegible] which [illegible] Governm[illegible] or misde[illegible] proved [illegible] the officer Custom-hou[illegible] ance was acce[illegible]
41 —If, without entry duly made, any goods are taken or passed out of any Custom-house or wharf,	100	the person so taking or passing such goods shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and such goods shall be liable to confiscation
42 —If any prohibited or dutiable goods are found, either before or after landing, concealed in any passenger's baggage,	[illegible]0	such goods, together with the other contents of the package in which they are found, shall be liable to confiscation
43 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are carried into the warehouse, unless with the authority, or under the care, of the proper officers of Customs, and in such manner, by such persons, within such time, and by such roads or ways, as such officers direct,	109	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so carrying them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
44 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are not duly warehoused in pursuance of such entry, or withheld, or removed from any proper place of examination before they have been examined and certified by the proper officer,	109	such goods shall be deemed not to have been duly warehoused, and shall be liable to confiscation
45 —If any warehoused goods be not warehoused in accordance with section 110 or 111,	110 & 111	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
46 —If the licensee of any private warehouse licensed under this Act does not open the same when required so to do by any officer entitled by law to have access thereto, or, upon demand made by any	113	such licensee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to have his license forthwith cancelled

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
such officer at any time within the hours of business at the Port, refuses access to any such officer,		
47 —If the keeper of any public warehouse, or the licensee of any private warehouse, neglects to stow the goods warehoused therein, so that easy access may be had to every package and parcel thereof,	113	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees
48 —If the owner of any warehoused goods, or any person in the employ of such owner, clandestinely opens any warehouse, or, [illegible]ept in presence of the proper officer [illegible]stoms, gains access to his goods,	115	such owner or person shall, in every such case, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one [illegible]nd rupees
[illegible]ation be made in goods duly [illegible] or in the packing thereof,	116	[illegible] goods shall be liable to [illegible]fiscation
[illegible]dged in a private ware- [illegible]nd to be deficient at the [illegible]ry therefrom,	120	the licensee of such warehouse shall, unless the deficiency be accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, be liable to a penalty equal to five times the duty chargeable on the goods so deficient
[illegible] any public warehouse, or [illegible] of any private warehouse, ex[illegible] any su[illegible]ne requisition of any officer of [illegible]r any M[illegible], to produce any goods which have been deposited in such warehouse, and which have not been duly cleared and delivered therefrom,	120	such keeper or licensee shall, for every such neglect, be liable, not only to pay the duties due on such goods, but also to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees in respect of every package or parcel so missing or deficient
52 —If any goods entered to be warehoused are, after being duly warehoused, fraudulently concealed in, or removed from, the warehouse, or abstracted from any package, or transferred from one package to another, or otherwise, for the purpose of illegal removal or concealment,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person concerned in any such offence shall be liable to a penalty of one thousand rupees
53 —If any goods lodged in a private warehouse are found to exceed the registered quantity,	127	such excess, unless accounted for to the satisfaction of the officer in charge of the Custom-house, shall be charged with five times the ordinary duty thereon
54 —If any goods be removed from the warehouse in which they were originally deposited, except in the presence, or with the sanction, of the proper officer, or under the proper authority for their delivery,	127	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and any person so removing them shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
55 —If any person illegally takes any goods out of any warehouse without payment of duty, or aids, assists, or is concerned therein,	127	such person shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
56 —If any goods be taken on board of any vessel at any Customs-port before she has been entered outwards at such Port, in accordance with section 136,	136	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
57 —If any goods not enumerated in the manifest, or in a duly passed shipping-bill, are taken on board of any vessel,	137	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees for every package of such goods
58 —If any goods, whether liable to duty on importation, or taken from a warehouse to be exported, or entitled to drawback on exportation, or otherwise, which are enumerated in the manifest of any vessel, or in any shipping-bill, are not duly shipped before the departure of such vessel, or are re[illegible]d, and notice of such sho[illegible]ent or relanding be not given as re[illegible]d section 110,	140	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
59 —If any goods duly shi[illegible]n board of any such vessel be landed, except under section 141, at any place other than that for which they have been cleared,	141	the Master of s[illegible] unless the ca[illegible]te counted for [illegible] of the officers Custom-hou[illegible] penalty no[illegible] times the so landed
60 —If any goods on account of which drawback has been paid be not found on board of any vessel referred to in section 141,	111	the Master be liable to [illegible]h ceeding that ex[illegible] of, unless th[illegible] for to the sa[illegible] officer in charge house
61 —If any person wilfully contravenes any rule relating to spirits made under section 143 or 153,	[illegible]	[illegible]h person shall be liable to a [illegible]enalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
62 —If any person, without a special pass from an officer of excise at the place of exportation, relands or attempts to reland any spirituous liquor shipped for exportation,		such persons shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, and all such liquor, together with every cask or other article containing the same, and every boat, cart or animal employed in conveying it, shall be liable to confiscation
63 —If, in contravention of any rules made under section 155, any goods are taken into, or put out of, or carried in, any coasting vessel, or if, contrary to any such rules, any coasting vessel touches at any Foreign Port, or deviates from her voyage, unless forced by unavoidable circumstances, or if the Master of any coasting vessel which has touched at a Foreign Port fails to declare the same in writing to the Customs-collector at the Customs-port at which such vessel afterwards first arrives,	155	the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees, and shall further be liable to pay double duty upon all goods landed or shipped at such Foreign Port, in addition to the ordinary duty, which shall in every case be levied on such goods
64 —If any account required by section 156 be false,	156	the Master filling in or signing the same shall be liable to a

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
		penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
65 —If failure to produce the certificate mentioned in section 157, or to show sufficient reason for its non-production take place,	157	the parties to the bond therein mentioned shall be bound to pay a penal sum equal to double the amount of Customs duties which would have been chargeable on the export-cargo of the vessel had she been declared to be bound to a Foreign Port
66 —If any Master of a coasting vessel arriving at the Port of discharge fails, within twenty-four hours after arrival, to ver a pass as required by section 158,	158	such Master shall be liable to a alty not exceeding two hundrupees
xamination, any package entered argo-book required by section ntaining dutiable goods, is l contain such goods, or	161	package, with its contents, shall be liable to confiscation
is found to contain dutiable tered, or not entered as such,	161	such goods shall be liable to confiscation
f any coasting vessel which ed or propelled by steam t to keep, or to cause to be o-book, or to produce the and, or	161	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
me there be found on board any such vessel any goods not entered in any such book as laden, or any goods noted as delivered, or		
if any goods entered as laden and not noted as delivered, be not on board,		
69 —If the Master of any coasting vessel which is not square-rigged or propelled by steam violates any rule made under section 162,	162	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
70 —If, contrary to the provisions of this or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Customs, any goods are laden on board of any vessel in any Customs-port and carried coastwise, or	Chapter XIII	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
if any goods which have been brought coastwise are unladen in any such Port, or		
if any goods are found on board of any coasting vessel without being entered in the clearance thereof,		
71 —If the Master of any coasting vessel refuses to bring any document to the Customs-collector when so required under section 163,	163	such Master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees
72 —If any person makes or signs, or uses, any declaration or document used in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, knowing such declaration or document to be false in any particular, or	General	shall, on conviction of any such offence before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one thousand rupees
counterfeits, falsifies or fraudulently		

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES—*contd*

Offences	Section of this Act to which offence has reference	Penalties
alters or destroys any such document, or any seal, signature, initials or other mark, made or impressed by any officer of Customs in the transaction of any business relating to the Customs, or being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to produce any document, refuses or neglects to produce such document, or being required under this or any other Act relating to the Customs to answer any question put to him by an officer of Customs, does not truly answer such question,		
73—If any person on board any vessel or boat in any Custom-port, or who has landed from any such vessel or boat, upon being asked by any such officer whether he has dutiable or prohibited goods about his person or in his possession, affirms that he has not, and if any such goods are, after such denial, discovered to be, or to have been, upon the person, or in the possession, of such person,	General	such goods shall be liable to confiscation, and he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the value of such goods
74—If any officer of Customs requires any person to be searched for dutiable or prohibited goods, or to be detained, without having reasonable ground to believe that he has such goods about his person, or has been guilty of an offence relating to the Customs,	166	such officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees
75—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, is guilty of a wilful breach of the provisions of this or any other Act relating to the Customs,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to simple imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine or to both
76—If any officer of Customs, or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, practises, or attempts to practise, any fraud for the purpose of injuring the Customs-revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or any attempt to practise any such fraud,	General	such officer or person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding two years, or to fine, or to both
77—If any Police-officer, whose duty it is, under section 177, to send a written notice or cause goods to be conveyed to a Custom-house, neglects so to do,	177	such Police-officer shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees
78—If any person intentionally obstructs any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, in the exercise of any powers given under this Act to such officer or person,	General	such person shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment of either description for any term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or to both

The numbers in the third column of the above schedule are intended merely as general references to the parts of this Act to which the offences have general relation, but are not part of the definitions of those offences

165 The confiscation of any vessel shall be deemed to include her tackle, apparel and furniture

Tackle &c, included in confiscation of vessels

The confiscation of any goods shall be deemed to include any package in which they are found, and all the contents thereof

Packages and contents included in confiscation of goods

Every boat, cart or other means of conveyance, and every horse or other animal used in the removal of any goods liable to confiscation, shall in like manner be liable to confiscation

Also conveyances and animals used in removal

CHAPTER XV

RELATING TO OFFENCES, APPEALS, &c

166 —If any Ma[illegible] of Customs duly employed in [illegible] at the Po[illegible] the prevention of smuggling [illegible] twenty-fo[illegible] may search any person on [illegible]er a pass[illegible] board of any vessel or boat [illegible]ndia, or any person who [illegible]xamin[illegible]el or boat [illegible]arg[illegible]

[illegible]fficer has reasonable ground [illegible]erson has dutiable or pro- [illegible]bout his person [illegible]

[illegible]cer of Customs is about [illegible] search any person under the provisions of section 166, such person may require the said office[illegible] him, previous to search, before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector

If such requisition be made, the officer of Customs may detain the person making it until he can bring him before the nearest Magistrate or Customs-collector

The Magistrate or Customs collector before whom any person is so brought shall, if he see no reasonable ground for search forthwith discharge such person, but if otherwise, shall direct that the search be made

A female shall not be searched by any but a female

168 Any duly empowered officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling, may stop and search any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, for smuggled goods, provided that he has reasonable ground to suppose that smuggled goods are contained therein

Officers of Customs may stop vessels carts, &c and search for goods on reasonable suspicion

169 Any Magistrate may, on application by a Customs-collector, stating his belief that dutiable or prohibited goods are secreted in any place in such district or division, issue a warrant to search for such goods

Magistrate may issue search warrant on application

Such warrant shall be executed in the same way, and shall have the same effect, as a search-warrant issued under the Code of Criminal Procedure

170 Any person against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, may be detained in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling

Persons reasonably suspected may be detained

171 Every person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, shall forthwith be taken before a Magistrate or Customs-collector

Persons detained to be taken to nearest Magistrate or Customs collector

172 When any person detained on the ground that he has been guilty of an offence under this Act, is taken before a Magistrate, such Magistrate may, if he see reasonable cause, order him to be detained in gaol or in the custody of the Police for such time as is necessary to enable such Magistrate to communicate with the officers of Customs

Provided the penalty person so detained shall be liberated on giving recognizance or security to the satisfaction of the Magistrate to appear at such time and place as such Magistrate appoints for his appearance

Persons taken before Magistrate may be detained or admitted to bail

173 If any person liable to be detained under this Act, is not detained at the time of committing the offence for which he is so liable, or after detention, makes his escape, he shall at any time afterwards be liable to be detained and taken before a Magistrate, to be dealt with as if he had been detained at the time of committing such offence

Person escaping may be afterwards detained

174 When any person employed on the crew of any of Her Majesty's ships is detained under this Act, the detaining officer shall forthwith give notice thereof to the commanding officer of the ship, who shall thereupon place such person in security on board of such ship, until the detaining officer has obtained a warrant from a Magistrate for bringing up such person to be dealt with according to law

Persons in Her Majesty's Navy when detained to be secured on board until warrant procured

The Magistrate shall duly grant a warrant upon complaint made to him by the detaining officer, stating the offence for which the person is detained

175 Any vessel or goods liable to confiscation may be seized in any place, either upon land or water, by any officer of Customs or other person duly employed for the prevention of smuggling

Vessels, goods and persons may be seized or detained

176 Every vessel and all goods seized on the ground that they are liable to confiscation shall, as soon as conveniently may be, be delivered into the care of the officer appointed to receive the same

Vessels and goods seized how dealt with

If there be no such officer at hand, all goods so seized shall be carried to and deposited at the Custom-house nearest to the place of seizure

If there be no Custom-house within a convenient distance, such goods shall be deposited at the

nearest place appointed by the Chief Customs-Authority for the deposit of goods so seized

Procedure in respect of goods seized on suspicion

177 When any goods liable to confiscation under this Act are seized by any Police-officer on suspicion that they have been stolen, such officer may carry such goods to any Police-station or Court at which a complaint or information connected with the stealing or receiving of such goods has been made, or an enquiry connected with such stealing or receiving is in progress, and there detain such goods until the dismissal of such complaint or information, or the conclusion of such enquiry or of any trial thence resulting

In every such case the Police-officer seizing the goods shall send written notice of their seizure and detention to the nearest Custom-house, and immediately after the dismissal of the complaint or information, or the conclusion of the enquiry or trial, the said Police-officer shall cause such goods to be conveyed to, and deposited at, the nearest Custom-house, to be there proceeded against according to law

When seizure is made, seizing officer to give reason in writing

178 When any vessel or goods is or are seized, or any person is detained, under this Act, the officer or other person making such seizure or detention shall, on demand of the person in charge of the vessel or goods so seized, or of the person so detained, give to such person a statement in writing of the reason for such seizure or detention

Adjudication of confiscations and penalties

179 In every case in which, under this Act, any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, or any horse or other animal, is liable to confiscation,

or any goods are liable to confiscation or to increased rates of duty,

or any person in charge of or owning a vessel, or landing or shipping goods, or passing them through the Custom-house, is liable to a penalty,

a Customs collector, or if there be no such officer at the place where the confiscation or penalty or increased rates is or are incurred, such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf, may, unless it be otherwise provided in this Act, adjudge such confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty

Local Government may confer like powers on other officers of Customs

180 In cases cognizable under section 179 by the Customs-collector, the Local Government may empower any officer of Customs by name, or as holding an office, in like manner to adjudge any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty

Proviso

Provided that the power to adjudge confiscation shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to goods of a greater value than one thousand rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to goods of a greater value than two hundred rupees, and that the power to adjudge a penalty shall not extend, as regards a Deputy Commissioner or Deputy Collector, to a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, nor, as regards an Assistant Commissioner or Assistant Collector or other subordinate officer, to a sum exceeding one hundred rupees

Option to pay fine in lieu of confiscation

181 Whenever confiscation is authorized by this Act, the officer adjudging it shall give the owner of the goods an option to pay in lieu of confiscation such fine as the officer thinks fit

On confiscation of vessel or goods property to vest in Her Majesty

182 When the confiscation of any vessel, cart or other means of conveyance, horse or other animal, or any goods, is ad[illegible]ered under section 179 or section 180, the p[illegible] such vessel, means of conveyance, an[illegible] shall thereupon vest in Her Majest[illegible]

The officer adjudging confis[illegible]cretary [illegible] hold possession of the same [illegible]ole Police, on the requisition [illegible]te assist him in taking and ho[illegible] of

Levy of penalty for failure to bring to when required under section 16

183 If any vessel actua[illegible] port-[illegible]ing to [illegible] at a [illegible] under section 16, the penalty of such vessel is liable may Chief Officer of Customs of [illegible] in British India to which such [illegible] in which she is, or in the case of [illegible] any such officer as the Governor of Bombay in Council appoints in this behalf

A certificate of such departure or failure to bring-to when required, purporting to be signed by the Chief Officer of Customs of the Port from which the vessel is stated to have so departed, shall be sufficient *prima facie* proof of the fact so certified

Penalty under Act not to interfere with punishment under other law

184 The award of any confiscation, penalty or increased rates of duty under this Act by an officer of Customs shall not prevent the infliction of any punishment to which the person affected thereby is liable under any other law

Offences not specially provided for how adjudicated

185 All offences against this Act, other than those cognizable under section 179 by a Customs-collector, may be tried summarily by a Magistrate

Appeal from subordinate to Chief Customs Authority

186 In any case adjudicated by an officer of Customs, any party aggrieved by the award may, within three months from the date of the award, appeal to the Chief Customs-Authority, or, in such cases as the Local Government directs, to any other superior officer of Customs empowered in that behalf by the Local Government

Such authority or superior officer may thereupon make such further enquiry and pass such order as he thinks fit, confirming, altering or annulling the original award

Provided that no such order in appeal shall have the effect of subjecting any person to any greater

confiscation, penalty or rates of duty than has or have been adjudged against him in the original award

Penalty adjudged by Magistrate &c may be remitted or commuted by Chief Customs Authority

187 If, upon consideration of the circumstances under which any penalty or confiscation has been adjudged under this Act by an officer of Customs or by a Magistrate, the Chief Customs-Authority is of opinion that such penalty or confiscation ought to be remitted in whole or in part, or commuted, such Authority may remit the same or any portion thereof, or may commute any order of confiscation to a penalty not exceeding the value of the goods ordered to be confiscated

188 —If any [illegible] n any penalty is incurred under this Act, the goods in respect of [illegible] at the [illegible] which such penalty is incurred shall not be removed [illegible] twenty [illegible] er a paid

[illegible] xam[illegible] goods through the Cus[illegible]om-house has become liable [illegible]o any fine or penalty, the [illegible] Customs-collector may detain [illegible]e or penalty is discharged

[illegible] ty is adjudged against any person under this Act by any officer of Customs, such [illegible] alty be not paid, may levy the same [illegible] of any goods of the said person which may be in his charge, or in the charge of any other officer of Customs

When an officer of Customs who has adjudged a penalty against any person under this Act fails to realize the unpaid amount of such a penalty from such goods, such officer may notify in writing to any Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such person or any goods belonging to him may be, the name and residence of the said person and the amount of penalty unrecovered, and such Magistrate shall thereupon proceed to enforce payment of the said amount in like manner as if the penalty had been adjudged by himself

Periods of imprisonment, in default of payment of penalty or fine, to be fixed within certain limits

190 When a penalty or fine is adjudged against any person under this Act by a Magistrate, such Magistrate shall, at the same time, fix, within the following limits, a period of imprisonment in default of payment of such penalty or fine —

If the penalty or fine does not exceed fifty rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed one month

If the penalty or fine does not exceed one hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed two months

If the penalty or fine does not exceed five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment shall not exceed four months

When the penalty or fine exceeds five hundred rupees, the term of imprisonment to be fixed in default of payment may extend to six months

The Magistrate may at any time enforce payment of any penalty or fine, or of any portion thereof, by distress and sale of the defaulter's goods

Imprisonment to terminate upon recovery of fine,

191 The imprisonment imposed in default of payment of fine or penalty under this or any other Act relating to the Customs shall terminate whenever that fine or penalty is either paid or levied by process of law

or of proportional part of fine

192 If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine or penalty is paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine or penalty still unpaid, the [illegible] onment shall terminate

CHAPTER XVI

MISCELLANEOUS

Rules to be notified

193 All rules made under this Act shall be notified in the official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law

Notifications made may be cancelled

194 Any notification in the *Gazette of India* or in the official Gazette made by any authority under powers conferred by this Act, may be cancelled in like manner by the same authority

Remission of duty and compensation to owner in certain cases

195 If in any case relating to the removal of goods without payment of duty, the person offending be an officer of Customs not acting in execution of his duty, and be prosecuted to conviction by the owner of such goods, no duty shall be payable in respect of such goods For any damage so occasioned by such officer, the Customs-collector shall, with the sanction of the Chief Customs-Authority, make due compensation to such owner

Appropriation of penalties &c, and grant of rewards

196 The proceeds of all confiscations and penalties imposed under this Act shall, after deducting therefrom all Government demands, be paid into a general Fund, out of which the Chief Customs-Authority may grant a reward to any person by whose information, assistance or instrumentality, any seizure has been made or any offence punished

Saving of Calcutta Port Commissioners and Bombay Port Trust Acts

197. Nothing in this Act shall affect Bengal Acts V of 1870, VII of 1871 and III of 1872, or Bombay Act I of 1873, or any other law for the time being in force relating to the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta or the Trustees of the Port of Bombay respectively

SCHEDULE

PART I

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL

Number and year	Title	Extent of repeal
V of 1838	Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association Act	Section twenty-eight
XXI of 1856	An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Abkaree Revenue in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal	Section eight Sections ten to sixteen, both inclusive
VI of 1863	An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the administration of the Department of Sea Customs in India	The whole
X of 1868	An Act to amend the Consolidated Customs Act	The whole
XVII of 1869	An Act to shorten the time for landing cargo	The w
XIV of 1871	An Act for the further amendment of the Consolidated Customs Act	The w
VI of 1873	An Act to amend the law relating to the Transhipment of goods imported by steamer, and for other purposes	The wh
XVI of 1875	An Act to amend the law relating to Customs Duties, and for other purposes	Sections six, [illegible] twelve

PART II

FORMS

A

FORM OF BOND FOR IMPORT DUTY

(*See sections* 106 *and* 107)

BOND

No 18

We, *A B*,

now of

, and *C D*,

of the same place, are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives, and

we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed without seals (*date*)

(*Signed*)

The above bounden having applied to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at for and obtained permission to lodge in the warehouse for a period of the following goods, that is to say— imported by sea from on board of the ship and entered in the Custom-house Books as No of the Register of Goods imported by Sea,

Now the condition of this Bond is, that, if the above bounden or their heirs or representatives, shall observe all the provisions in The Consolidated Customs Act, 1877, to be observed by owners, importers of such goods warehoused, and by persons obtaining permission to warehouse goods or any part thereof,

And if the said their heirs or representatives shall pay to the officer in charge of the Custom-house at the Port of all dues, whether of Customs, warehouse-rent or lawful charges which shall be demandable on the said goods, or on account of the same or any part thereof, or which shall be demanded in respect to them, within

days from the date of this Bond or within such further time as the Chief Customs-Authority of the Province shall allow in that behalf, together with interest on every such sum at the rate of per cent per annum from the date of demand thereof being made in writing by the said officer in charge of the Custom-house,

And if, within the term so fixed or enlarged, the said goods, or any portion thereof, having been removed from the said warehouse for home-consumption or re-exportation by sea, the full amount of all Customs-duties, warehouse dues, lawful charges and penalties demandable as aforesaid shall have been first paid on the whole of the said goods,

This obligation shall be void

Otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of any part of this condition, the same shall be in full force

Sealed with our seals (*date*)

(*Signed*) ( )

B

FORM OF BONDED WAREHOUSE WARRANT

(*See section* 112)

I do hereby certify that have deposited in the Warehouse of the undermentioned goods , which goods, the engage on demand, after payment of rent and incidental charges and Government dues or customs chargeable thereon, to deliver to the said or their assigns, or to the holder of this warrant to whom it may be transferred by endorsement

C.

FORM OF BOND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM LICENSED DISTILLERY

(*See sections* 143 *and* 150)

We,

are jointly and severally bound to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in the sum of Government rupees to be paid to the said Secretary of State, for which payment we jointly and severally bind ourselves, our heirs and representatives, and we agree that, in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the High Court of Judicature at (*or* in the District Court, *as the case may be*)

Sealed with our seals, dated this day of 18

(*Signed*)

( )

The above bounden being indebted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the sum of Government rupees being the amount of duty payable at the rate of rupees per imperial gallon London proof, for gallons of gallons of proof spirit used in the preparation of dozens of bottled cordials and liquors as specified in the annexed schedule) manufactured at said have been allowed to remove thence for exportation by sea, visions of The Consolidated Customs' Act, 1877, without having paid su

The condition of this obligation is, that if the above bounden their heirs or representatives, shall, at the expiration of four calendar m this obligation, pay or cause to be paid to the said Secretary of State dut rupee per imperial gallon of proof spirits for all or any portion of the abo which shall not have been then exported by sea, subject to the aforesaid exportation, if any, due proof shall be given), or passed for local consumpt duty, then this bond shall be void, otherwise the same shall remain in full force

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

Place)

Date

If the bond be for cordials and other liquors under section 150, *add*—

Schedule

Description of cordials and liquors	Quantity in bottles or gallons	Quantity of proof spirit
1	2	3

FORM OF COASTI[illegible] [illegible]156)

Port of

Ship's name	Tonnage	Port of Registry	Master's name	Whithe[illegible]		[illegible]arehoused goods removed in bond	Country goods	Re[illegible]cted goods and goo[illegible]s liable to duty of Excise
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Here state the particulars according to the above headings

Cleared the day of 18

(*Signed*) ( )
Officer in charge of Custom house

(*Signed*) ( )
Name of Master

A PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt of India

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1877. {Register No 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* [illegible] *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTM[illegible] 2,40,24[illegible]

No XXXIII OF 1877 [illegible]st 1876 [illegible]st 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON [illegible] 18th August 1877

Latest return received	Railways	FOR WEEK ENDING 19th August 1876	FOR WEEK ENDING 18th August 1877	TOTAL FROM 1st JANUAR to 19th August 1876	to 18th August 1877	Increase or decrease in 1877	Total decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	[illegible]	Rs	Rs	Rs
29th Sep 1877	East Indian Main	3,90 218	6,67 854	2 0[illegible]4,247	2 59 63 543	58 29 296	
29th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	20,861	74,810	13,98 901	20 72 938	15 74 037	
6th Oct 1877	Eastern Bengal	88 035	1,17,615	18 26 218	23 83 068	5 36 850	
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	39 579	60 644	21,25 845	27 55 685	6 29 840	
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1 14,140	1 88,368	51 43 829	61 31 075	9 87 246	
29th Sep 1877	Madras	1,22 850	2 11 643	39 91 665	64 49 397	24 57 732	
22nd ditto	South Indian	33 924	69 244	11 95 869	20 10 498	8,14 629	
13th Oct 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	1,89 619	5 72,317	1 47,07 594	2,21,07 844	74,00 250	
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India	46,161	71 423	46 14,049	51 31 814	5 17 765	
	TOTAL	10,45 687	20,29 918	5,51 28 217	7 58,95,862	2 07 67,645	
	State						
6th Oct 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,267	1 788	64 202	71 693	7 491	
6th ditto	Nalhati	919	1 415	48 998	58 346	9 348	
6th ditto	Rajputana	27 878	37 615	15 43 264	17 51 791	2,18 527	
13th Oct 1877	Holkar	6 075	5 433	2 48 711	2 47 010		1 731
31st Aug 1877	Khangaon		883	(a)31 067	43 940	12 873	
15th Sep 1877	Amraoti	411	691	46 478	57,994	11 516	
15th ditto	Wardha Valley		1 521	(b)16 730	44 042	27 312	
15th ditto	Nizam s	11 574	20 252	3,00 754	4,91 177	1,90 423	
29th Sep 1877	Tirhut	1 871	2 972	1 00 827	1 69 734	68 907	
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	6 864	17,858	2 6[illegible] 319	[illegible]4 5,819	1 80 530	
13th Oct 1877	Neemuch	1,238	1 776	(c)2 61	41 952	39 333	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	[illegible]	5,093		(d)1,18,959	1,18 959	
	TOTAL	58,127	99,357	26,58 999	35,42 487	8 83 488	
	GRAND TOTAL	11,03,814	21,29 275	5 77,87,216	7,94 38,349	2 16,51 133	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 18th July 1876 after which the line was closed

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876 after which the line was closed

(c)—Total receipts from 3rd August 1876

(d)—Total receipts from 2nd May 1877

No XXXIV of 1877
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 26th Augt 1876	For week ending 25th Augt 1877	Total from 1st January to 26th Augt. 1876	Total from 1st January to 25th Augt 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 187
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
29th Sept 1877	East Indian, Main	4,33 736	6,93 593	2,05,67 983	2 66 57,136	60,89 153	
29th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	20 214	1,25 985	14 19 115	30 98,323	16,79 208	
6th Oct 1877	Eastern Bengal	98 425	97 692	19,24,643	24,80,700	5,56,057	
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	42 416	68 034	21 68 261	28 18 719	6,50 458	
13th ditto	Sind Punjab, & Delhi	96 846	1 61 100	52 30,675	62,82,175	10 51,500	
29th Sept 1877	Madras	1,17 025	2,06 691	41,08,690	66 56 088	25 47 398	
22nd ditto	South Indian	36 120	72 112	12 31 989	20,82 610	8,50,621	
13th Oct 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	1,93,817	4,97,384	1,49,01,411	2,25 45,228	76,43,817	
13th ditto	Bombay Baroda, and Central India	54 558	80 977	46,68,607	52,12 791	5 44,184	
	TOTAL	10 93 157	19 37 908	5,62 21 374	7,78 33 770	2,16,12,396	
	State						
6th Oct 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 540	2 551	65 742	74,244	8 502	
6th ditto	Nalhati	1 172	1 490	50,170	59 836	9 666	
6th ditto	Rajputana	28 465	28,274	15,61 529	17 80 065	2 18 536	
13th ditto	Holkar	6,821	5,910	2 55 562	2,52 920		2,642
31st Aug 1877	Khamgaon		712	(a)31 067	44 682	13,615	
15th Sept 1877	Amraoti	326	595	46 804	58 589	11 785	
15th ditto	Wardha Valley		1,809	(b)16 730	45,851	29 121	
15th ditto	Nizam s	14,014	18 497	3 11 768	5 [illegible] 74	1 94 906	
29th ditto	Tirhut	1 764	6 550	1 02 591	4 [illegible] 84	73 609	
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	7,773	13 738	2,73 092	4 [illegible] 7	1,86,495	
13th Oct 1877	Neemuch	798	2,221	(c)3,417	44,173	40,756	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon & Irrawaddy Valley		(d)		(e)1,18,959	1,18,959	
	TOTAL	62 473	82 977	27,21 472	36 21,864	9 03,392	
	TOTAL	11 55 630	2 20 285	5 89 42 846	8 14 58 634	2 25 15 788	

(a) Return for 6 days ending 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July after which the line was closed
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June after which the line was closed
(d) Total receipts from 3rd August 1876
(d)—Return not received
(e)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 18th August 1877

No XXXV of 1877
STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For Week ending 2nd Sept 1876	For Week ending 1st Sept 1877	Total from 1st January to 2nd Sept 1876	Total from 1st January to 1st Sept 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
29th Sep 1877	East Indian, Main	4,78 377	5,81 953	2 10 46 360	2,72,39,091	61,92,731	
29th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	24,131	53,170	14 43,246	31,51,493	17 08,247	
6th Oct 1877	Eastern Bengal	1 09 433	1,26 032	20 34 076	26,06 732	5 72,656	
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	52 690	62,431	22 20 951	28,81,150	6,60 199	
13th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 13 177	1,62 850	53 14 152	64 45 025	11 00,873	
29th Sep 1877	Madras	1 26 551	2,20 471	42,35,241	68 76,359	26 41,318	
22nd ditto	South Indian	40,737	72,876	12,72,726	21,55,186	8 82 760	
13th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	2,07,778	5,48,095	1,51,09,189	2,30,93,323	79 84,134	
13th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	46,689	70,984	47,15,296	52 83,775	5,68,479	
	TOTAL	11,99 863	18,98,864	5,74,21,237	7 97,32,634	2 23,11,397	
	State						
6th Oct 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,400	1,652	67,142	75,896	8,754	
6th ditto	Nalhati	1 112	1 248	51 282	61,084	9 802	
6th ditto	Rajputana	27,585	44,399	15,89,114	18,24 464	2,35,350	
13th ditto	Holkar	7 472	5,422	2 63,034	2,58,342		4 692
31st Aug 1877	Khamgaon		398(a)	31,067(b)	45 080	14 013	
15th Sep 1877	Amraoti	257	618	47 061	59,207	12,146	
15th ditto	Wardha Valley		1,317	16,730(c)	47,168	30 438	
15th ditto	Nizam s	11 581	11,797	3,26 349	5,21,471	1,95,122	
29th ditto	Tirhut	2 801	6,238	1,05,392	1,82,522	77,130	
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	9,206	18 927	2,82,298	4,73 514	1,91,216	
13th Oct 1877	Neemuch	861	1,853	4 278(d)	46,026	41,748	
29th Sep 1877	Northern Bengal		290(g)		290	290	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		(e)		1,18,959(f)	1,18,959	
	TOTAL	62,275	89,159	27,83 747	37,14,023	9,30,276	
	GRAND TOTAL	12,62,138	19 88,023	6,02 04,984	8,34,46,657	2 32 41,673	

(a) Receipts for 6 days ending 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July, after which the line was closed
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June after which the line was closed
(d) Total receipts from 3rd August 1876
(e) Return not received
(f) Total receipts from 2nd May to 18th August 1877
(g) The line was opened for public traffic on 28th August 1877

No XXXVI OF 1877
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		9th Sept 1876	8th Sept 1877	to 9th Sept 1876	to 8th Sept 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
29th Sept 1877	East Indian Main	4,70,070	5,98 446	2,15,16 430	3,78 37 537	68,21 107	
29th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	24 831	87 364	14 68 080	32 38 857	17 70 777	
6th Oct 1877	Eastern Bengal	76 930	1 18,015	21 11 006	27,24 747	6 13 741	
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	54,130	61 328	22,75 081	29 42 478	6 67 397	
13th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	95 846	1,37,650	54,49 998	65 82 675	11,12 677	
29th Sept 1877	Madras	1,15 455	2,21,079	43 50 696	70 97 638	27 16 942	
22nd ditto	South Indian	40,930	7a 085	13,13,6 6	22,30 571	9,16 915	
13th Oct 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	2,13,114	5,19 011	1,53,-2,903	2 36 12 334	82 90,031	
13th ditto	Bombay Baroda, and Central India	40 694	70 428	47,5,990	53 54 203	5 98 213	
	TOTAL	11 32,003	18,88 406	5,85,53 240	8,16,21,040	2 30,67 800	
	State						
6th Oct 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 530	1,797	68 672	77 693	9,021	
6th ditto	Nalhati	1,502	1 429	52 784	62 513	9 729	
6th ditto	Rajputana	24 802	32 270	16 1 966	18,56 714	2,42 768	
13th ditto	Holkar	5,990	5,664	2 69 024	2 64 006		5 018
31st Aug 1877	Khamgaon			(a) 31 067	(b) 45 080	14 013	
15th Sept 1877	Amraoti	261	688	47 322	59 895	12 573	
15th ditto	Wardha Valley		762	(c) 16 730	47 930	31 200	
15th ditto	Nizam's	9 293	18,809	3 35 642	5 40 280	2 04 638	
29th ditto	Tirhut	2,802	5 036	1 08,194	1 87 8 8	79 364	
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	7,812	12,49	2 90 110	4 86 013	1 95 903	
13th Oct 1877	Neemuch	950	1,81	(d) 5,228	47 837	42,609	
29th Sept 1877	Northern		397		(e) 687	687	
18th Aug 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		(f)		(g) 1,18 959	1	
	TOTAL	54 992	81 162	28 48 739	37 95 185		
	GRAND TOTAL	11,86,995	19,69 568	6 19 91,979	8,54,16 225	2,40,24	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876 after which the line was closed
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August 1876
(e)—Total receipts from 28th August 1877
(f) Return not received
(g)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 18th August 1877

No XXXVII OF 1877
APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		16th Sept 1876	15th Sept 1877	to 16th Sept 1876	to 15th Sept 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
29th Sep 1877	East Indian Main	4 91 959	5,30 706	2 20,08,389	2 83 68 243	63,59 854	
29th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	27 171	86 707	14,95,251	93 25 5 4	18 30 313	
6th Oct	Eastern Bengal	87,195	1,22 312	21,98 201	28 47 089	6 48,888	
13th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	47,792	73,227	23,22,873	30,15 705	6 92 832	
13th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1,21 357	2,15 300	55,61,355	67 97,975	12,36 620	
29th Sept	Madras	1,39 781	2,12 406	44,90 477	73,10,044	28,19 567	
22nd ditto	South Indian	39,074	70 274	13 52 730	23 00 845	9,48,11	
13th Oct	Great Indian Peninsula	2,69,212	4,48,404	1 55,91 515	2 40,60 738	84,69 223	
13th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	53 728	68,656	48,09,718	51,22 859	6 19 141	
	TOTAL	12,77,269	18,28,022	5,98,30,509	8,34 49,062	2,36 18,553	
	State						
6th Oct 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 600	1,508	70 272	79 201	8 929	
6th ditto	Nalhati	1,497	1 643	51 281	64 156	9 875	
6th ditto	Rajputana	23,364	24 443	16,37,330	18,81,177	2,43 847	
13th ditto	Holkar	5,458	6,811	2,74,482	2 70 817		3,665
31st Aug	Khamgaon			31 067(a)	45 080(b)	14 013	
15th Sept	Amraoti	447	652	47 769	60 547	12 778	
15th ditto	Wardha Valley		963	16 730(c)	48 893	32 163	
15th ditto	Nizam's	9 888	13 783	3,45,630	5 54 063	2,08 433	
29th ditto	Tirhut	2,233	6 199	1,10 427	1 93,757	83 330	
15th ditto	Punjab Northern	8,196	12,511	2,98,306	4,98,524	2,00 218	
13th Oct	Neemuch	954	1,616	6,182(d)	49 453	43,271	
29th Sept	Northern Bengal		394		1,081(e)	1,081	
18th Aug	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		(f)		1,18,959(g)	1,18 959	
	TOTAL	53,637	70,523	28,92,376	38,65 708	9,73,332	
	GRAND TOTAL	13,30,906	18,98 545	6,27,22,885	8,73,14,770	2,45,91,885	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August 1876
(e)—Total receipts from 28th August 1877
(f)—Return not received
(g)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 18th August 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

[RAILWAY]

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS DURING THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1876

No I

GENERAL RESULTS

Railways	Mean Mileage open	Train Mileage	Earnings	Expenses	Net Earnings
			Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	858	1 324 956	40 26, 377	23 33 737	16,92 640
South Indian	474	328 571	10 50 766	4 63 196	5 87 270
Great Indian Peninsula	1,268	2 808 402	1 12 95 340	60 40 579	52 14 761
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	439	485 912	25 04 864	18 52 356	6 52 508
East Indian Main Line	1,279¾	3,-21 649	1,60 48 153	55 71 721	1 04 76 432
„ Jubbulpore Line	223½	320 895	14 33 133	7 26 684	7 06 849
Eastern Bengal	158¼	294 092	21 19 711	8 20 629	12 99 082
Oudh and Rohilkhand	548	551 705	5 77 788	999 153	5 78 335
Punjab and Delhi	566½a	526 311	37,23 760	26,74 668	10,49,092
Sindh	109½b	125 216			
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	28	20 024	43 901	49 457	— 5 556
Nalhati (State)	27¼	20 249	34 528	46 967	— 12 439
Rajputana (State)	396	353 235	10,08 046	7 71 374	2 33 672
Holkar	70	52 592	1 67 011	1,67 463	— 452
Khamgaon	8	512	1 544	2 624	— 1 080
Amraoti	6	2 484	25 218	21 717	3,501
Wardha Valley „	18	703	4 843	6 357	— 1,514
Nizam's „	121	97 184	3 52,632	2 92 171	60 461
Tirhut „	46	20 510	1,00 392	63 710	36 682
Punjab Northern „	103	98 406	2 69 765	2 24 083	45 682
Neemuch „	37	11 224	22,569	14 519	8 050
TOTAL	6 785½	10,664 172	1 58 10 641	2 31 56,565	2 26,54,076

a —Inclusive of the distance between Ghazeeabad and Delhi, 13 miles

b —Inclusive of the Kasmaree Branch, 4 miles

No II

SUMMARY OF EARNINGS

Railways	Coaching	Goods	Electric Telegraph	Steam Boat	Sundries	TOTAL
	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	13 12 546	25 89 383	13,841		1 10 607	40 26 377
South Indian	6 07 362	3 97 174	8 180		38 050	10 50 766
Great Indian Peninsula	28 96 207	82 09 643	92 000a		1 57 490	1,12 95 340
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	11 28,775	12 80 439	13 278		82,372	25 04,864
East Indian, Main Line	43 97,815	1,10 78,734	25 283	32,869	5 13,452	1,60 48,153
„ Jubbulpore Line	5 33,770	7 67,305	2,281		1,30 074	14 33 433
Eastern Bengal	5 16 803	12,70,689	3 286	2,21,630	77 303	21 19 711
Oudh and Rohilkhand	7 17 821	7 14 644	3,581		1 11 742	15 77 788
Punjab and Delhi	11 00 517	11 66 400	6,951	7,16,324	87 782	37 23,760
Sindh	65 766	5 51,544			25,176	
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	31 979	11 423	92		407	43 901
Nalhati (State)	22,522	11,387	527		92	34 528
Rajputana (State)	4,29,546	5 29,826	3,456		45 218	10 08,046
Holkar	57 697	83,587	970		24 757	1 67 011
Khamgaon „	239	1 293			12	1,544
Amraoti „	3,755	21 378			85	25 218
Wardha Valley „	167	3 678	10		603	4 843
Nizam's „	1,39 428	2,12,234	588		382	3 52 632
Tirhut „	26 781	34,717	1,687		97 207	1,00,392
Punjab Northern „	1,38,955	1,27,583	1,640		1 587	2,69,765
Neemuch „	22,508		61			22,569
TOTAL	1,42 11 259	2,90,66,056	1,17,715	9 70,823	1 44,788	4,58,10,641

a —Includes Rs 599 for State Railways

DETAIL OF COACHING TRAFFIC

Railways	Passengers: First Class Mileage fare	First Class Number	First Class Receipts	Second Class Mileage fare	Second Class Number	Second Class Receipts	Third Class Mileage fare	Third Class Number	Third Class Receipts	Fourth or Lowest Class Mileage fare	Fourth or Lowest Class Number	Fourth or Lowest Class Receipts	Total Number	Total Receipts	Season Tickets Number	Season Tickets Receipts	Miscellaneous including parcels luggage &c	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	Pies		Rs	Pies		Rs	Pies		Rs	Pie		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	18 00	5 919	79 780	7 00	19 226	73 725	3 50	8 3420	7 76 037	2 00	491 930	2 14 172	1 385 715	11 19 614	60	250	1 62 682	13 12 546		13,12,546
South Indian	8 00	4 927	9 965	3 00	37 818	19 711				2 00	1 52 881	5 11 132	1 47 626	5 40 828	1	25	28 509	6 07 362		6,07 362
Great Indian Peninsula	18 00	16 259	2 34 074	9 00	64 372	3 30 142	4 00	2 18 635	6 37 742	2 50	17 7 1 3	11 7 1 0	2 08 16 19	23 82 312	487	6 173	5 07 729	28 96 214	7 a	28,96,207
Bombay Baroda and C India	1 00	8 468	28 915	7 00	71 096	3 0 251				1 48	2 07 4 181	9 35 685	2 1 0 645	10 26 614	3 0 7	21 02	8 869	11 28,785	10 a	11,28,775
East Indian Main Line	18 00	2 2 57	28 829	9 00	63 636	2 73 0 2	4 0	2 7 377	2 51 8	0 11	2 5 4	0	3 0 20 721	2 98 4 359	58 32 458	5,409	24 198	54 1 0 0	43 97 816	1 a	43 97 815
Jubbulpore Line	18 00	3 183	53 471	9 0 0	12 829	70 00	4 50	6 2	1 02	0 0	1 2 7	2 6 9	148 719	4 27 466			1 06 304	5 33 770		5,33 770
Eastern Bengal	1 00	13 798	20 767	6 00	2 0 136	16 194	4 50	1 0 0	1 10 248	3 00	6 0 671	3 41 432	8 4 673	4 88 961	1 246	7 057	50 785	5 46 803		5,46 803
Oudh and Rohilkhand				9 00	4 7448	37 6105				2 00	1 2 0 17	6 0 8 1	1 229 761	6 92 459			55 362	7 47 821		7 47 821
Punjab and Delhi	17 69	8 182	70 601	8 72	20 630	71 990	4 4	11 0 8	23 978	2 48	4 0 8 7 744	7 8 522	1 127 634	9 03 041	2	80	1 47 346	11 00 517		11,00 517
Sindh	14 03	1 094	6 510	7 03	1 467	3 379	3 6 0	2 975	4 132	2 50	51 5 41	1 1 80	57 077	58 888			6 878	65 766		65 766
Calcutta and South Eastern (State				9 00	1 6 71 b	1 0 6 9				3 2	2 0 6 3	2 9 9 7	237 734	31 033			916	31 979		31,979
Nalhati (state)	17 63	525	1 238	5 28	2 899	2 0 6 6				3 72	41 39	17 216	45 1 63	20 5 20			2 002	22 522		22 522
Rajputana (state)	9 5 0	2 525	10 060	4 7 0 c	8 371	13 213				2 01 c	6 46 27	3 6 5 0 3	6 3 3 167	3 88 326	1	274	40 946	4 29 546		4,29,546
Holkar	11 79	1,403	2 280	4 12						2 21	16 616	41 825	1		3	90	5 747	57 697		57,697
"	14 77 d			7 38 d	6 219	4,102	3 69	2 732	653	2 28				51 860						
Khangaon "	18 00	36	23	9 00	72	23	4 00	2 18	38	2 50	1 1 33	123	1 59	207			32	239		239
Amraoti "	18 00	4 54	2 10	9 00	1 1 92	3 1 4	4 00	12 5 8	1 2	2 0	18 737	1 47	32 3 11	3 5 24			2 31	3 7 5 5		3,755
Wardha Valley "	18 00	33	52	9 00	39	31	4 00	1 0 3	60	2 0	1 3 0	2 7 7	1 4 6	4 2 0			47	4 6 7		467
Nizam s	18 00	1 203	8 5 2	9 00	3 137	10,393	4 00	8 1 4 0	16 9 3	2 50	10 8 5 3	8 2 5 1 0	121 0 7 5	1 18 4 60			21 0 6 8	1,39 428		1,39 428
Tirhut	12 8	6 0 9	1 3 1 4	6 2 0 d	9 1 1	9 8 5				2 2 2	6 1 7	22 5 7	6 0 9 7	24 8 7 4			1 9 0 7	26 781		26 781
Punjab Northern (State)	9 14	1,7 1	3 9 6 9	4 8	4 6 7 9	5,597				1 7 5	3 8 0 0 5	1 1 6 8 4 1	3 8 5 9 7 3	1 2 0 4 0 7			12 8 5 1	1 38 9 5 8	3 a	1,38 955
Neemuch	10 37	2 0 4	3 3 4	5 1 9	9 1 3	7 1 0	2 6 9	1 1 5 2	4 4 2	1 0 2	7 5 8 2 0	19 2 4 2	78 0 8 1	20 7 2 5	1	76	1 7 0 4	22 5 0 8		22,508
TOTAL		94 200	8 18 944		3 0 0 0 7	9 95 244		1 3 0 5	1 8 5 0 6 7		1 2 3 8 5 4	5 7 0 2 8 2 5	15 2 5 1 9	1 23 7 5 0 8 0	10 267	59 52 5	17 74 775	1 42 11 280	21	1 42,11 259

a — Irrecoverable outstandings | *b* — Called Upper Class and Lower Class but the rates charged nearly correspond with the rates charged for 2nd and 3rd Classes they are exhibited under these heads respectively

c — Average mileage fare | *d* — Average fare for 7 miles and 13 miles respectively

No IV

DETAIL OF GOODS TRAFFIC

Railways	Merchandise Tonnages	Merchandise Receipts	Military Stores Tonnages	Military Stores Receipts	Railway Materials for Construction Tonnages	Railway Materials for Construction Receipts	Minerals Tonnages	Minerals Receipts	Miscellaneous	Total	Deductions	Net Total
		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	52 142 960	2 02 612	788 222	6 0 8 9	128 0 5 0	1 1 0 7	1 320	58	10 467	2 8 9 383		2,89 383
South Indian	8 16 2 29	3 81 104	83 0 0	3 129	3 2 5 0 6	10 115			2,466	3 97 174		3 97 174
Great Indian Peninsula	17 3 73 0 9	80 2 0 4 5	7 1 1 21	81 2 9 5	6 21 490	2 5 4 2 5	34 736	1 563	75 515	82 09 756	113 a	82 0 9 643
Bombay Baroda and Central I a	2 0 7 8 7	11 77 310	2 4 3 5 3	2 2 2 0	6 13 3 6 9	26 8 0 7	46 6 7 0	2 5 4 7	51 9 8 9	12 8 0 0 7 3	2 3 4 a	12 80 439
East Indian Main Line	22 1 2 9 2 8 7	93 71 6 2 8	3 5 0 1 8 7	4 19 112	4 7 7 7 1 8	9 0 5 3	46 0 7 1 2 5 5	12 62 9 5 6	15 1 1 5	1 10 78,734		1,10,78 734
Jubbulpore Line	18 01 412	7 26 411	2 0 6 9 6	16 5 8 4	4 9 9	14	9 6 0 7 0 4	43 8 0 4	4 6 2	7 6 7 3 0 5		7 67 305
Eastern Bengal	22 0 2 6 6	12 0 0 5 5	2 5 0 1	16 5	13 4 8	7 5	8 0 1 9 9 0	9 7 3 3	7 1 6 1	12 70 6 8 9		12,70 689
Oudh and Rohilkhand	16 2 7 4 1	6 0 9 7 9	3 2 5 4 7 4	16 3 7 5	2 3 6 0 7 1	5 0	3 1 8 0 2	1 1 6	2 8 2 4	7 14 6 4 4		7 14,644
Punjab and Delhi	20 11 2 6	10 6 7 3 4	1 9 0 0 6 7	92 1 6	1 0 2 7 2	4 1 5	37 8 8 8	1 8 5	5 2 1 0	11 6 6 10 0		11,66 400
Sindh	3 9 1 2 7	2 2 5 8 0	3 5 8 6 1	27 9 4			2 1 2	1 5	3 5 5	5 0 4 5 4 4		5,04,544
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	2 8 3 3 1	10 4 2 4	2	1			9 8	10	4 8 8	11 4 2 3		11,423
Nalhati (State)	2 8 4 1 1	5 1 0					4 1 7 9 9	2,5 1 9	2 1 8	11 3 8 7		11 387
Rajputana	6 7 5 7 1 5	5 12 7 7 3	1 8 0 2 9 3	1 3 9 4 5	2 3 4 2 0	1 1 1 9	10,0 6	6 9 0	1 8 3 9	5 2 8 2 6		5,29,826
Holkar	8 9 1 4 7	77 8 4 4	37 9 0 4	4 2 2 1	15 9 2 2	7 0 1			6 2 1	8 3 5 8 7		83,587
Khangaon "	1 9 7 7	1 2 7 2							2 1	1 2 9 3		1,293
Amraoti "	2 2 4 5 7	21 1 1 7	6 4	4			1 3	4	2 0 3	21 3 7 8		21,378
Wardha Valley "	3 2 4 1 1	3 0 0 5			1 6 7	1 1	1 9 7 5 9	6 2 3	4	3,6 7 3		3,673
Nizam s	3 7 9 6 4 8 0	2,0 9,1 4 9	3 2 5 3	2 6 2	8,3 3 8	3 0 4	7 2 4	3 4	2,4 8 5	2 1 2 3 4		2,12,234
Tirhut	6 5 8 0 3 3	3 2 8 2 1			1 3 0 3 7	5 8 3	2 4 9 9 5	1,2 6 0	5 3	3 4,7 1 7		34,717
Punjab Northern "	1,8 0 4,0 3 8	90,5 1 1	6 5,5 4 4	5,8 6 6	5 6 4,5 0 6	3 0,6 1 4			2 9 2	1,2 7,5 8 3		1,27,583
Neemuch "												

[redacted]

Railways	Maintenance of way works and stations	Locomotive expenses	Carriage and wagon expenses	Traffic expense	General charges	Steam boat service	Special and miscellaneous expenses	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	6 53 816	8 68 721	1 89 781	3 43 091	2 25 283		53 045	23 33 737
South Indian	40 336	2 11 187	35 769	90 991	51 701		24 509	4 63 496
Great Indian Peninsula	9 05 262	24 02 679	10 16 725	8 57 217	4 88 081		4,00 315	60 50 579
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	7 06 127	4 61 570	1 48 137	2 71 278	2 43 744	4 558	11 942	18 52 356
East Indian Main Line	16 11 203	13 65 521	5 52 01[illegible]	11 83 121	6 67 537	26 412	1 [illegible] 84	55 71 721
Jubbulpore Line	2 48 083	1 55 461	66 [illegible]	71 901	72 778		81 925	7 26 584
Eastern Bengal	84 433	1 76 [illegible]79	69 232	2 21 961	1 40 916	1 23 286	5 122	8 20 629
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2 24 671	3 29 [illegible]89	98 810	1 95 965	1 34 136		16 806	9 99 453
Punjab and Delhi	6 23 924	4 37 457	1 22 368	3 01 277	2 62 345	5 55 449	43 694	26 74 668
Sindh	95 639	1 20 684	23 685	62 093			26 019	
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	14 200	12 815	10 784	5 824	5 503		326	49 457
Nalhati (State)	27 389	5 071	2 423	4 011	4 594		46	46 867
Rajputana ,,	2 06 707	2 71 958	5 360	10 [illegible]29 8	1 29 [illegible]63		2 [illegible]38	7 74 374
Holkar ,,	28 047	41 [illegible]62	21 [illegible]56	45 969	25 [illegible]35		2 [illegible]64	1 67 463
Khamgaon	1 078	Not shewn sepa	rately					2 624
Amraoti	1 718	Not shewn sepa	rately					21 717
Wardah Valley (State)	3 063	826	488	1 262	718			6 357
Nizam's	73 548	Not shewn sepa	rately					2 92 171
Tirhut ,,	14 [illegible]36	52 [illegible]80	1 949	14 942	9 515		58	63 710
Punjab Northern ,,	71 694	56 [illegible]24	1[illegible],413	50 [illegible]31	38 387		7 481 *a*	2 24 083
Neemuch		[illegible]792	275	3 852	3 600			11 519
Total	56[illegible] 471	6[illegible]6 896	24 32 345	38[illegible] 320	25 02 [illegible]7	[illegible]00 735	8 41 6[illegible]7	2 31 56 565

a—Includes Rs 3 132 originally included with General charges now transferred to Special and Miscellaneous Expenditure

No VI

DETAIL OF EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE OF WAY, WORKS AND STATIONS

Railways	General superintendence	Maintenance of permanent way and works	Other items	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	1 28 [illegible]8	5 11 937	13 161	6 53 816		6 53 816
South Indian	12 073	32 754	75	44 902	4 566 *b*	40 336
Great Indian Peninsula	2 07 [illegible]10	11 [illegible]7 076	22 [illegible]1[illegible]	14 [illegible]7 212	5 01 950 *c*	9 05 262
Bombay Baroda and Central India	91 [illegible]54	[illegible]0 629	9 [illegible]15	7 [illegible]7 501	1 [illegible]74 *d*	7 06 127
East Indian Main Line	2 28 [illegible]7	1[illegible] 33 195	73 [illegible]	18 [illegible]5 979	2 24 776 *e*	16 11 203
,, Jubbulpore Line	43 236	2 11 068	7[illegible]	2 61 [illegible]93	13 610 *b*	2 48 083
Eastern Bengal	38 [illegible]48	1 41 [illegible]08 *a*	1 [illegible]60	1 82 446	97 913 *f*	84 433
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1 01 038	1 [illegible]7 270	6 363	2 24 671		2 24 671
Punjab and Delhi	91 [illegible]3	[illegible] 22 4 3	9 997	6 24 [illegible]02	78 *g*	6 23 924
Sindh	10 [illegible]10	[illegible]2 679	2 [illegible]0	9[illegible] 39		9[illegible],639
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 [illegible]33	12 [illegible]33	34	14 200		14 200
Nalhati (State)	220	26 403	7 [illegible]0	27 389		27 389
Rajputana ,,	64 [illegible]48	1 39 997	4 [illegible]62	2 06 707		2 06 707
Holkar ,,	5 [illegible]38	13 721	8 [illegible]58	28 047		28 047
Khamgaon ,,		1 033	45	1 078		1 078
Amraoti ,,		1 671	47	1 718		1 718
Wardah Valley	846	2 [illegible]72	45	3 063		3 063
Nizam's	23 [illegible]63	48 839	1 [illegible]46	73 548		73 548
Tirhut	3 040	8 232	3 214	14 [illegible]36		14 [illegible]36
Punjab Northern ,,	7 [illegible]60	67 391	801	76 [illegible]52	4 358 *h*	71 694
Neemuch ,,						
Total	10 6[illegible] 520	52 58 966	1 66 613	64 [illegible]86 [illegible]09	8 48 625	56 37,474

a—This includes Rs 16,832 for works at new junction, Goalundo | *b*—Value of stores returned to stock | *c*—Of this Rs 4 92 164 were charged to Permanent-way Materials Renewal Fund and Rs 9 786 to Extraordinary Casualties to Works Fund | *d*—Transferred to Subordinate Reserve Account | *e*—Of this Rs 1 64,203 were for value of stores returned to stock, Rs 573 sum chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund and Rs 60 000 for second moiety of Rs 1,20 000 reserved from the net revenue of the second half of 1875 to meet the expenses of the two succeeding half year | *f*—Rs. 2 433 value of stores returned to stock, and Rs 95,450 amount debited to Capital for dismantling buildings and removing materials at Goalundo | *g*—Chargeable to Fire Insurance Fund | *h*—Value of stores returned to stock received in previous half years

DETAIL OF LOCOMOTIVE EXPENSES

Railways	General Superintendence	Wages of Drivers and Firemen fuelling cleaning engines &c	Fuel	Water Oil Tallow and other Stores	Maintenance and Renewal of Locomotive Engines and Machinery	Other items	Total	Deductions	Net Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	29 149	1 22 909	3 80 763	31 353	2 74 947		8 68 721		8 68,721
South Indian	24 331	45 920	1 07 387	8 231	29 018		2 14 187		2 14 187
Great Indian Peninsula	1 41 242	5 21 153	11 13 182	1 28 [illegible]9	4 37 042	1 311	24,02,679		24,02,679
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	46 [illegible]34	[illegible]3 403	1 91 [illegible]97	17 [illegible]1	1 20 [illegible]85		4 61 570		4 61 570
East Indian Main Line	2 38 [illegible]87	4 70 [illegible]61	19 [illegible]2 2	99 221	3 31 6 9	49 002	13 91 922	29 401*b*	13,65 521
„ Jubbulpore Line	19 714	2 [illegible]51	78 [illegible]16	11 317	43 378		1 85 155	4*c*	1 85 451
Eastern Bengal	24 467	[illegible]3 7	[illegible]6 781	13 161	2[illegible] 522	1	1 76 079		1 76 079
Oudh and Rohilkhand	23 303	80 971	1 [illegible]2 312	[illegible]2 [illegible]44	[illegible]9 [illegible]75	481	3 29 486		3 29 486
Punjab and Delhi	44 [illegible]63	1 [illegible]8 333	1 90 702	17 332	70 142	5 479	4 37 457		4 37 457
Sindh	12 672	20 319	46 [illegible]7	11 [illegible]72	29 164	200	1 20 684		1,20 684
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	2 336	1 724	4 497	1 [illegible]43	3 018		12 818		12 818
Nalhati (State)	1 472	891	2 [illegible]06	[illegible]11	2 742		8 571		8 571
Rajputana	25 851	77 [illegible]79	1 22 [illegible]83	[illegible]2 908	32 749	15	2,71 988		2,71 988
Holkar „	8 [illegible]99	10 277	7 [illegible]188	5 719	11 [illegible]1o2		43 331	1,369*d*	41 962
Khamgaon									
Amraoti „									
Wardha Valley „							826		826
Nizam s „									
Tirhut „	2 904	8 214	5 612	2 977	2 [illegible]73		22 680		22 680
Punjab Northern „	[illegible]9 [illegible]75	1[illegible] [illegible]05	26 [illegible]14	[illegible] [illegible]580	[illegible]8 [illegible]7[illegible]		59 424		59 424
Neemuch	1 814	1 397	2 940	716	[illegible]25		[illegible] 792		6 792
Total	6[illegible] [illegible]09	17 [illegible]0 [illegible]50	27 27 [illegible]08	3 92 214	1 [illegible]4 [illegible]981	[illegible]f 192	70 17 670	30 774	69 86 896

a—Includes Rs 1 533 the cost of repairing the engine [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NO 1A

DETAIL OF TRAFFIC EXPENSES

Railways	General Superintendence	Station Staff	Train Staff	Fuel, lighting and general stores	Printing stationery, and tickets	Charges for delivery and collection of goods	Payments to other lines for hire of vehicles mileage of foreign stock &c	Other items including clothing	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs
Madras	66,582	1 41 433	37 775	63 227	[illegible]67	3 906		4 111	3 43 091		3 43 091
South Indian	15 111	53 000	7 842	5 458	41		2 667	2 422	96 991		96,991
Great Indian Peninsula	94 972	3 39 279	2 32 454	80 611	521	1 671	20 903	33 606	8 37 517		8 37,517
Bombay Baroda and Central India	36 817	1 56 878	18 023	29 024	3 969	7 695	7,488	7 494	2 76 278		2 76,278
East Indian, Main Line	145 460	7 12 046	1 75 476	72 772	[illegible]0 51			29 588	11 83 642	221b	11,83 421
„ Jubbulpore Line	3 072	42 [illegible]3c	16 174	6 [illegible]22	[illegible]77			1 180	71 901		71 901
Eastern Bengal	18 728	1 60 7 0	1b 52	17 018	5 83			1 798	2,21 961		2 21 961
Oudh and Rohilkhand	18,835	1 11 975	27 561	1 [illegible]466	8 7[illegible]5	385	7 402	5 546	1 95 9[illegible]5		1 95 955
Punjab and Delhi	34 918	1 21 943	35 777	40 097	22 243	27 973		18 326	3 01 277		3 01,277
Sindh	4,709	26 348	7 325	7 652	3 069	11 321		1 652	62,09b		62,096
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	1 137	28 0	621	8[illegible]0	226			100	5 824		5 824
Nalhati (State)	917	1 778	450	[illegible]92	103			204	4 044		4,044
Rajputana (State)	17 179	51 456	16 756	13 582	3 977			2 398	1 05 298		1,05,298
Holkar	6 418	9 264	3 784	1 581	1 [illegible]38		6 971	19,000d	48 959		48,959
Khamgaon „											
Amraoti „									1 262		1,262
Wardha Valley (State)											
Nizam s „											
Tirhut (State)	4 728	7 294	508	801	1 173			138	14 942		14 942
Punjab Northern (State)	6 868	15 [illegible]17	5 8[illegible]0	1 858	[illegible]85			300	30[illegible]51		30 651
Neemuch (State)	1 329	1 [illegible]94	198	3[illegible]7	2 [illegible]5			69	[illegible]852		3 852
Total	4 77 [illegible]78	19[illegible] [illegible]018	6 07 [illegible]0	3 [illegible]6 271	1 [illegible]2 13	[illegible]2 [illegible]51	47 434	1 28 [illegible]32	38 05 [illegible]41	221	38 05 320

a —It [illegible] includes Rs 2 20 252 paid to Messrs Burn and Co for Lar [illegible] oods
b —Va[illegible] of stores returned to stock
c —I[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 3 12[illegible] paid to Mc rs burn and Co for handl[illegible] [illegible]go ds
d —Inc[illegible] les Rs 991 on account of temporary store sheds and sidings at Mortukka and Kherghat

NO X

DETAIL OF GENERAL CHARGES

Railways	Home Expenditure	Indian Management	Police	Electric Telegraph	Other items	Total	Deductions	Net Total
	P	I	Ps	R	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Madras	18[illegible]28	1 19 649	11 [illegible]54	[illegible]39 218	3 134	2 25 283		2 25 283
South Indian	[illegible]5[illegible]0	[illegible]679		[illegible]9 313	923	51 719	15a	51 704
Great Indian Peninsula	[illegible]2 [illegible]9	2 [illegible]028	74 884	1 06 459	4 014	4 88 081		4 88 081
Bombay Baroda and Central India	37 807	1 28 172	3[illegible]714	38 413	2 608	2 43 744		2 43 744
East Indian Main Line	[illegible]0 [illegible]1	[illegible]4 408	60 [illegible]70	1 63 902	17 39[illegible]	6 80 42[illegible]	12 880a	6 67 537
„ Jubbulpore Line	45	29 183	[illegible]525	31 60[illegible]	1 122	73 180	40[illegible]a	72,775
Eastern Bengal	2 [illegible]82	73 [illegible]69	13 837	20 [illegible]03	3 235	1 40 516		1 40,516
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1[illegible] [illegible]69	72 [illegible]17	12 802	3[illegible] [illegible]845	602	1 34 [illegible]35		1 34,135
Punjab and Delhi	30 422	1 [illegible]4 907	21 466	35 623	927	2 62 315		2 62,345
Sindh								
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)		4 [illegible]03	434	75[illegible]	14	5 [illegible]05		5 505
Nalhati (State)		3 [illegible]72		419	3	4 394		4,394
Rajputana (State)		80 326	14 010	32[illegible] [illegible]	1,277	1 29 [illegible]63		1 29 663
Holkar „		18 [illegible]10	2 272	4 3 6	87	25 185	150e	25,035
Khamgaon „								
Amraoti „								
Wardha Valley (State)						718		718
Nizam s „								
Tirhut (State)		8 683	97	765		9 545		9 545
Punjab Northern (State)		31 169		9 366	410	40 945	2 558b	38 387
Neemuch (State)		2 [illegible]76	84	840		3,600		3,600
Total	2 83 174	14 07 041	2,63 349	5 28 621	35 781	25,18 984	16,017	25,02 967

a —Value of stores returned to stock
b —Rs 574 less Rs 3 132 charges for decoration, &c of stations, erroneously classified under this head in the accounts of the previous half year now treated as special and miscellaneous Expenditure
c —Expenses in connection with the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales

No. XI.

STATEMENT OF ROLLING-STOCK CONSTRUCTED UP TO 31ST DECEMBER 1876

Railways	Locomotives	Vehicles			
		Coaching	Goods including Miscellaneous	Brake vans	Total.
Madras	128	496*a*	3,040	60	3,596
South Indian	93	300	1,318	57	1,675
Great Indian Peninsula	345	933	6,642	418	7,993
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	80	277	2,665	61	3,003
East Indian, Main Line	456	779	5,664	224	6,667
„ Jabalpur Line	54	86	884	46	1,016
Eastern Bengal	43	156	688	26	870
Oudh and Rohilkhand	69	278	1,494	44	1,816
Punjab and Delhi	131	411	2,129	68	2,608
Sindh	25	59	771	23	853
Calcutta and South Eastern (State)	11	70	258	7	335
Nalhati (State)	6	11	18		29
Rajputana „	63	186	999	44	1,229
Holkar „	23	83	316	7	406
Khamgaon „ *b*					
Amraoti „ *b*					
Wardha Valley (State) *b*					
Nizam's (State) *b*					
Tirhut „	8	8	145	4	157
Punjab Northern (State)	13	71	262	7	340
Neemuch (State)	4	12	43	2	57
Total	1,552	[illegible]16	27,336	1,098	32,650

a — Includes 30 third class carriages with brakes | *b* — These lines are worked with the rolling stock of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowari *Holcus sorgum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Ganjam	No return received																	
Vizagapatam	8 5	9 0	16 0				5 6		12 3	6 8	6 2	14 7			25 9	12 9	12 9	31 7
Godavery	7 2	5 4	14 4				6 9	5 9	16 3	8 6	7 4	17 5	11 0	8 6				
Kistna	4 4	6 6	12 5				7 8	7 3	13 4	8 1	7 7	13 8			18 7			
Nellore	5 4	5 4	10 1				5 4	5 2	11 4	6 0	6 0	12 5	7 4	7 2	15 3	7 2	7 0	14 3
Cuddapah	8 1	6 2	10 2				5 8	4 9	7 8	7 9	6 6	8 3	7 9	7 5	11 1	10 9	8 7	
Bellary	8 6	8 2	9 1				6 1	5 6	6 9	7 0	6 5	7 6	7 7	7 2	9 3	9 4	8 5	9 4
Kurnool	4 1	4 1	7 6				4 6	4 6	8 5	5 0	8 9	7 5	5 8	9 9	10 6	5 6		
Madras	7 1	6 4	8 7				6 9	5 8	9 4	6 6	10 0	9 8	8 4	13 3	10 2	10 2	15 4	
Chingleput									10 1	9 1	6 4	11 3						17
North Arcot	5 9	5 9	7 5				6 5	5 0	9 3	8 5	5 6	10 3	8 2	6 7	15 4	8 2	8 6	16 5
South Arcot			5 5				6 5	6 1	10 9	7 0	6 6	11 4				10 8	8 5	23 1
Tanjore	4 4	4 8	7 3				5 8	5 8	12 5	7 9	7 9		9 5	9 5		11 6	8 7	26 3
Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	7 9				5 8	5 8	11 9	5 8	5 8	12 3				9 5	7 6	19 0
Madura	4 7	4 7	9 4				6 3	6 3	10 5	6 8	6 8	11 0	8 9	8 1	21 0	9 5	8 8	27 9
Tinnevelly	4 0	4 0	8 0				5 2	5 2	9 0	7 5	7 5	10 6						17 0
Coimbatore	5 7	4 9	9 0				6 3	5 8	9 4	7 7	6 3	10 4	10 4	7 8	17 4	6 4	6 4	20 7
Nilgiris	4 6	5 0	8 5				4 4	4 8	8 0	4 8	5 6	8 8	6 2	6 2	14 6	5 6	5 6	14 0
Salem	3 7	3 7	10 4				6 3	5 1	9 9	6 6	5 3	11 6	8 7	6 4	15 9	8 0	5 8	17
South Canara	6 4	6 4	11 2				7 3	6 8	10 7	9 3	7 8	11 8						
Malabar	7 9	6 5	10 8				9 1	6 1	12 1	10 1	6 7	13 8						
Bombay	6 4	5 15	11 9	14 3	13 3	18 0	5 7	4 14	7 12	7 11	7 3	11 2	7 5	6 14	19 6	7 10	7 3	13 2
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	17 2	7 0	8 0	27 7	5 0	5 0	7 4	6 0	6 0	13 0	9 0	7 8	16 0	7 8	7 8	20 0
Kaira	6 11	6 15	16 4				5 0	5 0	9 2	5 5	5 5	11 7	8 7	7 10	12 11	7 10	6 15	17 12
Surat	8 0	7 13	13 5	6 11	6 2	14 1	5 11	5 11	7 14	5 15	6 2	10 9	8 0	8 0	19 6	8 11	7 13	14 1
Broach	8 0	7 10	14 8				5 15	6 2½	8 11	6 10½	6 10½	11 6½	7 10	7 4½	15 3½	8 0	8 0	15 3½
Tanna	5 15	5 15	9 14	7 8	7 6	11 12	5 5	5 5	6 15	6 0	6 0	8 3	7 1	7 1	16 3	7 10	7 10	9 4
Kolába	7 0	7 0	11 0				5 0	5 0	7 5	7 0	7 0	11 0			19 0			15 0
Khandesh (Dhulia)	8 9½	8 2	14 9				5 14	5 10	8 2	7 3	7 3	11 8	9 10	8 9	18 12	9 1½	8 7	15 8
Násik	8 12	8 0	13 8				4 13	4 7	5 15	7 2	6 11	10 9	11 7	9 12	19 9	9 1	7 12	13 1
Ahmednagar	8 2	6 14	12 5				5 13	5 7	8 12	6 10	5 14	9 5½	8 4	6 8½	14 14½	8 8	6 14	12 13½
Poona	6 14	6 14	11 8			10 3	5 8	5 8	9 13	5 13	5 13	11 0	8 11	9 13	11 15	8 10	8 10	11 8
Sholápur	9 1	8 10	12 11				7 10	7 10	8 10	8 8	8 8	9 7	7 5	8 3	14 3	12 6	10 2	12 0
Kaládgi	4 4 / 4 10	5 4	8 1				3 4	3 13	5 5	3 6	4 3	6 7	(6 3 / 6 4	5 11 / 6 1	9 3			8 14
Satara	5 6	7 6	8 0				5 7	5 7	7 8	6 11	6 7	8 9	10 10	9 5	11 5	11 1	9 1	9 11
Belgaum	6 15	6 5	11 4				6 9	5 11	8 4	6 13	5 15	9 4	9 5	8 10	11 12	9 2	8 0	12 10
Dharwar	5 6	5 5	13 6				4 4	4 0	7 14	5 9	4 10	9 7	7 12	7 8	16 14	7 2	7 0	15 2
Ratnágiri	6 7	6 7	9 1				5 0	5 0	7 3	7 3	7 3	9 5	10 0	8 12	13 8	5 13	5 13	11 11
Kanara (karwar)	8 0	7 0	13 0				5 4	5 4	8 0	9 0	8 8	12 0	12 8	10 0	16 0			15 0
Panch Mahás (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	10 0				5 11	5 11	12 0	6 2	6 2	15 0	8 14	8 14	33 0	7 4	7 8	23 0
Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0				4 10	5 1	7 0	5 1	5 9	7 7	9 5	9 5	20 5	8 0	8 0	12 7
Asirgarh		8 4	15 0					7 8	11 0		8 4	13 8		9 12	24 0		10 0	23 0
Baroda	6 9	6 10½	12 0	9 1	9 4	18 4	5 1½	5 3½	8 0	5 14	5 11½	11 7	5 12	6 13½	20 9	7 0	7 7	18 9
Diss	8 .	9 9	17 2				5 0	5 0	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	8 10	11 0	30 0	11 3	12 12	31 8
Nimach	10 4	10 13	15 0	13 12	14 2	21 8				5 12	5 15	9 8	13 3	13 2	19 8	10 8	11 1	15 0
Nasirabad	9 13½	9 11½	22 9	11 13½	11 11½	18 8½	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	9 13½	9 1	23 0
Rájkot	7 2	7 2	15 4				4 8	5 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	22 0	7 2	8 0	
Upper Sind Frontier	12 10	13 0	19 11	15 0	16 0	18 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 12	13 0	13 0	27 0
Karachi	10 2	10 13	13 10	14 0	14 0	21 0	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	9 0	10 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	10 0	9 0	16 0
Haidarabad	No return received																	
Shikarpur	12 14	12 12	18 12	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 6	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	27 12
Thar and Parkar	8 5	8 13	15 14					6 0	8 14	5 13	6 5	9 0				9 9	10 12	24 12
Western Districts.																		
Burdwan	12 12a	12 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	14 4	13 12	24 0	15 4	15 0	25 0						
Bancoorah	13 0b	13 12	21 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	15 12	25 0	20 0	16 0	30 0						
Beerbhoom	No return received																	
Midnapore	11 0	12 0	18 0				13 0	13 0	25 0	17 0	18 0	28 0						
Hooghly	No return received																	
Howrah	13 0	11 4	18 0				9 8	9 0	16 0	11 8	11 8	20 0						
Central Districts.																		
Calcutta	11 8	11 8	17 0	21 0	23 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	0 0	12 0	11 8	18 0	20 0	23 0	24 0			
24-Pergunnahs	c	8 0					6 4	6 8	8 12	10 0	8 8	16 0						
Nuddea	12 13	13 5	18 5	27 14	20 0	15 8	10 10	10 0	16 13½	11 7	10 10	20 0						
Jessore	11 0d	13 8	18 0			32 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	13 0	13 8	26 8						
Moorshedabad	13 0e	14 0 to 15 0	20 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	9 0	10 0 to 10 4	16 0	13 0	11 0 to 13 0	24 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10 to 13 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, best rice 12-4 to 16-5 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers.
b In this district the usual issue on dollars.—Wheat 11-4 to 14 seers. Barley 18 to 30 seers. best rice 14 to 16-4 seers, common rice 16 to 41 seers, mauze 30 to 35 seers, and

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

India for the 1st half of October 1877

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets (Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Cornioo Murh wa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum, &c*				Gram				Firewood				Salt				Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight		Past fortnight				
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch			
												No return received				Ganjam	Madras.	
11	1	10	1	26	3	9	4	9	4	19	9	136	1	136	1	14	0	14	0	14	0	Vizagapatam		
12	6			30	9	10	5	8	4	22	0	243	0	243	0	17	7	17	7	17	7	Godavery		
9	8	9	8	23	5	16	0	9	1	20	5	129	3	129	3	17	5	17	5	17	5	Kistna		
7	5	7	3	19	1	6	3	6	3	15	5	118	9	118	9	17	0	17	0	17	0	Nellore		
9	0	7	1	12	0	6	4	6	9	12	0	291	6	291	6	243	0	17	1	17	1	18	0	Cuddapah
10	2	7	8	9	7	10	1	9	0	11	2	97	2	97	2	97	2	14	9	14	3	16	7	Bellary
9	0	7	7			6	0	6	4			194	4	194	1	249	3	13	3	13	3	15	2	Kurnool
10	0	9	0	13	3	8	0	7	0	15	2	79	9	89	9	92	3	17	5	16	8	18	6	Madras
13	3	7	5	16	4	8	6	7	8	14	0	107	0	145	8	97	2	17	8	18	6	18	6	Chingleput
8	0	6	8	16	2	5	9	5	3	15	8	186	6	186	6	187	1	5	4	15	4	16	4	North Arcot
9	5	8	3	22	3	8	7	9	1	18	8	226	0	247	9	233	8	19	8	20	7	19	3	South Arcot
10	6	9	1	24	5	7	0	7	2	19	2	194	4	194	4	194	4	15	6	14	7	16	6	Tanjore
9	8	8	5	17	0	6	5	6	1	18	5	145	8	145	8	157	9	13	8	14	6	15	4	Trichinopoly
9	3	9	3	21	7	6	7	5	3	19	1	121	5	133	6	97	2	15	9	15	9	17	8	Madura
				20	5	6	6	7	8	15	6	66	6	86	6	66	6	15	5	15	5	15	5	Tinnevelly
11	5	9	8	21	3	6	7	6	7	19	0	121	5	131	2	131	2	11	7	11	7	12	8	Coimbatore
6	5	6	5	12	2	6	6	6	6	13	3	121	5	121	5	121	5	11	0	11	0	11	0	Nilgiris
9	0	6	3	16	5	5	2	5	2	15	5	151	6	151	6	151	6	14	6	15	0	16	5	Salem
12	3	10	6	19	4	7	6	7	1	14	1	97	2	96	2	85	0	16 1a 16 3b		16 1 16 3		15	0	South Canara
11	7	11	1	21	9	8	4	7	9	15	1	121	5	121	5	131	5	13	9	14	4	14	4	Malabar
9	3	8	14	13	9	9	6	8	10	17	8	68	4	68	4	68	4	14	2	14	2	14	3	Bombay
						9	0	8	0	22	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	18	0	18	0	17	12	Ahmedabad
						7	4	7	4	22	14	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	13	16	13	16	13	Kaira
						7	9	8	3	16	6	96	11	9[illegible]	11	92	8	14	13	14	13	14	13	Surat
						8	0	8	0	17	12	106	0	106	0	106	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Broach
				18	14	8	12	8	12	12	8	80	0	80	0	80	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Tanna
				26	0	7	0	7	0	16	0	130	0	130	0	130	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	Kolaba
						9	6	8	8	18	6	112	0	112	0	130	0	13	4	13	4	13	1[illegible]	Khandesh (Dhulia)
10	14	9	4	16	6	10	10	9	0	17	0	160	0	160	0	142	0	13	7	13	7	14	0	Nasik
						7	14	7	2	16	9½	86	5	106	10¼	106	10½	12	2	12	2	12	1¾	Ahmednagar
						10	6	10	6	13	13	76	0	87	0	76	0	11	11	11	11	13	6	Poona
						13	11	10	15	14	9	49	3½	58	3	106	0	13	8	13	8	12	0	Sholapur
						5	9	5	0	8	3	160	0	160	0	140	0	9	7	9	7	11	2	Kaladgi
						9	2	9	1	11	1	145	10	145	10	145	10	11	10	11	10	13	2	Satara
11	8	9	13	16	0	7	14	7	2	11	11	150	0	150	0	160	0	12	5	15	7	16	0	Belgaum
9	6	8	4	18	6	6	5	5	10	11	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	10	14	6	18	0	Dharwar
9	12	9	12	16	14	9	9	9	9	15	0	8 Bdls		8 Bdls		12 Bdls		15	11	15	11	16	15	Ratnagiri
12	0	11	0	18	0	10	0	9	0	14	0	213	0	213	0	213	0	11	0	11	0	12	0	Kanara (Karwar)
10	0	10	0	36	0	10	0	10	0	31	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	13	5	13	5	14	0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)
						5	9	5	9	9	5	65	5	65	5	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden
								10	0	23	0			160	0	160	0			13	0	13	0	Asirgarh
						7	1¼	7	11	18	14	113	6	115	10	91	8	15	2¼	15	7¼	16	0	Baroda
						10	15	13	4	24	0	150	0	150	0	150	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Diu
						10	12	12	3	21	0	160	0	150	0	140	0	20	0	18	10	25	0	Nimach
						13	8¼	13	6¼	30	2	110	0	110	0	100	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	Nasirabad
						7	0	7	0	18	0	40	0	40	0	60	0	40	0	40	0	64	0	Rájkot
				16	0	12	4	12	8	16	12	120	0	120	0	120	0	31	0	32	0	32	0	Upper Sind Frontier
		6	0	9	0	11	0	10	8	20	0	107	0	109	0	112	0	40	0	40	0	60	0	Karachi
																		No return received						Hallarabad
27	0	27	0	27	0	13	5	13	4	24	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	32	0	35	0	36	0	Shikarpur
												106	12	106	12	120	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	Thar and Parkar
																								Western Districts
						15	8	15	0	25	0	140	0	140	0	160	0	9	4	9	4	9	12	Burdwan
						13	0	13	12	22	0	400	0	400	0	480	0	8	8	8	8	8	12	Bancoorah
																		No return received						Beerbhoom
						13	8	12	0	22	0	200	0	200	0	180	0	9	0	8	12	9	0	Midnapore
																		No return received						Hooghly
						17	12	12	12	24	8	110	0	100	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Howrah
																								Central Districts
						15	0	14	8	23	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta
						16	0	10	8	22	0			90	0	90	0	9	7	9	4	8	12	24 Pergunnahs
						16	0	17	4	29	0	100	0	90	0	100	0	9	6	9	6	9	2½	Nuddea
						16	0	18	0	28	0	110	0	120	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore
								17	0							100	0	7	0	7	0	4	0	
						18	0	to		32	0	120	0	120	0	to		to		to		to		Moorshedabad
								18	0							130	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 10-6 to 11 7 seers, barley 20 to 22-12 seers, bent rice 6-13 to 8-5 seers, cummoo rice 8-14 to 14 seers, and gram 15-5 to 16-1

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat rice 8 to 12 seers, cummoo rice 10-6 to 14 seers, gram 12 to 17-8; gram 14 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch.
entral Districts—contd																		
imagepore	10 0	10 8	19 4	12 0	12 4	22 8	16 12	12 0	21 0	21 9	15 8	30 0						
ajshahye	13 8	13 8	19 3½ to 20 10	41 4	24 0	37 0	9 12 to 12 0	9 0 to 9 12	18 0 to 21 9	17 4 to 18 12	14 4 to 15 0	22 8 to 28 2						
ungpore	15 0*f*	15 0	19 8				12 1½	12 1½	14 8 to 22 8	20 4 to 22 8	15 0 to 18 0	22 8						
ngrah	12 0	12 6	23 0				13 8	12 0	18 8	16 8	16 8	25 0						
abua	15 0*g*	13 8	26 4				8 0	8 10	13 8	16 0	15 0	28 0						
arjeeling	8 0*h*	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	10 0	10 8						
ilpáiguri	8 3*i*	11 6	12 2				10 C	10 0	8 0	12 7	13 9	17 7						
Eastern Districts																		
ssam	10 12*j*	10 0	16 0	82 0	26 10	40 0	11 7	10 0	19 0 to 22 0	14 8	11 7	24 0 to 26 0						
rreedpore	14 8*k*	14 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	13 0	12 8	27 0						
okergunge							10 0	9 0	19 0	12 0	11 0	28 0						
ymensingh	9 8*l*	9 8	16 0				12 0	9 8	20 0	13 0	12 0	25 0						
pperah	9 0	9 0	14 0				9 0	9 0	13 0	13 1	1 8	25 0						
ittagong	7 8*m*	8 0	12 0				6 0	5 8	10 0	13 0	13 0	18 0						
akhally	*n*						9 0	9 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	19 0						
ittagong Hill Tracts							8 0	8 0	10 10	8 14	10 0	14 8						
ill Tipperah	9 5	10 5	9 5				12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	35 0						
Behar																		
tna	91 No return received																	
ra	17 8*o*	17 0	19 4	26 0	24 0	25 8	11 8	11 0	10 8	14 8	13 8	19 0						
ahabad	14 0*p* to 15 8	14 0	22 0	23 0	19 0	28 0	11 0 to 12 0	10 8	20 0	12 8 to 13 0	11 8	21 0			32 0			
rbhunga	13 0*q*	14 4	20 12	24 0	27 8	29 8	10 4	12 0	14 4	13 12	14 4	17 8						
ssufferpore	14 0*r*	14 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	20 8	10 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0						
run	13 0	13 0	20 8	20 0	18 0	31 0	7 8	7 0	10 8	11 0	10 0	19 0						
umparun	15 0*s*	17 0	19 0		25 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	8 8	15 8	15 0	20 0						
ugbyr	13 6	12 6	22 0	24 1	21 0	36 7	9 4	8 4	12 6	11 5	10 5	17 8						
ngulpore	12 10*t*	12 3	20 3	22 11	20 3	30 9	11 15	10 1½	17 11	13 14	12 10	18 15						
rneah	13 0*u* to 16 0	12 0 to 14 0	21 0				13 0	12 8	13 0	18 0 to 20 0	14 0 to 16 0	27 8						
ldah	13 0	14 0	22 0	32 0	32 8	45 0	15 8	15 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	25 0				28 0	30 0	32 0
thal Pergunnahs	12 0*v*	14 0	21 0				12 0	12 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	21 0						
Orissa																		
ttack	13 2	13 2	23 10				12 7	8 14	17 1	13 12	10 8	24 15						
ree	11 13	11 13	17 1				7 14	7 14	18 6	13 2	11 13	24 0						
asore	13 0	13 8	16 0				14 0	12 0	20 0	18 4	16 0	32 0						
hota Nagpore—South estern Frontier Agency																		
ázáribagh	16 0*w*	15 8	18 0	24 0		18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	15 8	21 0						
hardugga	16 0*x*	18 0	19 0	24 0	24 0	32 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	16 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 24 0	30 0 to 40 0						
gbhoom	24 0	26 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	36 0	40 0						
nbhoom	14 0*y*	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	26 0						
het	11 0	11 0	14 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	21 0						
har	7 4	8 0	12 0	14 8	16 0	26 10	13 5	11 6	11 6	15 4	16 0	20 0						
ilpárá	13 1	14 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	22 0						
ro Hills							6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	20 0						
mrúp	13 0	13 0	20 0				8 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	20 0						
rrang	5 5	8 0	8 0				6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	11 0						
wgong							11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0						
sagar							6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0						
khimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	11 0						
asi & Jaintiá Hills							8 0		9 0	9 0		10 0						
ga Hills	3 0	3 0	3 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 8						
ara Dún	12 0	10 8	20 0	16 0	15 0	30 0	7 8	7 0	12 8	7 8	10 0	16 0	14 0	14 0	20 0		13 0	24 0
dérunpur	13 15	11 13	23 11	18 1	15 0	30 3	7 8	6 6	9 11	9 9	9 9	14 0	16 0	17 2	26 15	12 13	12 14	21 9
zaffarnagar	13 8	13 2	26 3	16 8	15 6	35 3	8 13	8 11	6 10	9 14	9 13	17 10	16 8	15 6	27 8	13 4	15 6	22 0
erut	12 12	11 8	27 8	14 0	14 0	35 0	6 0	6 8	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	12 8	13 0	25 0
landshahr	12 8	11 4	27 8	14 6	14 0	40 8	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	17 0	12 8	12 8	30 0	10 8	10 8	35 0
rh	12 4	11 8	29 8	18 0	13 8	39 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	11 0	11 0	
maun	9 0	9 0	14 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	13 0						

In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 20 seers best rice 11–4 to 15 seers, common rice 15 to 18 seers, and gram 18 seers
In Sérsúnguge the prices are—Wheat 12-8 seers best rice 8 seers. common rice 12 seers, and gram 9-4 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 to 10 seers, best rice 5 to 11 seers, common rice 10 to 12 seers and gram 8 to 10 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 8 to 10 seers common rice 11 9 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10-5 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 12 seers, common rice 13-5 to 14 seers and gram (at Naraingunge) 11 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat (at Goalundo) 15 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 35 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 10-8 to 13 seers, and gram 10 to 20 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 14 seers, common rice 12-4 to 18 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice (at Hathasari) 7 seers, and common rice 10 to 12 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best rice 9 to 13 seers, and common rice 9 to 15 seers,
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 16 to 19 4 seers barley 25 to 33-8 seers, best rice (at Jehanabad) 10-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 27-8 to 30 seers, maize 25 to 28 seers, and gram 20 to 24 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 16 seers, barley 16 to 23 seers, best rice 8-8 to 13 seers, common rice 12 to 14 seers, maize 17 to 19 seers, and gram 16 to 23 seers.

India for the 1st half of October 1877 —continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murhwa Nagles) *Panicum Miliaceum, &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876		
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		
			8 9	13 8	21 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	*Central Districts*—contd Dinagepore	BENGAL—contd
			19 12	19 8	22 8 to 32 0	200 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye	
			9 0	15 0	19 8	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore	
			12 0	12 0	23 0	84 0	80 0	67 8	8 4	8 1	8 0	Bograh	
			15 0	18 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna	
8 0	8 0	9 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling	
			8 8	11 6	16 0	80 0	91 6	160 0	7 4	7 7	7 5	Jalpaiguri	
												Eastern Districts	
			12 4	14 8	23 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca	
			20 0	20 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore	
			10 0	16 0	22 0	100 0	300 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge	
			11 8	11 8	20 0				8 12	8 12	8 8	Mymensingh	
			11 0	11 8	19 0				9 0	9 0	8 1	Tipperah	
			10 0	10 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong	
			9 0	9 0	16 0				8 0	8 0	7 0	Noal hills	
						320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6½	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
			10 0	11 5	10 6				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah	
												Behar	
									No return received			Patna	
28 0	27 0	37 0	22 0	21 0	25 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Gya	
22 0	20 0	33 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 8	9 0	9 4	Shahabad	
26 4	26 4	35 8	16 8	20 12	31 12	176 0	176 0	186 0	8 0	8 0	7 6	Durbhunga	
			18 0	19 0	26 0	160 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore	
19 0	19 0	33 0	17 0	16 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun	
			21 0	21 0	25 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Champarun	
			21 0	16 8	36 7	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 4	8 4	8 9	Monghyr	
			17 11	16 6	27 12	126 9	139 1	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore	
			13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 16 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	Putnah	
			15 0	16 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 4	8 1	8 4	Moidah	
			16 0	20 0	20 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs	
												Orissa	
21 0	20 5	21 0	13 2	13 2	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	10 8	13 0	Cuttack	
			11 13	11 13	21 0	131 0	126 0	175 0	10 0	10 0	11 13	Pooree	
			10 8	10 8	14 0	90 0	100 0	180 0	7 10	7 0	8 8	Balasore	
												Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency	
36 0	32 0	36 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazaribagh	
32 0	36 0	60 0	24 0	22 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	6 12	7 0	Lohardugga	
			26 0	28 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom	
64 0	64 0	64 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom	
			12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sylhet	ASSAM
			10 10	12 4	21 5	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 10	8 6	8 0	Cachar	
			8 0	9 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 8	8 8	Goalpara	
			8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills	
			9 0	9 0	14 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	Kamrup	
			6 3	6 14	6 9	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang	
			8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong	
			7 0	9 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar	
			9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur	
			8 0		9 8	120 0		80 0	5 5		4 0	Khasi & Jaintia Hills	
			4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills	
			14 0	12 12	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Dehra Dun	NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES
			18 0	15 0	32 5	172 0	172 0	149 0	8 13	9 2	8 1	Saharanpur	
			15 6	14 4	34 1	176 0	176 0	132 0				Muzaffarnagar	
			13 8	12 12	37 8	116 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut	
			13 0	12 12	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 8	Bulandshahr	
			13 0	13 0	10 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Aligarh	
			8 0	10 0	16 0	120 0	160 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun	

q In Jalpore the prices are—Wheat 15 seers barley 25 seers best rice 10 seers common rice 14 seers lesser millets 25 seers maize 25 seers and gram 17 seers

r In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 25 seers barley 26 to 36 seers best rice 11 to 14 seers common rice 13 8 to 18 12 seers lesser millets 27-8 to 4 maize 25 to 40 seers and gram 25 to 34 seers

s In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 17 8 seers barley 25 to 30 seers best rice 10 to 13 seers common rice 13-8 to 16 4 seers lesser millets 25 to 36 seers 23 to 32-4 seers and gram 17 to 26 seers

t In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 22 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 22 seers murwa 30 seers maize (at Banka) 31 seers and gram 20 seers

u In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 18-8 seers, best rice 13 to 14 seers common rice 0 seers and gram 15 to 16 seers

v In the interior the prices range as follow Wheat 13 to 18 seers, barley 26 to 28 seers, best rice 13 to 15 seers common rice 12 to 21 seers lesser millets 32 to 40 seers 30 to 35 seers, and gram 16 to 24 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13-8 to 20 seers barley 30 seers best rice 12 seers common rice 14 to 22 seers lesser millets 30 to 40 seers maize 1 seers and gram 18 to 25 seers

x At Daltonganje the prices on the 12th instant were—Wheat 24 seers, best rice 14 25 seers common rice 16 seers and makai 44 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 28 seers common rice 16 to 30 seers maize 40 seers and gram 14 to 17 seers

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
arhwál	10 4	10 4	17 8	12 0	12 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0						
ijnor	11 8	11 13	24 4	13 8	16 14	30 6	7 5	7 14	14 1	8 7	9 0	10 14	13 8	12 15	31 8	12 15	12 15	30 15
orndabad	11 4	10 15	25 10	10 15	14 1	38 2	7 3	7 8	10 2	7 13	8 7	18 12	14 6	13 12	31 4	13 [illegible]	13 [illegible]	31 4
ndaun	9 9½	8 14	26 6½	10 3	11 6	26 9½	7 3	7 3	12 0	8 6	8 6	18 0	6 0	7 3	36 0	6 6	0 6	0 36
areilly	10 0	9 11	23 12	11 4	12 8	36 4	6 4	6 4	6 14	7 8	7 3	17 8	11 11	11 9	37 8	10 0	8 12	32 8
áhjahánpur	11 0	11 0½	28 0	12 14	13 8	41 4	6 0	6 0	8 8	7 6	7 0	20 8						
rai Pergunnahs	11 4	10 10	22 8	13 0	12 8	37 8	6 4	6 4	11 4	8 2	7 8	20 0	13 12	12 8				
uttra	11 4	10 12	28 0	12 8	12 0	27 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 8	8 8	17 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	35 0
gra	11 0	10 7	25 9½	12 8	11 15½	35 0	4 0	3 8	6 8	7 0	7 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	26 0	11 0	10 15	31 7½
arukhabad	10 6	10 0	26 2	11 3	12 0	11 4	5 12	5 12	7 0	6 14	6 12	16 8						33 0
ámpura	10 12	10 6	28 12	12 0	12 4	36 4	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 [illegible]12	8 4	14 8						
tíwah	12 0	10 8	25 0	13 0	12 8	38 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	8 [illegible]1	8 0	16 0						
tah	11 8	11 0	29 8	12 4	12 8	40 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0						
ilaun	13 0	14 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	56 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	38 0
ánsi	11 8	11 13	23 8	13 6	13 10	32 15	6 8	6 12	9 0	8 0	9 6	16 0			33 7			31 0
alitpur	13 8	11 12	28 0	15 0	13 8	32 0	7 0	9 8	11 0	9 0	10 8	16 0	13 8	14 12	28 0	13 0	17 0	24 0
wanpore	11 0	11 0	23 0	13 8	12 12	39 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	8 12	9 0	17 0	13 0	13 0		12 0	11 4	
tehpur	12 10	11 4	24 12	13 2	12 12	36 0	8 0	7 12	16 0	9 4	9 0	20 0						
anda	13 8	13 0	26 8	15 8	15 0	31 0	7 4	7 8	13 0	9 8	9 8	22 8	15 8	15 0	36 0	14 8	15 0	36 0
llahabad	12 4	12 0	22 10	14 8	15 4	29 4	7 8	7 15	10 14	10 8	9 12	17 10	15 0	13 0	25 12	13 0	14 0	30 0
amírpur	14 3	12 7	29 4	14 14	13 8	33 12	7 13	7 0	15 12	8 0	7 14	20 13	15 12	14 1	35 0	11 13	11 13	38 4
anpur	11 4	12 0	24 5	14 13	15 14	30 5	7 1	7 1	8 7	9 14	9 14	21 3						21 3
orakhpur	11 6	11 6	20 2	12 4	14 0	26 4	8 5	8 5	14 14	10 8	10 1	17 8	14 0	14 14	28 0			
asti	10 [illegible]	10 4	22 8	11 0	14 8	30 0	8 12	8 12	15 0	9 1	9 1	18 12						
ámgarh	12 8	11 13	21 6	15 8	15 2	26 9	8 2	7 6	10 5	8 14	8 14	17 0	15 [illegible]		31 0			
irzapur	13 0	10 8	22 0	17 0	15 8	26 0	8 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	18 0			28 0	11 0	13 0	26 0
anares	11 15	11 15	21 12	15 4	14 11	29 4	8 11½	8 14	13 1	10 14	10 14	17 15			29 6			21 12
hanpur	15 7	13 8½	21 14	16 12	15 7	27 12	7 11½	7 11	9 0	11 5	9 10½	18 0	16 1½	16 12		14 2½	14 2½	
elhi	12 4	11 8	27 0	13 4	14 0	36 0				8 8	8 4	16 0	13 8	15 0	30 0	12 8	13 0	30 0
urgáon	11 8	11 8	28 0	13 [illegible]	14 8	39 0				7 0	6 0	11 0	14 0	14 0	33 0	13 0	13 0	38 8
arnál	12 8	12 0	26 0	15 8	6 0	38 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	15 0	16 0	27 0
isár	11 0	11 0	22 0	17 0	[illegible] 8	48 0				6 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	30 0	14 0	13 0	43 0
ohtak	11 0	11 0	25 0	12 8	12 0	34 0				8 0	8 0	12 0		14 0	30 0			
rsa	12 0	13 0	26 8	17 0	18 0	52 0				8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	40 0	15 0	16 0	13 0
mballa	13 12	12 12	24 0	18 0	16 8	33 0				8 8	8 8	14 8	20 0	16 0	37 0	12 0	11 0	26 0
udhiána	14 4	14 8	26 8	18 8	19 0	39 0				9 0	9 0	12 0	17 0	18 0	40 0	14 0	13 8	27 0
mlá	13 8	11 0	19 0	17 0	13 4	27 0				8 0	7 0	11 0	15 0	14 0	29 12	14 0	13 4	27 0
llundur	15 8	15 0	26 0	18 0	19 0	36 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	16 0	18 0	24 0
ushiarpúr	14 0	14 8	24 0	18 0	18 0	36 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
ángra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	18 0	25 0				10 0	10 0	13 0						
mritsar	15 0	14 0	27 0	18 0	18 0	42 0				10 0	9 8	13 0	20 0	19 0	35 0	16 0	16 0	23 0
álkot	14 0	11 4	21 0	18 0	16 0	31 0				8 0	8 0	12 0	5 0	15 0	30 0	14 0	14 0	25 0
rdaspur	14 0	14 0	24 0	19 0	17 0	35 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
ahore	14 0	13 0	29 8	22 0	19 0	52 0				9 8	9 8	13 0	17 0	17 0	36 0	16 0	15 0	36 0
erozepore	14 8	15 0	26 0	20 8	19 0	46 0				9 0	9 0	18 0	20 0	21 0	46 8			
ujránwala	No return received																	
awalpindi	18 12	14 4	35 0	25 8	20 0	45 0				6 0	6 0	7 0	24 0	18 0	45 0	22 0	17 0	47 0
helum	16 0	11 8	31 0	18 0	17 0	40 0				10 0	8 0	12 0						
ujrat	12 6	13 0	29 0	17 10	18 0	32 0				9 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	45 0	18 0	18 0	37 0
hahpúr	19 0	14 0	31 8	24 0	22 0	42 0				8 8	8 8	11 0	21 0	20 0	38 0	9 0	18 0	40 0
ooltan	13 12	15 0	20 8	23 0	28 0	40 0				8 0	7 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	24 0
hang	16 0	17 0	26 0	22 0	30 0	40 0				10 0	10 0	6 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0
ontgomery	16 0	19 0	30 0	25 0	30 0	44 0				6 0	6 0	6 0						
uzaffargarh	15 0	17 0	20 8	24 0	26 0	30 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	23 0	28 0	18 0	24 0	20 0
era Ismail khan	18 12	21 4	33 2	26 4	33 12	36 4				6 4	6 4	6 4	25 0	27 8	53 12	22 8	25 0	43 12
era Ghazi khan	15 5	17 15	20 0	20 15	22 13	26 9				7 8	8 12	8 12	20 10	23 7	29 0	19 1	20 7	30 0
anná	17 8	26 14	48 12	33 12	35 10	52 8				8 12	8 12	6 14	30 0	37 8	60 0	25 0	32 8	43 12
eshawar	18 3	21 2	36 6	33 13	39 0	44 3				13 0	13 0	11 11	28	29 14	29 14	20 13	24 11	30 13
ohat	19 2	22 5	38 4	29 5	37 0	58 16				15 5	19 2	17 14	25 8	30 3	61 0	25 8	35 3	51 0
azara	14 0	15 12	32 0	21 0	21 0	60 0				11 0	10 0	16 0				17 8	17 0	60 0
ucknow	10 10	10 11½	24 4	13 19	12 1	32 0	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 0	17 0	12 11½	12 0	37 8	10 0½	10 0	37 0
uso	11 8	10 8	25 0	12 0	12 8	39 8	6 8	7 0	11 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	13 0	14 0	30 0	12 0	12 0	32 0
ara Banki	10 8	10 8	24 0	12 0	14 0	34 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	17 0	12 0	14 0	37 0	10 0	12 0	28 0
tápúr	12 0	10 8	30 0	17 0	13 12	45 6	9 0		9 0	9 0	7 8	16 8						
ardui	12 0	9 10	24 14	14 6	11 14	9 6	6 0	5 0	7 8	7 0	8 0	20 10						
heri	10 12	8 8	29 2	13 8	13 8	40 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	7 12	8 8	18 8	18 0	14 0	42 0			
yzabad	11 10	11 7	22 12	13 15	14 0	30 8	7 12	7 6	12 0	9 0	8 8	18 12	17 8	17 10½	42 8			27 0
hraich	12 0	12 0	24 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	25 0	16 0	36 0	10 0	10 0	20 0
onda	12 3	13 2	23 11	16 6	17 14	26 4	8 4	9 0	18 8	9 0	10 4	19 2	18 8	15 8	31 2	10 6	12 6	35 5
i Bareli	10 4	10 1	26 0	11 0	11 0	36 8	7 1	7 0	23 0	7 12	7 12	24 0						
ultánpur	12 0	11 8	24 4	14 8	13 8	31 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	23 0						
ratábgarh	12 15	12 7	26 1	14 11	14 10	35 4	8 0	8 5	16 6	9 12	10 5	21 13						

ndia for the 1st half of October 1877 —continued

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Gram: Present fortnight	Gram: Past fortnight	Gram: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Firewood: Present fortnight	Firewood: Past fortnight	Firewood: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Salt: Present fortnight	Salt: Past fortnight	Salt: Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	Garhwal	PROVINCES—*contd*	
			12 10	13 8	30 6	169 8	168 12	100 8				Bijnor		
			12 8	12 8	31 4	112 8	112 8	118 12			9 11	Moradabad		
			9 0	10 3	32 6½	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6	8 6	9 0	Budaun		
			10 15	12 4	31 4	150 0	150 0	140 0	9 1	9 6	9 6	Bareilly		
			12 0	11 4	34 0	180 0	180 0	135 0	9 0	9 0	9 2	Shahjahanpur		
			12 8	11 4	25 0	250 0	250 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	8 12	Tarái Pergunnahs		
			12 8	12 0	39 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 4	10 0	11 0	Muttra		
			12 0	11 15	34 5	160 0	160 0	80 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Agra		
			10 11	11 6	34 8	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 4	8 10	10 0	Farukhabad		
			12 0	11 10	36 8	260 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mainpuri		
			13 0	11 8	34 8	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah		
			11 0	11 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12	9 8	10 0	Etah		
			17 0	16 0	12 8	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun		
			12 11	13 1	31 2	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	9 0	9 8	Jhansi		
			16 0	12 8	27 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	5 6	6 8	7 4	Lalitpur		
			12 8	12 8	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore		
			14 1	13 4	39 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	7 0	9 2	Futtehpur		
			16 8	16 0	11 8	160 0	160 0	164 0			11 0	Banda		
			15 4	14 8	37 0	160 0	172 8	172 8	7 12	8 6	8 2	Allahabad		
			16 0	14 10	44 8	140 0	140 0	140 0				Hamirpur		
			14 2	13 6	36 5	226 0	226 0	160 7	8 6	8 6	8 6	Jaunpur		
			14 0	14 0	28 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
			12 0	13 6	30 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Basti		
			15 8	15 2	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
			16 0	14 8	32 0	100 0	100 0	125 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur		
			15 4	15 3½	25 4	120 0	120 0	120 0			6 15	Benares		
			18 0	14 13	32 3	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 1½	7 6	7 6	Ghazipur		
			13 4	13 8	41 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	PUNJAB	[a] Salt rising [b] Barley bajra and ting [c] Wheat falling [d] Barley falling [e] Barley and bajra r [f] Bajra rising [g] Barley rising [h] Bajra, jowar and t [i] Bajra jowar and rising
			13 12	13 8	29 8	180 0	180 0	140 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgaon		
			15 8	15 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnal		
			17 0	14 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar		
			14 8	14 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 0	8 8	7 8	Rohtak		
			18 0	18 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	28 0	31 0	38 0	Sirsa [a]		
			16 8	14 12	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Umballa		
			17 0	16 0	34 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Ludhiana		
			13 8	12 0	26 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 0	7 8	Simla		
			17 0	16 0	38 0	110 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 4	Jullundur		
			16 0	17 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	Hushiarpur		
			13 0	17 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Kangra		
			18 8	17 0	48 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 2	Amritsar		
			16 12	14 8	24 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 4	10 4	9 12	Sialkot		
			16 0	15 0	36 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Gurdaspur		
			17 8	16 8	31 0	105 0	105 0	90 0	10 0	10 0		Lahore		
			17 8	17 8	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 8	Ferozepore		
									No re	turn re	ceived	Gujranwala		
			16 8	14 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4	10 8	10 8	Rawalpindi [b]		
			16 0	13 8	37 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
			14 12	15 8	44 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 8	10 12	Gujrat		
			19 0	16 0	44 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur [c]		
			17 0	20 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 12	Mooltan [d]		
			21 0	23 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Jhang [e]		
			20 0	22 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
			17 0	18 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh [f]		
			23 2	27 8	47 8	125 0	125 0	100 0	57 8	57 8	55 8	Dera Ismail Khan [g]		
			16 10	17 3	22 12	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 7	33 7	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan		
			25 0	30 10	56 6	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu [h]		
			11 11	14 15	25 6	104 0	104 0	97 8	19 6	19 6	39 0	Peshawar [g]		
			16 9	20 6	14 4	102 0	114 12	127 8	102 0	102 0	102 0	Kohat [i]		
			14 0	13 8	23 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	8 8	9 0	9 0	Hazara		
13 8*	13 0	15 0	11 8	11 5	32 1½	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	OUDH	*Description of Leaves* * Peas large
		40 0	12 0	11 8	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Unao		
16 0†	17 0	46 0	12 0	12 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki		† Kulon
‡		40 0	13 5	11 3	38 14	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 12	8 4	9 0	Sitapur		‡ Makai
			12 2	9 14	34 11	225 0	300 0	132 0	8 4	8 0	8 7	Hardui		
18 0†	18 0	80 0	10 0	8 8	36 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Khéri		
			13 2	13 2	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	8 8	Fyzabad		
18 0†	18 0	52 0	13 8	14 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bharaich		
14 14	17 2	33 10	13 8	18 0	31 3	2 0 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda		
			10 5	10 4	33 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bai Bareli		
14 8§	14 0	50 0	13 8	13 8	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 8	8 12	Sultanpur		§ Sawan
14 10‖	14 13	41 14	14 8	14 13	34 10	200 0	193 0	193 0	7 14	7 9	8 0	Pratapgarh		‖ Peas arhar, and ma

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS		Wheat						Barley						Rice (best sort)						Rice (common)						Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*						Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*					
		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876	
		S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch
NAGPUR	Retail	14	8	13	8	21	0							9	0	8	4	8	0	11	0	10	4	15	4	16	8	14	12	26	8						
	Wholesale	16	8	15	0									12	0	11	4			13	0	12	4			17	0	15	4								
BHANDARA	Retail	17	0	17	8	25	0							10	0	7	0	10	0	16	0	15	0	20	0	22	0	18	0	24	0						
	Wholesale	28	0	18	8															17	8	16	0			26	0	21	4								
CHANDA	Retail	15	0	13	12	21	0													10	2	11	2	14	4	16	4	15	0	22	5						
	Wholesale	15	3																	10	5					16	4										
WARDHA	Retail	13	12	12	14	24	9							7	6	6	9	9	0	10	0	9	3	13	14	16	7	14	9	31	0						
	Wholesale	14	8	13	12	26	0							8	0	7	3	10	0	10	14	10	4	15	0	17	7	15	13	32	0						
BALAGHAT	Retail	20	0	20	0	27	0							13	0	13	0	16	0	18	0	18	0	24	0												
	Wholesale	26	11											16	11					24	[illegible]																
JUBBULPORE	Retail	19	0	15	4	25	0	11	0	12	0	18	0	8	0	8	0	17	0	9	[illegible]	9	8	20	0					22	0	11	0	11	0	17	0
	Wholesale	20	0	16	0									9	0	9	0			10	0	10	0														
SAUGOR	Retail	15	8	13	0	27	0							6	0	6	0	10	0	7	0	6	8														
	Wholesale	16	0	14	0									6	0	7	0			7	0	7	8	16	0												
DAMOH	Retail	19	4	21	0	29	0							10	0	11	0	18	0	10	8	11	8	22	0												
	Wholesale	19	8	21	4									10	4	11	4			10	12	12	0														
SEONI	Retail	[illegible]	22	0	23	0	27	0						11	8	11	0	12	0	17	0	16	0	20	0												
	Wholesale		23	0	23	0								12	0	12	0			18	0	17	0														
MANDLA	Retail		23	0	21 & 22		35	0						11	0	10	0	17	0	11 & 16		12 & 15		22 & 25	3												
	Wholesale																																				
BETUL	Retail	15	0	15	0	21	0							9	0	9	0	13	0	10	0	10	0	14	0												
	Wholesale	15	6	15	6									9	11	9	11			10	5	10	5														
CHHINDWARA	Retail	20	0	23	12	28	0							8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	25	0	25	0	32	0						
	Wholesale	21	0	25	0									9	0	10	0			13	0	13	0			35	0	35	0								
HOSHANGA BAD	Retail	12	14	11	6	18	0							5	10	5	10	12	6	6	0	6	3	13	8												
	Wholesale	12	14	11	6	18	0							5	10	5	10	12	6	6	0	6	3	13	8												
NARSINGH PUR	Retail	15	0	15	0	24	0							8	0	8	0	13	0	9	0	9	0	15	0												
	Wholesale	15	8	15	8									8	8	8	8			9	8	9	8														
WIMAR	Retail	11	0	10	0	15	0													8	0	8	0	13	2	11	9	10	8	17	8	10	1	9	6	16	14
	Wholesale	11	8	10	10															8	8	8	8			12	5	11	4			10	11	10	0		
RAIPUR	Retail	{ No return received																																			
	Wholesale																																				
SAMBALPUR	Retail	19	0	17	8	30	0							13	0	15	12	26	0	14	0	17	8	28	0												
	Wholesale	20	0	19	4									14	0	17	8			15	12	19	1														
BILASPUR	Retail	56	0	64	0	64	0							36	0	32	0	50	0	44	0	40	0	72	0												
	Wholesale																																				
UPPER GODAVARI	Retail	9	0	9	0	14	0							5	0	5	0	9	0	6	4	6	8	9	8	8	12	10	0								
	Wholesale	10	0	11	0									5	8	6	0			7	0	7	8			10	0	20	0								
Secunderabad	Wholesale	7	2	6	3	12	6							4	7	4	6	7	4	6	1	5	4	8	5	9	0	7	0	13	8			9	2	17	3
	Retail	7	0	6	1									4	6	4	5			5	9	5	1			8	6	6	8					8	8		
Bolarum		6	7	6	1	13	1							5	7	4	8	7	8	6	0	5	2	9	6	7	7	6	9	13	9						
Chudderghat		7	7	7	0	8	5							5	5	5	0	5	5	6	7	6	0	6	0	10	2	8	7	10	5	11	5	9	0	11	5
Domraotee		10	8	10	0	20	0	10	0	10	0	12	0	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	16	0	14	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	22	0
Akola		9	0	10	0	23	0							6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	13	0	14	0	40	0	10	0	12	0	21	0
Ellichpur		9	0	9	0	15	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	12	0	15	0	11	0	30	0	10	0	9	0	12	0
Buldana		11	0	9	0	16	0													8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	11	0	24	0	11	0	10	0	21	0
Woon		12	0	12	0	22	0							9	4	9	4	10	4	10	12	10	12	12	0	20	0	18	8	32	0	9	0	9	0	12	0
Wassim		11	2	10	5	20	0							7	0	7	2	7	0	8	5	8	5	10	0	15	2	14	5	30	0	9	0	8	0	24	0
BANGALORE	Wholesale	7	2	6	5	9	2	7	5	7	0	9	2	5	7	5	0	8	5	6	5	5	5	9	0	7	5	6	7	12	7						
	Retail	7	0	6	2	8	7	7	2	6	7	8	7	5	5	4	7	8	0	6	2	5	2	8	5	7	2	6	5	12	2						
KOLAR	Wholesale	6	7	5	2			4	4	4	4	7	8	8	0	6	7	10	4	8	1	6	7	9	1	9	7	6	6	13	4	11	3	9	5		
	Retail	6	4	5	0			4	1	4	1	7	6	7	7	6	3	10	1	7	8	6	5	8	9	9	5	6	3	12	1	11	1	9	2		
TUMKUR	Wholesale	7	0	6	2	8	5	4	5	4	5	7	5	5	7	4	7	7	5	6	2	5	2	8	0	9	5	7	2	9	0						
	Retail	6	7	6	0	8	0	4	2	4	2	7	0	5	5	4	5	7	0	6	0	5	0	7	5	9	0	7	0	8	5						
MYSORE	Wholesale	5	0	4	7	9	4							4	3	4	2	7	4	4	5	4	3	7	7	6	2	5	7	14	4						
	Retail	4	7	4	6	9	2							4	2	4	1	7	3	4	4	4	2	7	5	6	0	5	6	14	0						
HASSAN	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	5	0	4	0	8	2	4	5	4	5	9	5	4	0	3	7	7	2	4	5	4	0	8	0	5	0	5	0								
SHIMOGA	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	3	7	2	7	6	7	5	2	3	5			3	5	2	7	7	5	4	7	4	2	8	7	6	2	4	7	9	5					12	5
KADUR	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	4	0	4	0	9	0							4	0	3	7	8	0	4	5	4	2	9	0												
CHITALDROOG	Wholesale	7	0	6	0	9	8					10	5	5	0	4	5	8	5	5	2	4	8	9	8	12	0	8	0	11	5						
	Retail	6	0	5	5	8	5					9	0	4	7	4	2	7	5	5	0	4	5	9	0	10	0	7	5	11	5						
COORG	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	4	9	4	5	7	7	4	2	4	4	8	3	4	7	4	3	6	8	5	5	4	8	9	4												

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragoo Sawee Cheena, Coraloo Murhwa Nuglee), *Panicum Miliaceum* &c				Gram				Firewood				Salt				Districts		Provinces	Remarks.
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight.		Present fortnight.		Past fortnight		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Present fortnight		Past fortnight					
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch				
				16	0	13	8	26	0	110	0	110	0	140	0	10	4	10	4	10	0	Nagpur	Retail	Central Provinces	
				18	0	16	0																Wholesale		
				18	0	15	0	30	0							9	8	9	8	9	0	Bhandara	Retail		
				22	0	19	0									10	0	10	0				Wholesale		
				15	0	15	0	20	0	440	0	440	0	440	0	8	8	9	0	8	8	Chanda	Retail		
				15	8																		Wholesale		
				11	15	12	4	23	0	134	0	160	0	160	0	10	9	10	5	10	0	Wardha	Retail		
				12	10	13	1	24	0	164	0	173	0	200	0	11	0	11	8	12	0		Wholesale		
				20	0	23	0	35	0	300	0	300	0	240	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Balaghat	Retail		
				33	5																		Wholesale		
				19	0	17	0	30	0	160	0	[illegible]	0	160	0	7	0	7	4	8	8	Jubbul	Retail		
		40	0	20	0	17	8															pore	Wholesale		
				15	12	13	0	35	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	6	8	6	8	7	0	Saugor	Retail		
				16	0	16	0																Wholesale		
		50	0	23	8	12	8			240	0	240	0	280	0	7	8	7	8	7	2	Damoh	Retail		
				24	0																		Wholesale		
				26	0	26	0	30	0	240	0	240	0	280	0	9	0	9	0	9	8	Seoni	Retail		
				26	0	27	0			280	0	280	0			9	0	9	0				Wholesale		
20	0	20	0	37	0	30	0	32 & 35		67 & 70		240	0	240	0	280	0	7 & 7	8	7	0	7	0	Mandla	Retail		
																							Wholesale		
14	0	14	0	20	0	16	0	15	8	22	0	280	0	280	0	280	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	Betul	Retail		
15	11	15	11			17	0	16	6									8	14	8	14			Wholesale		
20	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	35	0	39	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Chhind wara	Retail		
21	0	26	0			31	0	10	0														Wholesale		
						15	8	14	4	27	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	Hoshanga bad	Retail		
						15	8	14	4	27	0												Wholesale		
27	8	27	8	32	8	15	0	15	0	32	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	8	0	8	8	8	8	Narsingh pur	Retail		
30	0	30	0			15	8	15	8														Wholesale		
						10	8	10	8	21	2	160	0	160	0	120	0	11	4	11	12	10	12	Nimar	Retail		
						12	4	11	4									12	0	12	8				Wholesale
																		No return received						Retail	
																								Wholesale	
21	0	24	0	30	0							310	0	310	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	10	8	Nawbal pur	Retail		
22	8	25	8									330	0	330	0			9	8	9	8			Wholesale	
95	0	90	0	12	0	65	0	66	0	64	0	140	0	140	0	120	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	Bilaspur	Retail		
																								Wholesale	
						9	8	9	8	28	0	960	0	960	0	960	0	10	0	10	0	9	0	Upper Godavari	Retail		
						10	0	10	8									11	8	12	0				Wholesale
8	8	7	7	16	9	8	9	7	4	14	3	150	0	150	0	130	0	11	0	11	0	10	7	Secundera bad	Wholesale	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	Wholesale rates not quoted; wholesale transactions conducted beyond limits of
8	5	7	4			8	6	7	1			140	0	140	0			10	5	10	5			Retail	
						9	0	7	3	14	3	112	8	112	8	112	8	10	6	10	4	10	2	Bolarum			
						9	7	8	0	10	5	130	0	130	0	130	0	11	2	10	2	10	0	Chudderghat			
						12	0	11	0	22	0							11	0	11	0	11	0	Oomrawtee			
10	0	10	0	11	0	10	0	11	0	25	0	125	0	125	0	104	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	Akola			
						11	0	9	0	15	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Ellichpur			
						9	0	9	0	24	0							11	0	11	0	11	0	Buldana			
						12	12	13	0	25	0	179	0	179	0	179	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Woon			
8	0	8	2	15	0	11	5	11	5	28	0	160	0	160	0	105	0	9	0	8	5	9	0	Bassim			
8	7	6	7	12	7	6	5	5	0	12	5							13	5	13	0	14	0	Bangalore	Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg	
8	5	6	5	12	2	6	2	4	7	12	0	82	0	81	0	84	0	13	0	12	5	13	5		Retail		
8	2	7	2	13	1	4	8	4	8	14	0							14	6	14	6	14	6	Kolar	Wholesale		
7	9	6	9	12	8	4	5	4	5	13	6	172	4	172	4	172	4	14	3	14	3	14	3		Retail		
8	3	6	5	15	5	7	2	5	2	11	0	140	0	140	0	110	0	9	5	9	5	11	0	Tumkur	Wholesale		
8	0	6	2	14	2	7	0	5	0	10	0	130	0	130	0	100	0	9	0	9	0	10	0		Retail		
7	3	5	6	12	3	5	5	4	3	12	7	81	0	81	0	81	0	8	5	8	5	8	5	Mysore	Wholesale		
7	1	5	1	12	1	5	4	4	2	14	5	78	0	78	0	75	0	8	3	8	3	8	3		Retail		
7	5	6	0	13	7	4	2	5	0	10	5	135	0	131	0	150	0	7	5	8	2	9	5	Hassan	Wholesale		
																									Retail		
6	2	4	7	10	5	5	5	4	7	8	7	560	0	560	0	800	0	7	5	7	5	9	5	Shimoga	Wholesale		
																									Retail		
6	0	6	0	12	0	4	0	4	5	8	0	60	0	60	0	60	0	8	0	8	5	9	0	Kadur	Wholesale		
10	0	7	0	12	0	6	0	5	5	8	2	100	0	100	0	100	0	7	0	7	0	10	0		Retail		
9	0	7	0	11	5	6	0	5	5	8	0	100	0	100	0	100	0	7	0	7	0	9	0	Chitai droog	Wholesale		
																									Retail		
6	5	5	9	13	8	4	8	4	4	10	9	110	0	110	0	110	0	7	7	7	6	8	7	Coorg	Wholesale		
																									Retail		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra,) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Jaipur	10 8	8 8		12 8	11 0		5 6	5 4		6 2	5 12		12 12	10 8		10 8	9 8	
Kishengurh	No return received																	
Alwar	No return received																	
Bhurtpur (City)	10 5	10 5	26 1	11 8	12 2	33 8	7 8	7 2	8 0	7 13	8 3	11 0	11 10	10 10	29 0	10 1	10 0	32 0
Kerowli (City)	9 6&10	8 7	23 2	10 8	10 0	31 4	6 4	6 12	14 6	6 14	7 8	16 4	10 0	9 11	31 4	9 7	8 2	28 4
Ajmir	9 8	9 0	22 0	12 8	11 0	33 12	4 0	4 0	5 7	7 0	7 0	11 0	10 0	8 0	32 5	10 8	10 0	29 0
Deolie Cantonment	No return received																	
Erinpura	10 0	9 8	19 8	13 0	13 0	36 0				4 8	5 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	27 0
Sirohi	10 0	9 0	22 0	13 8	13 8	40 0	4 8	4 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	9 0	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	37 0
Aboo	8 5	8 5	17 8	12 3	12 11	26 0	4 6	4 9	5 12	5 2	5 4	7 7				9 8	10 3	26 0
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	9 8	17 8	12 0	12 8	25 0				6 8	7 0	13 0						
Meywar	8 3¼	8 9½	17 4	10 15	11 11¼	22 11	4 4½	3 14½	8 10									
Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	19 12	13 12	19 0				6 4	6 4	8 0	8 2	8 12	13 4						
Partabgarh („)	12 8	12 8	14 0				6 4	6 4	8 12	7 [illegible] 9	7 8	11 4						
Marwar	No return received																	
Bikaneer	No return received																	
Bundi	12 8	13 8		13 0	14 0		6 0	6 0		7 0	7 4		14 0	13 4				
Kota	No return received																	
Touk	12 4	12 0	23 4	15 4	14 0	36 6	4 6	5 0	6 4	6 0	7 0	10 0	15 0		43 4			
Jhallawar	No return received																	
Shahpoora	9 0	9 12	21 8	12 0	10 12	30 3	5 12	6 0	10 0	7 4	7 8	12 8	10 0	10 8	30 0	10 0	10 8	20 0
Indore	23 10 14	10 0	14 0				6 8	6 0	10 0	7 1	6 10	11 6	14 8	12 13	19 9	10 12	10 0	14 8
Gwalior	No return received																	
Goona	14 4	14 3		11 0	12 0		8 0	8 0		9 8	8 12		16 6	16 6		10 0	10 0	
Rutlam	13 0	12 8	13 4				7 0	7 8	9 0	8 10	9 4	12 8	15 12	15 12	18 8	10 0	10 0	16 8
Baghelkhund (Sutna)	15 0	18 0	25 0	18 0	22 0		7 0	7 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	26 0				13 0	16 0	

India for the 1st half of October 1877—concluded.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi, &c (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena Coraleo Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram.			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			13 0	11 0					17 0	20 0		Jaipur	Rajpootana	
									No return received			Kishengurh		
									No return received			Alwar		
11 12	9 11	34 0	11 6	11 14	14 8	280 0	320 0	140 0	28 4		26 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
10 10	9 11	33 13	9 6	9 2	36 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	24 6	39 12	Kerowli (City)		
			13 0	12 8	67 3	90 0	90 0	85 0	35 0	15 0	39 5	Ajmir		
									No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
			15 8	16 0	91 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	30 0	40 0	40 0	Erinpura		
			14 0	14 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	44 0	Sirohi		
			13 4	12 10	25 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	26 8	27 4	36 0	Aboo		
			13 0	14 8	24 0	6 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man s load
			11 5½	12 1½	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 0	18 12	23 8	Meywar		
			15 0	16 4	22 8				10 0	10 0	12 0	Banswarra (Meywar Agency)		
			13 12	15 0	17 8				20 0	20 0	21 4	Partabgarh („)		
									No return received			Marwar		
									No return received			Bikaneer		
						160 0	160 0		20 0	20 0		Boondi		
									No return received			Kota		
						120 0	120 0	140 0	24 6	28 0	47 6	Tonk		
									No return received			Dhollawar		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	25 0	44 0	Shahpoora		
			12 15	12 0	19 3	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 14	9 9	10 8	Indore	Central India	
									No return received			Gwalior		
			15 12	15 9		200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	10 15		Goona		
			14 0	14 8	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 2	9 4	10 0	Rutlam		
			16 0	20 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0		Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th NOVEMBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs.
Madras—Rice			35,881	1,76 003	1 520	8,515			37,401	1,84,518
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains	73	500	8,735	39,500	2,353	11,598			11,161	51,598
Bimlipatam—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Coconada—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Cuddalore—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tranquebar—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Negapatam—Rice			1,029	6 171	5 787	35 527			6,816	41,698
„ Paddy			330	1,321	25 274	1,03 560			25,604	1,04,881
„ Other Grains			67	404					67	404
Tuticorin—Rice			45 531	2 30 754	20 235	1 12 702			65 766	3,43,456
„ Paddy			3 071	11 534	32,463	1 20 447			35,534	1,31 981
„ Other Grains	118	560							118	560
Cochin—Rice			10,849	51,863			40	281	10,889	52,144
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains							9	50	9	50
*Tellicherry—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										

Calicut—Rice	...		19,481	1,09,555	...		2,019	10,504	21 500	1,20,059
„ Paddy				..			3,166	13 722	3,166	13 722
„ Other Grains		...	108	740	...		5,921	25,580	6,029	26,320
*Quilandy—Rice			...			..				
„ Paddy	...		..			..				
„ Other Grains	..						..			..
Cannanore—Rice		...								
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		..	..			..	894	.. 5,735	894	5,735
Mangalore—Rice		...				..				
„ Paddy						..				
„ Other Grains			...			..	42	... 270	... 42	270
*Other Ports—Rice						..				
„ Paddy							..			
„ Other Grains			...					...		
TOTAL—Rice			112 771	5,74 546	27 542	1 56 714	2 059	10 785	142 372	7,41 875
„ Paddy			3 401	12 855	57 737	2,24 007	3 166	13 722	64,304	2,50,584
„ Other Grains	191	1,060	8,910	40,644	2,353	11,598	6 866	31,635	18,320	84,937
TOTAL	191	1,060	125,082	6,27,845	87,632	3,92,349	12,091	56,112	224,996	10,77,396
Imports in previous week .. { Rice									165,598	8,81,372
Paddy									16,387	66 170
Other Grains								...	49,079	2,25,085
TOTAL									231,064	11,72,627

* No returns received.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th NOVEMBER 1877

PORTS TO WHICH EXPORTED	FROM BENGAL												FROM BRITISH BURMA									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		TOTAL		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk-phyoo		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	43,267	1,80,420			12,197	50,052					55,464	2,30,472												
Bimlipatam																								
Coconada																								
Cuddalore																								
Tranquebar																								
Negapatam	13,252	54,768									13,252	54,768	4,969	25,106									4,969	25,106
" Paddy													17,513	51,156									17,513	51,156
Tuticorin	14,286	58,168									14,286	58,168												
Cochin	7,730	29,733									7,730	29,733												
Tellicherry	1,477	6,042									1,477	6,042												
Calicut	5,400	21,412									5,400	21,412												
Quilandy																								
Cannanore	2,492	9,172									2,492	9,172												
Mangalore																								
Other Ports																								
TOTAL	87,904	3,59,715			12,197	50,052					1,00,101	4,09,767	22,482	76,262									22,482	76,262
Exports in previous week											73,488	3,31,311											16,911	73,017

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the South Indian Railway during the week ending 20th October 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District, including Chittoor District	To South Arcot District.	Total
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam	110	117	1,802	130	107	10	5	37			2,324
Tuticorin			267	954							1,221
Tanjore District	6	113	621			1	2	11			754
Trichinopoly District	10		151	20	37	20	5	45			296
Tinnevelly District			204	187							391
Madras									140	68	208
Other Stations	3	6	114	117	49	6	2	6	3	3	309
Total	129	244	3,159	1,414	193	37	14	99	143	71	5,503

Note.—These returns supplement those for the South Indian Railway which were published (on account of incomplete information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 27th October

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 20th October 1877

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wontimettah	Cuddapah and Yerra gontla	Gooty and Tadputri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras		860	2,791	269	260		73	310	414	385	245	213	5,850
Bevpore	...	37	49	311	1 533	36							1,966
South Indian			101	5	18		...						124
Great Indian Peninsula			23				...		44	370	114		551
North Arcot	6	62	61	45	5		11		7			...	197
Salem		11	79	77	54					...		...	221
Coimbatore		...		44	85	...			...				129
TOTAL	6	970	3,104	751	1,955	36	84	310	465	755	359	243	9,038

NOTE.—These figures supplement those for the Madras Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 27th October

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railway, during the week ending 27th October 1877

Forwarded from	Received at												
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wontimettah	Cuddapah & Yerragontlah	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni.	South Indian Railway	Total.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons.
Madras ..	17	1,890	1 982	369	182		12	220	572	100	52	260	5,656
Beypore ..		25	27	163	436	69			..		..		720
South Indian	1	1	20		10							..	32
Great Indian Peninsula		..	31		..			189		211	142	..	573
North Arcot ..	7	24	15	19					..		..		65
Salem		8	21	48	20			..		..			97
Coimbatore ..			97	23	138		..	..		..	..		258
Total ..	25	1,948	2,193	622	786	69	1	409	572	311	194	260	7,401

Note.—These figures supplement those for the Madras Railway which were published (on telegraphic information) in the Supplement to the Gazette of the 3rd instant.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 3rd November 1877

Forwarded	To: Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Cudoor and Wonti metta	Cuddapah and Yerra goontla	Gooty and Tadputra.	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
By the Madras Railway—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
From Madras		1 532	3,829	137	41		86	93	74	24		98	5,914
„ Beypore		8	59	322	498	32	--					*	919
„ Raichore			12						5	115	28		160
„ Other Stations							--						579
By the South Indian Railway—			*										
From Madras							--	--				--	98
„ Negapatam	--												1,074
„ Tanjore District	--												364
„ Tuticorin									*	--			1,622
„ Other Stations								*	--				
Total						--				--			10 730

Forwarded in previous week Tons 11,466

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 3rd November 1877

		Tons
1 Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	--	837
2 Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations		361
3 Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore		*
4 Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore		*
Total Tons		1,198
Total for previous week, Tons		2,643

* No returns received

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first seven months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years

Presidencies and Provinces		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO OCTOBER														
		1873 74.			1874-75			1875 76			1876 77			1877-78		
		Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total	Imports.	Exports	Total	Imports	Exports	Total
		Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	Gross	46,26,424	9,51,457	55,77,881	52,41,440	7,20,098	59,61 538	50,70,464	8,30,629	59,01,093	45,41,189	7,57,728	52,98,917	56,16,572	9,28,843	65,45,415
	Nett		—	55,33,114			59,03,138	50,47,790	8, 0,956	58,58,746	45,22,493	7,40 613	52,63,106	56,01,759	8,65,497	64,67,256
Bombay	Gross	28,39,618	1,72,170	30,11,788	31,92,770	2,12,626	34,05,396	28,76,100	3,32,331	32,08,431	28,42,959	45,348	28,88,307	32,73,830	53,219	33,27,049
	Nett			28,12,016			31,74,758	26,39,386	3,25,617	29,65,003	26,54 756	44,905	26,99,661	31,00,671	52,757	31,53,428
Sind	Gross	1 18,233	66,377	1,84,610	1,06,205	76,495	1,82,700	1,31,954	94,851	2,26,805	1,32,016	13,228	1,45 244	1,69,786	21,491	1,91,277
	Nett	—		1,83,213			1,80,145	1,26,821	91,879	2,18,700	1,31,489	13 228	1,44,717	1,69,259	21 480	1 90,739
Madras	Gross	9,77,113	7,25,182	17,02,295	9,91,598	6,78,740	16,70,338	10 37,294	6,22,386	16,59,680	10,34,851	4,13,148	14,47,999	7,95,183	96,678	8,91,861
	Nett			16,79,732			16,58,722	10,24.543	6,17,064	16 41,607	10,21,455	4,12,479	14,33,934	7,32,371	96,392	8 28,763
B. Burma	Gross	1,83,486	15,94,253	20,77,739	6,13,155	11,07,768	17,20,923	5,02 280	19,21 121	24,23,401	5,65,918	13,26,665	18,92,583	6,14,838	9,91,563	16,03,401
	Nett			20,18,848			16,27 003	4,96,474	18,51,076	23,47 550	5,62,950	12,90,756	18,53,706	6,13,448	9 69,574	15,83 022
TOTAL	Gross	90,44,874	35,09 439	1 25,54,313	1,01,45,168	27,95,727	1,29,40,895	96,18,092	38,01,318	1,34,19,410	91,16,933	25,56,117	1,16,73,050	1 04,70,209	20,91,794	1,25 62,003
	Nett			1,22,26,923			1 25,23,566	93,35,014	36 96,592	1,30,31,606	88,93,143	25,01,981	1,13,95,124	1,02,17,508	20,05,700	1 22,23,208

N B—1 The nett collections for years previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports, as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished

2 The figures for British Burma for 1877 78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to Septem only

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 9th November 1877.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

STATEMENT No I

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1876-77

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres	Area irrigated		Over		Rainfall in Rabbi Month													
							October		November		December		January		February		March		Total	
			Rabbi 1876-77	Rabbi 1875-76	Increase	Decrease	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1876-77	1875-76
Umballa	1,077,334	959,708	3,768	4,483		715	2·0					0·1	2·7	0·2	2·3		0·9	1·5	7·8	1·8
Karnal	1,505,171	671,866	47,501	32,909	14,592		1·4						2·4		2·9		1·0	1·6	7·7	1·6
Rohtak	1,158,966	906,839	40,398	24,586	15,813		1·3						0·6		0·6		1·1	0·4	3·6	0·4
Delhi	817,819	532,874	31,699	22,803	8,896		1·9	0·1					2·3		1·6	0·1	0·3		6·1	0·2
Hissár	2,266,422	1,407,818	37,883	20,761	17,122		1·9	0·1					0·2		1·7		2·0	0·3	5·8	0·4
Jind			29,147	15,576	13,571															
Bikaner			356	289	68															
Total, Western Jumna Canal	7,434,713	4,478,135	190,753	121,406	70,062	715														
Gurdáspur	1,163,589	955,675	4,485	A6,199		1,714	1·62	2·10					4·21	1·05	5·04	0·0	1·96	3·00	12·83	6·15
Amritsar "	999,680	766,720	51,091	56,957		5,866	1·60	0·85				0·45	2·48	0·45	5·80		1·73	0·90	11·61	2·6
Lahore	2,351,439	1,080,541	71,398	59,198	12,280		1·44	1·70				0·40	2·45		3·60		0·79	1·50	8·28	3·60
Total, Bari Doab Canal	4,504,708	2,702,936	126,964	A132,354	12,280	7,580														
Delhi	Given above		1,682	4,074		2,392														
Gurgaon	1,267,360	967,440	779	4,186		3,407	3·4	0·4					1·8		1·5		0·7		7·4	0·4
Rohtak	Given above																			
Lahore	Given above		11,218	17,398		6,180	0·61	0·10					1·68	0·0	1·54	0·10	0·50	0·25	4·34	0·65
Montgomery	3,866,928	420,957	34,996	72,879		37,883	0·10						1·30		2·30		0·30	0·40	4·30	0·40
Mooltan	3,789,880	624,640	130,647	148,602		12,955							0·2		0·5				1·2	0·4
Dera Ghazi Khan	3,033,912	1,021,098	42,408	41,636	772		0·5		0·35	0·3		0·1	2·16	0·3	0·38	0·2	0·71		4·19	1·1
Shahpur	3,007,997	420,361	2,452	1,308	1,144		1·1		0·9	0·8		0·7	1·0	0·2	3·1	0·9	1·3	1·6	7·4	4·4
Total, Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works and Inundation Canals	14,669,[illegible]	3,460,496	224,182	285,023	1,916	62,757														
Grand Total	26,607,[illegible]	10,641,567	541,899	A528,693	84,258	71,052														

Area irrigated 1876-77 541,899 acres
1875-76 528,693 "
Net Increase 13,206 "

(A) Includes 20 acres added subsequent to submission of Demand Statement

STATEMENT No II

Irrigation Operations of the Rabbi Crop of 1876-77

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Districts

Description of Crops	Umballa	Karnal	Rohtak	Delhi	Hissar	Jind	Bikaner	Gurdáspur	Amritsar	Lahore	Montgomery	Mooltan	Dera Ghazi Khan	Shahpur	Gurgáon	Total.
Wheat	1,630	31,236	32,754	25,967	29,038	23,048	297	1,703	34,115	67,268	19,042	90,423	41,004	1,739	534	369,698
Barley	601	1,184	51	9	3,451	615		53	57	450	496	321		3	63	7,359
Mixed Grain	1,537	6,980	4,803	1,027	1,149	3,070	29	938	703	3,104	3,564			670	178	28,511
Others		8,101	2,791	5,578	4,245	2,414	30	1,791	16,216	11,780	12,994	69,903	1,404	40	4	136,331
Total Rabbi 1876-77	3,768	47,501	40,399	*38,581	37,883	29,147	356	4,485	51,091	†62,606	34,996	130,647	42,408	2,452	779	541,899
Total Rabbi 1875-76	4,484	32,909	24,586	26,877	20,761	15,576	288	A6,199	56,957	76,446	72,879	141,602	41,636	1,308	4,186	528,693

(A) Includes 20 acres added subsequent to submission of Demand Statement
* Includes irrigation from Delhi and Gurgaon works
† Includes area irrigated in Upper Sutlej Division

STATEMENT No III

Irrigation Operations of the Rabbi Crop of 1876-77

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions

Description of Crops	Western Jumna Canal				Bari Doab Canal			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals	Delhi and Gurgaon Irrigation Works.	Total.
	Karnal Division	Hissar Division	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division	2nd Division	Total						
Wheat	8,125	93,147	41,949	143,121	1,005	95,506	96,511	25,617	60,423	41,004	1,739	1,283	369,698
Barley	1,402	4,446	56	5,909	40	445	484	577	331		3	65	7,359
Mixed Grain	5,698	10,864	2,063	18,624	938	992	1,930	6,186			670	1,109	28,511
Others		15,443	7,657	23,099	1,149	26,900	28,049	13,682	69,903	1,404	40	4	136,331
Total Rabbi, 1876-77	15,225	123,901	51,627	190,753	3,132	123,832	126,964	46,214	130,647	42,408	2,452	2,461	541,899
Total Rabbi, 1875-76	12,585	69,920	39,001	121,406	4,306A	117,958	122,264A	90,217	143,602	41,636	1,308	8,260	528,693

(A) Includes 20 acres added subsequent to submission of Demand Statement.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 46.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. [Register No. 53.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General —(*Nothing for publication*)

PART V —Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 22 —(*Nothing for publication*)

SUPPLEMENT No 46

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla, the 15th November 1877

No 2073.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic, Cap 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 13th November 1877

No. 914.—APPOINTMENT —Munshi Aziz-ur-Rahman to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th grade in Assam

No 916—Under Section 5 of Act XVII of 1877 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Smyth, Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab during the absence on deputation of Mr D. Fitzpatrick, Bengal Civil Service, or until further orders

No 918—The services of the undermentioned officers in the Punjab Commission are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Mysore —

Mr F T Hewson „ R G Thomson „ W R H Merk	Assistant Commissioners
„ F Field „ T Homan	Extra Assistant Commissioners.

EXAMINATIONS

The 16th November 1877

No. 125.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878 are published for general information —

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY, 1878.

N B —The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years.

1 On June 25th, 1878, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces,] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay *—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination

* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c, will be announced hereafter It will probably be about half the usual number

2 Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of May, 1878, evidence showing —

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty

(*b*) That his age on the 1st of January, 1878, will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years [*N B —In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided*]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India *

(*d*) That he is of good moral character *

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe †

3 Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary, and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer

4 The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge —

	Marks
‡ English Composition	300
§ History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
§ English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
‡ Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1000
‖ Natural Science that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz* — Chemistry 500, Electricity and Magnetism, 300, Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300, Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
¶ Sanskrit	500
¶ Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before May 1st, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge. No subjects are obligatory

5 The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it

6 The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer"

7 The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed nece-sary.

8 The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified Should any of the

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* Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1878

† The Fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates

‡ Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction

§ A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied

‖ The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus including the lower portions of applied Mathematics

¶ The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education

selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition.

9. Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects —*

		Marks
1.	Law	1250
2	Classical Languages of India—	
	Sanskrit	500
	Arabic	400
	Persian	400
3	Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4	The History and Geography of India	350
5	Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination. The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary. The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

10. Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates.

11. The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service.

12. Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W.," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained.

September, 1877.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements —

(1) *Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose,*† *according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State or Government of India, deem it necessary.*

(2) *The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December* 1881.

(3) *The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the Order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.*

(4) *An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates.*

(5) *All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. A surety will be required.*

(6) *After passing the Final Examination each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants. The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1.*

(7) *Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of* 1880 *will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.*

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* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared.

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners.

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION, TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of May* 1878

*Date*_____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 25th of June, 1878, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) A certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on January 1, 1878, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 19 years.

(1) If a General Register Office certificate cannot be obtained the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners strike out A certificate of my birth and insert †evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners

(2) A certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(2) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the certificate which must be given after personal examination and bear date not earlier than 1st April 1878

(3). Proof of my moral character, *viz* —

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st April 1878 One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing the other if the candidate has recently left school should be given by his late schoolmaster or if he has had employment of any kind by his late employer If the candidate has been at any University he should send a certificate of good conduct from his College tutor

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz.* —

(4) If Mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed or both are intended If natural science be mentioned state which two branches If the History of England or English Literature be named the annexed schedule should be filled up

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty.

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

*Name in full*_____

*Address*_____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission.

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA

I —Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place.

II —A Candidate who is a Native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided

III —Every other Candidate *not producing the certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism, from some official Register, under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c , &c This Regulation applies—

1 To all Candidates not born in England or Wales

2 To Candidates, who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates —

(*a*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced

(*b*). If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General, or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect

(*c*). If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due inquiry no such Record is believed to exist, or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect.

(*d*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV, c 62 A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners

N B —Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA

OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY, 1878

HISTORY OF ENGLAND —Period selected by the undersigned Candidate —

ENGLISH LITERATURE —Books selected by the undersigned Candidate —

*Signature*_____

2

MEDICAL

The 13th November 1877

No 617—APPOINTMENT—Surgeon S H Browne, M D, to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Seoni, in the Central Provinces, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon B Evers, or until further orders

No. 621.—Second grade Assistant Surgeon Mahomed Sudr-ool-Huq is dismissed from the service of Government

JUDICIAL

[Published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 14th instant]

The 5th November 1877

No 1664*A*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions), excepting that part known as the Western Dooars to which the Act has already been extended.

District of Hazáribágh
„ of Lohardugga
„ of Manbhoom
Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom
Mehals of Angul and Banki

[Published in a Gazette Extraordinary on the 14th instant]

No 1664*B*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the—

Districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree (called in Act XIV of 1874 the Julpigoree and Darjeeling Divisions)
District of Hazáribágh
„ of Lohardugga
„ of Manbhoom
Purgunnah Dhalbhoom in Singhbhoom
Mehals of Angul and Banki

The 9th November 1877

No 1687*A*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to declare that the said Act is in force in the Jhansie Division, comprising the districts of Jhansie, Jalaon and Lullutpore

No. 1687*B*—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (the Scheduled Districts Act), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to extend Act X of 1877 (the Code of Civil Procedure) to the Jhansie Division, comprising the districts of Jhansie, Jalaon and Lullutpore, except Sections 1 and 3 (which are already in force in the said Division) and Sections 15, 19, 23, 24, 25 and 652.

POLICE

The 12th November 1877.

No. 532—APPOINTMENT—Captain C T Lane, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to be Inspector General of Police and Jails in those Districts.

The 16th November 1877

No 357—The services of Mr H B Goad, District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 13th November 1877.

No. 380.—The Reverend B M Behr, M A, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 26th ultimo

No. 382.—The Reverend C G Moore, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 31st ultimo

Mr Moore's services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—SURVEYS

Simla, the 13th November 1877

No 688—Mr J P Barker, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted leave to Europe on medical certificate for one year, under Section 12, Chapter IV of the Civil Leave Code

SALT

The 14th November 1877

No 219—Privilege leave of absence for three months, under Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, is granted to Mr W S. Halsey, Officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, with effect from the 19th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FIBRES AND SILK

The 31st August 1877

No. 45—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of Rheea, Ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile the demand for rheea continues and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council therefore considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bhomeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward not exceeding ten thousand rupees will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties and the fibre prepared from them must moreover always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material. It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems.

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces, in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saharanpur Rs 4-1 per maund or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saharanpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz*—

(1)—That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2)—That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured.

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence.
2. Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Calcutta.

11. A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens, through this Department

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COMMERCE AND TRADE

The 15th November 1877

No. 22 of 1877—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information —

NOTICE TO MARINERS

BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF BURMA.

(1)—*Light-vessel marking Krishna Shoal*

With reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 21 of 1877, issued by this Department, respecting the light-vessel marking the Krishna Shoal:—

Further information has been received from the Master Attendant at Rangoon, that the vessel, painted yellow, is moored in 8¼ fathoms, and exhibits, at an elevation of 60 feet (not 48 feet as previously given), a fixed bright light, which should be visible from a distance of 10 miles.

The blue light burnt every hour is visible 21 miles.

During the day, a *red* flag is shown from the Lantern Mast-head.

Position, latitude 15° 36′ 15″ N., longitude 95° 33′ 50″ E.

BAY OF BENGAL—ORISSA COAST

(2)—*Exhibition of light at Pooree*

Information has been received from the Commissioner, Orissa, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No 4 of 1877, published by this Department, that on the 7th August 1877 a light was exhibited from the east yard-arm of the Pooree flagstaff, visible seaward from a distance of 2 miles.

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 3rd November 1877

JOHN HENRY ELLIS, *Staff Comdr, R. N.,*
Deputy Supdt, Marine Survey of India.

By Order,

G H M BATTEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

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(1) This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts —Gulf of Martaban, No 823, Bay of Bengal, No 70*b*, Indian Ocean, No 748*b* also, Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c, No 96, page 16, Marine Survey of India Light List No 87, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 498.

(2) Bay of Bengal, No 70*a* —also Admiralty List of Lights, East Indies, &c, for 1877, Marine Survey of India Light List, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 468.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

G H. M BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION —GENERAL

Simla, the 12th November 1877

No. 3249G —APPOINTMENT —Major T Cadell, V C., Political Agent, 1st Class, and Political Agent, Ulwar, is appointed to officiate as Resident, 3rd Class, and is posted to Marwar, with effect from the date of receiving charge, *vice* Major Walter, proceeding on furlough

Major V E Law, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Political Agent, Jeypore, is posted to Ulwar

T J CHICHELE PLOWDEN,
Offg Under-Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Simla, the 12th November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 1010 —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major A C C DeRenzy, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab (on furlough), to be a Deputy Surgeon-General, with permanent rank, to complete the establishment, and in succession to Deputy Surgeon-General J C Bow, M D , deceased

The 14th November 1877

No 1011.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Colonel W C Trevor, C B , 54th Foot, to the Brigade Staff of the Army with the rank of Brigadier-General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, in succession to Brigadier-General R Hume, C B , who vacates on promotion

The 15th November 1877

No. 1012 —STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of Government General Order No 808, of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval

Captain Charles St John Burren Barnett
Captain Alexander George Ross } 4th November 1877

No 1013 —LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extract is published for general information —

"*London Gazette,*" *9th October* 1877, *page* 5551
India Office, 9th October 1877

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India —

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Lieutenant-Colonels

Major George Cadogan Thomson Dated 19th July 1877
Major Thomas Dennehy Dated 20th July 1877

To be Major

Captain Edward George Wace Dated 1st July 1877

To be Captains

Lieutenant George Frederick Young Dated 30th June 1877
Lieutenant Francis Charles Burton Dated 11th July 1877
Lieutenant Cecil John Russell Fulford Dated 18th July 1877
Lieutenant Robert Tomkyns Hawkes Dated 18th July 1877
Lieutenant John Aloysius Miley Dated 18th July 1877

No. 1014 —PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Cavalry

Lieutenant L T Bishop, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J R Campbell, promoted

3rd Punjab Cavalry

Lieutenant C C Egerton, Squadron Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain J D Macpherson, promoted

5th Punjab Cavalry

Captain F S Carr, Squadron Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Adjutant on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides

Lieutenant F D Battye, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W Battye, promoted
Lieutenant M C Cooke-Collis, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Battye

1st Sikh Infantry

Lieutenant F R Begbie, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A F Lambe, promoted
Lieutenant A C. Bunny, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Begbie

2nd Sikh Infantry

Captain W O Thompson and Captain F E Hastings, Wing Officers, who have vacated the appointments of Adjutant and Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant and Quartermaster, respectively, there being no qualified subalterns available in the regiment

3rd Sikh Infantry

Lieutenant C H M Smith, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W C Ramsden, promoted
Lieutenant E J N Fasken, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant Smith

4th Sikh Infantry

Lieutenant C Dempster, Wing Officer (on furlough), to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A Scott, promoted
Captain Scott to officiate as Adjutant until the return of Lieutenant Dempster from furlough, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment
Captain V Rivaz, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment

1st Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant T C Pears, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant D A A Macpherson, appointed to the Military Accounts Department, and to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain L R H D Campbell, promoted

Captain H Howell, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment

Lieutenant G Pycroft, 1st Battalion, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation

2nd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant R R. N Sturt, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. D Strettell, promoted

3rd Punjab Infantry

Captain J E P Mosley, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Adjutant on promotion, to officiate as Adjutant, there being no qualified subaltern available in the regiment

Lieutenant W A D'O Mealy, 67th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th Madras Native Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation

Sub-Lieutenant W Cook, 89th Foot, Wing Officer, 40th Madras Native Infantry, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation

4th Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant T J O'D Renny, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A I Shepherd, promoted

Lieutenant E B Nixon, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain A Gaselee, promoted.

5th Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant J E Mein, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain C Young, promoted

6th Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant H B Urmston, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain T F Bruce, promoted

Lieutenant E B J Vaughan, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Captain A N. Sandilands, promoted

5th Goorkha Regiment (The Hazara Goorkha Battalion)

Captain L R Battye, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant, and Captain J M Sym, Wing Officer, who has vacated the appointment of Quartermaster on promotion, to officiate as Quartermaster, there being no qualified subalterns available in the regiment

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 1015—The following corrections are to be made to G G O No 681 of 1877 —

TABLE No 154 (COMMISSARIAT), APPENDIX A

Scale of Fuel authorized for Barracks and Hospitals of British Troops in the Bengal Presidency

Class	Stations	Daily scale of fuel for each fire place	Buildings where fires are authorized.	REMARKS
A	Bhugsu Banikhet Chakrata Chenat Dagshaie Dalhousie Darjeeling Jutogh Kasauli Landour Murree, and adjacent hill stations Naini Tal Ramkhet, and adjacent hill stations	From 15th October to 15th March inclusive 160 lbs per diem for each large fire place and 80 lbs for each small fire place From 16th March to 14th October inclusive 80 lbs for each large fire place and 40 lbs for each small fire place per diem, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station	Barracks and hospitals	At Darjeeling the scale of fuel from 15th October to 15th March inclusive may be increased to 2 cwts (224 lbs) for each large fire place, and 1 cwt (112 lbs) for each small fire place, if considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station
B	Pachmarhi Solon Sabathu	From 1st December to end of February inclusive 80 lbs for each large fire place and 40 lbs for each small fire place From 10th June to 10th September inclusive 60 lbs for each large fire place and 30 lbs for each small fire place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station	Barracks and hospitals	
C	Attock (Fort) Campbellpore Dera Ismail Khan Kangra (Fort) Nowshera Peshawur Rawal Pindi	From 1st December to 15th March inclusive 160 lbs for each large fire place and 80 lbs for each small fire place	Barracks and hospitals	

Class	Stations	Daily scale of fuel for each fire place	Buildings where fires are authorized	Remarks
D	Amritsar Ferozepore Govindgurh(Fort) Jullundur Lahore (Fort) Meean Meer Mooltan Sialkot.	From 1st December to 15th February inclusive 80 lbs for each large fire place and 40 lbs for each small fire place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station	Barracks and hospitals	
E	Delhi Meerut Roorkee Umballa.	From 15th December to 15th February inclusive 80 lbs for each large fire-place and 40 lbs for each small fire place for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station	Hospitals and married quarters	
F	Agra Allahabad Muttra Cawnpore Fitchgarh Bareilly Fyzabad Lucknow Moradabad Sitapur Shahjehanpore	From 15th December to 31st January inclusive 80 lbs for each large fire place and 40 lbs for each small fire place, for as many days only as the issue may be considered *absolutely necessary* by the officer commanding the station	Women's hospital only	

NOTES.—1 The foregoing scale being a *maximum* one, the requirements of the troops may frequently be met by a smaller quantity, and with this object in view, the actual issue shall be notified from time to time in station orders, the intervals between the publication of each order is left to the discretion of the officer commanding the station, who will take advantage of every change in the weather in order that the consumption of fuel may be no more than is necessary for the comfort of the troops

2 Fuel for married quarters, guard-rooms, regimental staff and other sergeants' quarters, battery office, hospital nurse, hospital office, institute, library, orderly-rooms, prison-room, and quartermasters' stores, will be issued on the scale laid down for small fire-places, and for only one in each separate set of quarters when but one family is occupying the place, irrespective of the number of fire-places which may exist

3 The period for which fuel is sanctioned for hospital sergeants and nurses will be the same as if they were living in barracks

4 When separate "day rooms" with fire-places exist in barracks, fuel will not be issued in addition to dormitories *exclusively* used as such

5 Where no fire-places exist in hospital buildings at stations where fuel is authorized for hospitals, stoves or braziers with pipes leading to the open air will be supplied by the Public Works Department, and an issue of charcoal will be made in lieu of wood, provided that the cost of charcoal so supplied does not exceed that of the quantity of wood sanctioned.

6 In the case of an outbreak of epidemic disease, or other extraordinary circumstance, the scale of fuel to be supplied to any station in the Bengal presidency will be fixed by the officer commanding on the recommendation of the senior medical officer and with strict regard to the actual requirements of the case

7 When fires are considered to be *absolutely necessary* at stations not enumerated in the foregoing table, the officer commanding the station may, when time will not admit of previous reference being made to the Commander-in-Chief or Government, issue the necessary orders for fuel to be supplied in such quantities and for such period only as he may deem necessary

8 Fuel is sanctioned for all medical subordinates (except hospital assistants) doing duty at hill stations (classes A and B) *only* at the rate of 40lbs per diem in winter and 20lbs per diem in summer. The issue during the summer and winter months will correspond with the period of supply as made to the troops located in the same station

9 Fuel is sanctioned to bazar, barrack, commissariat and ordnance sergeants and station butchers (when compelled to live away from the barracks) at those stations only where issued to the troops, at the rate of 40lbs per diem in winter and 20lbs per diem in summer The issue during the summer and winter months will correspond with the period of supply as made to the troops located in the same station

(*a*) When the Commissariat Department is unable to arrange for the supply of fuel, compensation at the rate of Re 1-4-7 per mensem is admissible. Compensation to bazar, commissariat and ordnance sergeants will be paid by the Commissariat Department, and to barrack sergeants by the Public Works Department

(*b*) A non-commissioned officer acting as a sub-conductor is entitled to fuel as for departmental staff sergeants.

(*c*) When a commissariat sergeant is absent from a hill station on command, his wife is entitled to fuel at the same scale as if her husband were present.

10 Soldier students attached to the Thomason College at Roorkee, are entitled to fuel when issued to the troops on the class E scale for small fire-places

11 The size of the pieces of firewood to be issued to barracks and hospitals will be determined by the officer commanding the corps, depôt or detachment subject to the approval when the Executive Commissariat Officer considers it necessary—of the officer commanding the station But in no instance must the pieces of firewood exceed eighteen inches in length

12 The fuel in barracks will be under the charge of a non-commissioned officer, and in hospitals under that of the senior warrant medical officer

13 An allowance of Rs 4 per mensem is sanctioned to master-tailors in lieu of fuel for the purpose of warming the tailor's shop

14 The native hospital of each of the mountain batteries of Royal Artillery stationed at Khyragully and Jutogh is allowed fuel for one fire place between 16th March and 14th October inclusive, and for two fire-places between 15th October and 15th March inclusive, on the certificate of the officer in medical charge that fires are *absolutely necessary*

15 When the only firewood available for issue is of inferior heating quality, or is saturated with wet, the officer commanding the station is empowered to sanction the issue of a small additional percentage on the scale, to compensate for the loss to the troops, but this will be done on his own responsibility

16 The supply of firewood is not authorized for canteens at hill stations

FIREWOOD FOR HOSPITALS OF NATIVE TROOPS

The issue of firewood is sanctioned for hospitals of native troops at the following stations, the scale and restrictions prescribed for British troops at the same or neighbouring stations being held applicable —

I —The following stations of the Punjab Frontier Force —Abbottabad*, Muridan, Kohat, Bunnoo, Dera Ghazi Khan, Rajunpore, Dera Ismail Khan

II —To the native regimental and station hospitals at all stations in the Peshawar District and Rawal Pindi and Lahore Divisions

III —To the native hospitals at the following miscellaneous stations —Jullundur, Almorah, Petoraghur, Shillong†, Dibrugarh

EQUIPMENT.

No 1016—BRITISH ARMY—

In supersession of G G O No 550 of 1872, which is hereby cancelled, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rules for the disposal of arms, ammunition and stores in possession of British troops returning to England, which rules are to be strictly observed in future —

Royal Artillery

1 Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are to take home with them their 24 carbines, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack and 1 kit bag per man embarked, also 1 sword and scabbard per man, drivers excepted

2 Garrison batteries will take with them 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked

Cavalry

3 Hussar regiments will take home 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked Also 1 pistol per staff sergeant, troop sergeant-major, and trumpeter

4 Lancer regiments will take 1 pistol, 1 lance, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked

Infantry

5 Regiments armed with the Henry-Martini rifle will take with them 1 rifle, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit bag per man embarked

6 All regiments and batteries returning to England will take with them the whole of their regimental stores connected with personal equipment and armourer's tools, making their own arrangements for disposing of their workshop tools They will also take home the appointments appertaining to trumpeters, drummers and pioneers, together with such musical instruments as are the property of Government 40 rounds of ammunition per small arm will be taken by regiments of Infantry, and 20 rounds by regiments of Cavalry and batteries of Royal Artillery, to the port of embarkation, and will there be returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board Her Majesty's Indian troopships

7 A battery or regiment under orders for England will dispose of its camp equipage in accordance with the instructions it will receive from the Quarter-master General's Department

8 All regimental stores, ammunition, and equipment, with the exception of those above detailed, will be returned by the regiment or battery into the arsenal or ammunition depôt on which it is dependent, one month before it leaves its station, and receiving officers will be held personally responsible that none of the articles above authorised to be taken home are returned into store

9 When a battery or regiment under orders for England is about to leave its station, the officer commanding the station will convene a committee of experienced officers, of which the officer commanding the battery or regiment shall be President or Member, to survey the

* At Abbottabad between such dates not exceeding 5 months as the senior medical officer on the spot may deem necessary

† At Shillong during the rains from April to September an annual supply of 210 maunds of coal is sanctioned as fuel for the native regimental hospital in addition to the winter allowance

quipment and stores which are to be returned as bove into ordnance store as well as those to be aken to England The reports of the equipments o be returned into store will be sent to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta, Madras, or Poona, as he case may be The reports of the equipments o be taken to England will be prepared in tri-licate, and of these one copy will remain with the fficer commanding, for delivery on arrival, to he authorities at the War Office, or at the Colony, r other British possession to which the troops may e proceeding One to be sent to the Adjutant General for transmission to the India Office, hrough the Government of India, and one to the Controller of Military Accounts of the presidency

10 When a battery under orders for England s ordered to march from the station where it has een located, to another station, for the purpose f handing over its horses and equipment, the ommittee detailed in the foregoing paragraph ill be assembled, as soon as possible, after its rrival at the latter station

11 In preparing the reports of the equipment p be taken to England, the committee will care-ully fill in the first seven columns, the remainder eing left blank for completion at the India Office

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1017—The undermentioned officers are ranted furlough to Europe, with the necessary ubsidiary leave —

Surgeon-Major Archibald Macdonald Gairden, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Surgeon Albert Baird Seaman, Medical Officer, 2nd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule IX, Note I, of the Regulations of 1868

No. 1018.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Deputy-Surgeon General G H Ray, M D,—Bombay, 27th October 1877

Deputy Surgeon-General E C Thorp, M D,—Bombay, 1st November 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J S Rawlins, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 1st Goorkha Regiment (Light Infantry),—Bombay, 1st November 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel R Worsley, Infantry, Wing Commander, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel T E Webster, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 9th Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Major R M Skinner, Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, 1st grade, Mozufferpore, Bengal,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Major L Smith, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Captain S W Jenner, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Military Works, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 1st November 1877.

Captain G F L Marshall, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 1st November 1877

Captain H. Paterson, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry (Pioneers),—Bombay, 24th October 1877.

Captain *Sir* B. P. Brimhead, *Bart*, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Captain R O Vyvyan, General List, Infantry, Wing Officer, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Surgeon W N Keefer, Medical Officer, 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

Lieutenant B C Graves, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 1st November 1877

Lieutenant J F Rivett-Carnac, Bengal Staff Corps,—Bombay, 29th October 1877

ORDNANCE

No 1019—The following clauses in list of changes in War Matériel, are made applicable to India —

Dated 1st July 1877

3131 Carriages, iron, wrought, travelling, field, complete, rifled M L 9-pr and 16-pr Wagons, iron, wrought, ammunition, with boxes complete, rifled M L, 9-pr and 16-pr. Limbers, iron, wrought, field, with boxes complete, rifled M L 9-pr and 16-pr Alterations and additions (See §§ 2991, 3045)	Paras 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10, so far as they refer to the 9-pounder.

3132 Carriages, garrison, wrought iron, double plate

Holes in brackets, to allow water to escape

3134 Lanyards, friction tube New form of hook

3136 Pieces, pivot, for elevating arc, complete, for 8 inch rifled M L howitzer of 46 cwts (Mark I) 25-pr rifled M L gun of 18 cwts (Mark I)

Dated 1st August 1872

2305 Musical instruments

PENSIONS

No 1020—The undermentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay —

Sergeant Frederick Timothy Ryan, late 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery,—two shillings and two and half pence per diem

George Cox, late 63rd Foot (16th Brigade),—one shilling per diem

No. 1021.—Syce Sooban Khan of F-C, late A-F, Royal Horse Artillery, is granted an injury pension in the third degree, Rs 1-8 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces circle

No 1022—In G. G. O No 813 of 1877, for "Jemadar" Luchmun Thappa, late 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment, read *Subadar* Luchmun Thappa, late 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaoon) Regiment.

RETIREMENTS

No 1023.—In continuation of G G O No 938, dated the 19th October 1877, the undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAMES	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
25	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Benjamin George Vander Gucht	Staff Corps	456 5 0	325 7 0		15th November 1877	England.
26	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward John Wild	Infantry	365 0 0		5 222 0 0	Ditto	Ditto

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th November 1877

MAIL SERVICE

No. 35—Whenever an Indian Government ship arrives in port with letters or mails on board, they are to be sent immediately to the Post Office in charge of an officer, or other trustworthy person, should no officer be available,—should exceptional circumstances render this course impossible, intimation should be sent without delay to the Post Office that such mails, &c, are on board

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Simla, the 10th November 1877

No 500—The services of Major C Mant, R E, Executive Engineer 1st grade, on special duty, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The 13th November 1877

No 501—Mr H Dangerfield, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank, and Manager, Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways

The 14th November 1877

No 502—ERRATUM —In Public Works Department Notification No 421, dated 24th September 1877, *for* "Mr W G S Cotton, Executive Engineer 4th grade," *read* Mr W G L Cotton, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, temporary rank"

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E*,
Secy to the Govt of India

Weekly condition report of the distressed districts of the Mysore Province

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(*No.* 38)

Special famine report for the week ending 27th October 1877.

Statement No. 38, *regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore, for the week ending the 27th October* 1877

GENERAL and heavy rain has fallen throughout the week causing anxiety for the tanks and some injury to the crops. The fall has been specially heavy in Chitaldrug where 7 inches 30 cents were recorded, the total fall of the year being nearly as great as in 1874-75 Notwithstanding great risk of damage to the jowari crops which are reported to be rotting in the year, prospects have very markedly improved in that district, and an early termination of the distress is anticipated The Famine Commissioner visited the Shimoga district, where he found only one relief camp with very few inmates, chiefly sick and infirm Both here and over a considerable part of Chitaldrug, he states, the people are most desirous of remaining near their crops and cannot be persuaded to leave them for relief works, nor is it desirable they should, as even the poorest find some employment in weeding and cutting the heads of such grain as has ripened and in spoilings and eke out a livelihood with roots and greens With a little fine weather it appeared to be the general opinion that the harvest would be unusually good The area cultivated is larger than ordinary, and as yet no serious damage has occurred. But should the incessant and heavy rain continue, the consequences to the jowari crop may be serious This description applies with more or less force to the other districts, the rain injuring the standing crops, delaying the harvest and interfering with sowing operations The crops in Coorg are also suffering

2 The imports of grain by rail have again decreased, amounting to 2,033 tons, or 917 tons less than last week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	1,794
„ Beypore	105
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly	12
„ Sholapur	31
„ Other places .. .	91
Total	2,033

From Bangalore 1,708 tons were exported, or 271 tons more than in the preceding week, to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr .. .	380
Bellary	150
Mysore	847
Usur (Salem District) .	143
Round Bangalore	188
Total ...	1,708

Prices are dearer in the direction of Mysore and thus attract the imports

3 The improvement in prices continues, especially in ragi, of which increasing quantities come to market The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each district :—

		Maximum in lbs per rupee		Minimum in lbs per rupee	
		2nd sort rice	Ragi	2nd sort rice.	Ragi
Bangalore district		18	22	15	17
Kolar „	(for 8 taluks only)	18½	26	13	19
Túmkúr „	(for 5 taluks)	15	24	11	17
Mysore „	(for 9 taluks) .	13	18	9	13
Hassan „		14	18	9	11
Kadur „		13	16	10	15
Shimoga „		14	20	9	13
Chitaldrug „	...	13	26	10	14

4 The number of laborers employed on civil relief works was 31,167, or a net increase of 892, due to 4,916 additional laborers drafted to works in the Túmkúr district In all other districts, except Kadur, where there was a trifling increase of 77, the numbers diminished, the decrease being greatest in Chitaldrug The transfer of labor to the Public Works Department continues, and it is hoped the laborers under civil officers in Bangalore will shortly be transferred to the Railway and in Kolar to the Yedaruru Tank There is a difficulty in Túmkúr, where there are now 13,623 on civil works owing to a want of any large useful projects in that district. With a view to testing the practicability of moving labor at this season, the Chief

Engineer collected a party of about 450 in Bangalore for employment near Maddur, distant about 48 miles, and Lieutenant Peile, 2nd Q. O, B N I, the officer sent in charge, reports his arrival on the works without the loss of a single person he started with, but on the contrary with an addition of volunteers picked up by the way The Deputy Commissioner of Túmkúr, where distress is still serious and therefore demand for relief great, has now been requested to endeavour to take some of his labor to more useful works At the same time considerable progress has been made in concentrating labor under civil officers At the end of August there were 29,295 laborers on 1,746 works, while the present returns shew only 293 of the petty works still in progress, the great bulk of the labor having been collected on 31 larger works recently selected and sanctioned by the Famine Commissioner

5 Under the Public Works Department 52,274 laborers were employed, or an increase of 4,061 occurring chiefly in Bangalore and Tumkúr The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

District	Work	Number employed
Bangalore	State Railway	18,209
	Bangalore Water-supply	1,007
	Bangalore-Mysore Road	1,737
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,700
	Bhadram Tank	526
	Dod Súne Tank	Not received.
Túmkúr	Túmkúr-Bellary Road	990
	Túmkúr-Shimoga Road	2,035
	Kunigal-Yediyur Road	606
	Nelamangala-Túmkúr Road	3,616
Mysore	Mysore Water-supply	3,006
Kadur	Shimoga-Arsikere Road	1,250
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1,597
	Total	36,279

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 61,148, giving a net decrease of 12,690 as under —

	Week ending— October 20th	October 27th	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore district	13,058	12,024	1,034	
„ Municipality	12,570	11,395	1,175	
Kolar district	3,720	2 911	809	
Túmkúr „	19,551	14,336	5,215	
Mysore „	1,737	2,641		904
„ Municipality	711	*711		
Hassan district	5,669	4,432	1,231	
Kadur „	523	542		19
Shimoga „	1,198	1,048	150	
Chitaldrug „	15,107	11,108	3,999	
Total	73,838	61,148	13,613	923
	Deduct increase		923	
	Net decrease		12,690	

The decrease in Kolar and Chitaldrug is due to the improved prospects and the demand for field labor, and in Túmkúr to the efforts made to transfer the inmates of relief camps to works, the decrease upon gratuitous relief being more than compensated by the increase on works It is satisfactory to state that both public works and civil officers unite in considering that no sooner are people transferred to works than their condition begins to improve Indeed the success which has attended the introduction of free admission to public works and the popularity of the works have exceeded all expectation At no distant date, the population of the relief camps will be confined to the sick and the infirm

7 The number on civil and professional works amounts to 83,441 compared with 61,148 charitably fed The following table gives the numbers relieved during the last two months —

Week ending	C W	P W D	Total	Charitable	Grand Total.
1st September	29,295	+ 24,206 = 53,501	+	2,27,067	= 2,80,568
8th „	28,754	+ 24,847 = 53,601	+	2,21,176	= 2,74,777
15th „	28,803	+ 24,942 = 53,745	+	2,08,683	= 2,62,428
22nd „	31,280	+ 25,271 = 56,551	+	1,61,892	= 2,18,443
29th „	31,038	+ 27,655 = 58,693	+	1,26,204	= 1,84,897
6th October	27,009	+ 35,497 = 62,506	+	1,03,750	= 1,66,256
13th „	32,461	+ 39,741 = 72,202	+	88,757	= 1,60,959
20th „	30,275	+ 48,213 = 78,488	+	73,838	= 1,52,326
27th „	31,167	+ 52,274 = 83,441	+	61,148	= 1,44,589

* Last week's figure, no entry being made in the column in this week's return

It will be observed that the number of laborers under civil officers has not materially altered, the closing of petty works having been compensated by the increased numbers on the larger works recently opened The increase upon public works has amounted to about 28,000, and the decrease in numbers gratuitously fed to 165,919, the net decrease upon relief since 1st September last being 135,979. This reduction is due to more accurate counting, the improvement in the season, the fall in prices, and the exaction of work in return for food, and the better discipline in the relief camps To ensure that none in want are left uncared for in the towns and villages and to prevent the enforcement of the tests causing distress, the services of a large number of European officers have been secured and a rigorous system of village inspection undertaken The town of Bangalore itself has been divided into beats, each house visited, and every one in real need and unable to work provided with a ticket for grain The Inspectors also distribute tickets for admission to public works, and the resident population being thus provided for, wanderers and stragglers are removed by the police to enclosed camps The street mortality has fallen to about half-a-dozen a day, and considering the very large number on the public works who find shelter in Bangalore and the feeble condition of some members of the special gangs, it is feared occasional deaths, in spite of the most careful treatment, will continue for some little time The utmost care is being taken upon the public works, in the relief camps and in hospitals of the weak and emaciated with the best results, a little fair weather would at once ripen the crops and improve the public health, and is all that is at present wanting to make prospects most encouraging.

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Per head
Bangalore district	0 9 0
Do Municipality	0 9 9
Kolar district	0 8 3
Túmkúr „	0 9 8
Mysore „	0 7 0
Do Municipality	0 6 1
Hassan district	0 11 8
Kadur „	0 14 6
Shimoga „	1 0 4
Chitaldrug „	0 8 8

Or an average cost of 9 annas 6 pies per head compared with 9 annas 4 pies for last week The excess in Shimoga is due to the actual expenditure not being shewn

By Order,

A WINGATE,
Addl Secretary

BANGALORE,
3rd November 1877

C E BERNARD,
Additional Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 15TH NOVEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—No report has this week been received from Madras. In Mysore the rainfall of the week has been trifling, the crops are in good condition, the number on relief works for the week ending the 3rd instant was 85,673, and on charity 51,328, being 2,232 more and 9,819 less than in the previous week. In Bombay no rain has fallen during the week, except a little on the Upper Sind Frontier. The condition and prospects of the crops are good everywhere except in Sind. In the Central Provinces also there has been no rain, the prospects of the *kharif* are good and the early rice is being harvested. the *rabi* sowings are being rapidly brought to a close. In Berar the condition of the crops is good. In Central India there has been no rain, emigrants from Rajputana still continue to pass through Neemuch, those from Gwalior passing through Goona are falling off, and many are returning. In Bengal slight but beneficial rain has fallen in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, and also in Pooree, elsewhere there has been none, the rice outturn will be poor in most parts of the Patna Division. Prospects are good in Assam. There has been a slight fall of rain in most districts of British Burma, the crops promise well. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, the *rabi* sowings are nearly complete, and the seed sown is germinating well. In the Punjab slight rain has fallen at Ráwalpindi, Pesháwar, Dera Ismail Khan and Amritsar, it is generally wanted for the *rabi* sowings, especially in Umballa and Lahore.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay— (Nov 14th)		
Sind		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	No sign of cold weather yet.
Hyderabad		No change
Upper Sind Frontier	25 between 9th and 13th	
Guserat		
Ahmedabad		Cholera in Dholka taluka, in city cases 58, deaths 28
Panch Máháls	*Nil*	No dew, tanks dry
Kaira		No change
Surat		Six deaths from cholera
Broach	*Nil*	Crops good, *rabi* sowing progressing, fever prevalent, cholera in Ankleswar and Hánsot talukas
Khandesh and Násik		
Khandesh		*Kharif* harvesting continues, rain wanted in three talukas for late crops and for *rabi*, prices stationary
Násik	*Nil*	
Konkan		
Tanna		Crops nearly cut, cattle disease in three, fever in all talukas, cholera in Umbargám Máhim, and Panwel
Colába (Nov 12th)		Small pox continues at Alibág, cattle disease has disappeared in Alibág taluka, mornings cold, harvesting of rice crops vigorously progressing throughout collectorate
Ratnágari (Nov 6th)	*Nil*	Early crops cut, late ones being cut, prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agriculture & prospects
Bombay—*concluded*		
Deccan		
Poona	*Nil*	Fever prevailing in three talukas
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	*Bajrs* harvesting and *rabi* sowing completed in Nagar and Akola and progressing in remaining talukas, latter crops generally well, nine deaths from cholera
Sholapur		No change.
Satara	*Nil*	Prospects good, nine deaths from cholera
Southern Mahratta Country		
Belgaum		Weather continues fair, crops well, *rabi* sowing progressing
Dharwar	*Nil*	Cold weather with east wind continues, early *kharif* and rice harvest gradually extending, *rabi* sowing far advanced, fever general and severe in black soil districts, dysentery also common in some parts
Kanara	*Nil*	Weather fair, cholera deaths 36
Kaladgi		Prospects improving, break in weather throughout district, *rabi* good, further sowing progressing rapidly in all talukas and approaching completion in three, *bajri* crops good in some talukas, *kharif* improving generally
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory		
Rájkot		*Rabi* crops fair, fever prevalent in some districts
Wadhwán	*Nil*	Cotton and other crops and health good
Baroda		Fifty seven cases of cholera, deaths 22
		General Remarks—The present state and future prospects of the crops continue good throughout the Presidency proper, no change in Sind
Bengal— (Nov 14th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	
Noakholly	20	Health good.
Chittagong Hill Tracts	61	
Hill Tipperah	·99	
Backergunge	45	
Furreedpore	*Nil*, 36 in Madarcepore	
Dacca	*Nil*	Cholera disappeared from Náráyanganj
Mymensingh	43	Season sickly
Tipperah	*Nil*	
24-Pergunnahs	Return not received	Much fever and some cholera
Jessore	*Nil* 23 in Jhenidah, 29 in Khoolna, 50 in Narail	
Nuddea	21	Cholera in places, especially in Chooadangah
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Some sporadic cases of cholera, otherwise health good
Pubna	*Nil*	Fever still in town, cholera in Serajgunj abated
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Fever prevalent, particularly in Baulcah and Puthia
Bogra	15	Fever still in western part of district, cholera in Shárakándi and Sherepur
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Cholera in places
	Nil during previous week	
Rungpore	Return not received	Cholera in places, health otherwise good
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Health bad
Darjeeling	*Nil*	
Midnapore	*Nil*	Fever prevalent
Howrah	*Nil*	
Hooghly	*Nil*	Fever prevalent
Burdwan	*Nil*	Fever prevalent.
Bankoora	*Nil*	
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	
Monghyr	*Nil*	
Purneah	*Nil*	
Maldah	*Nil*	Much fever
Durbhunga	*Nil*	
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	
Sarun	*Nil*	Health good.
Chumparun	*Nil*	
Patna	*Nil*	Health good.
Gya	*Nil*	
Shahabad	*Nil*	
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	
Lohardugga	*Nil*	Health good.
Manbhoom	*Nil*	
Singhbhoom	*Nil*	Healthy

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Balasore	*Nil*	Health deteriorated
Cuttack	*Nil*	Cholera and cattle disease still flying about.
Pooree	22	Health good
		General Remarks—Late rice promises well on low lands, but must be short on high lands for want of rain, Dacca and Chittagong divisions much benefited by last week's rain, outturn of rice in most parts of the Patna division will be poor, Pooree backward for want of rain, rice prospects average in Chota Nagpore, *rabi* crops doing well every where, but rain wanted in places
N-W P and Oudh— (Nov 14th)		
Benares (Nov 13th)		No change
Allahabad („ „)		
Jhansi („ „)		
Agra („ „)		Rabi sowings nearly complete, prices steady, cholera reappeared
Meerut („ 14th)		No change
Bareilly („ „)		
Lucknow („ „)		
Sitapur („ „)	..	Sowings progressing, seed germinating very well
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted, *rabi* sowings still in progress
Partabgarh		Prospects good
		General Remarks—No change in the weather, *rabi* seed germinating and prospects good
Punjab— (Nov 14th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowing progressing but more rain wanted, small pox prevalent
Hissar	*Nil*	Occasional clouds and warm for time of year, *rabi* prospects unfavourable owing to want of rain and cattle suffering from want of fodder, small pox rife in the Rohtak District
Umballa	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowing stopped, health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Health and crops good
Amritsar		Thunderstorm on night of 12th, *rabi* sowings are delayed, health good
Lahore	*Nil*	Rain much wanted, health good
Rawalpindi	0 5	*Rabi* prospects and health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	Slight rain	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Peshawar	0 3	Health good
		General Remarks—Rain wanted generally for the *rabi* sowings.
Central Provinces— (Nov 14th)		
Upper Godávari („ 9th)		Clear, *rabi* thriving, health good, prices very high
Sambalpur		Clear, cool, rice harvest continues health good, prices steady
Bilâspur (Nov 10th)		*Rabi* sowings progressing, fever prevalent prices steady
Raipur		Cool, clear prospects of *kharif* favourable, *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Chanda (Nov 11th)		Prospects of *kharif* favourable, rice harvesting, *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent prices falling
Bálaghât („ 10th)		Clear, prospects of *kharif* very favourable rice harvest, *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Chhindwára („ 11th)		Clear, prospects favourable, few cases of cholera, fever continues, prices steady
Betúl („ 12th)		Clear, prospects of *kharif* favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever continues, prices falling
Bhandára („ 13th)		Clear, *rabi* sowings progressing rice harvesting, fever continues, prices stationary
Nághpur („ 14th)		Clear, prospects of *kharif* favourable, *rabi* thriving, health good, prices slightly risen
Wardha		*Kharif* prospects very good, *rabi* thriving
Nimar		*Kharif* prospects good, cotton picking commenced, small pox continues
Hoshangabad		Cool, pleasant, *kharif* prospects good, *rabi* sowings continue, prices risen
Narsinghpur		Prospects of *kharif* fair, *rabi* sowings nearly completed, health good, prices fallen
Jubbulpore		Clear, cold, *kharif* harvesting, *rabi* sowings almost completed, health good
Saugor		Cool, no dews, ground requires moisture, sowings completed, cholera almost disappeared
Seoni		Clear, rice harvesting, *rabi* sowings continue
Damoh		*Rabi* sowings completed, prices stationary
Mandla		*Kharif* prospects favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, health good, prices stationary
		General Remarks—*Kharif* prospects good, earlier rice harvesting, *rabi* sowings, where not completed, being vigorously pushed on, cholera almost disappeared in districts attacked

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burma— (Nov 14th)		
Arrakan Division—	*Nil*	Public health good, agricultural prospects very promising
Pegu Division—		
Rangoon	0 5	Crops continue in a flourishing condition, no fresh change reported, public health good, prices of food and grain remain nearly the same, total rainfall 99 2
Bassein	1 3	Public health fair, slight cholera, total rainfall 124 5, crops promise well
Henzada	74 during week ending 10th instant, 1 60 in Myanoung during week ending 3rd instant, 20 in Mengyee	Total rainfall in Henzada 77 5, in Myanoung 49 90 in Mengyee 61 90, slight cattle disease in Tahpoon township, deaths from cholera in Tahpoon 36 in Tarchkehmaw 14 in Mengyee 3, otherwise health good, crop prospects favourable, crops replanted promise well
Prome	0 77	One death from cholera in Prome, seven deaths in Poungday, otherwise public health good, crops flourishing total rainfall 53 23
Thavetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good, crops promise well
Thonkwa		Report not received
Tenasserim Division—		Public health fair
Tounghoo	1 56	Cholera decreasing, crops doing well
Amherst	1 10	Slight local showers have benefited the late planted paddy
Shwegyeen	2 91	Crops progressing
		General Remarks —No change to report, crops promise well
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Nov 14th)	*Nil*	Mornings and evenings cold, fog over river in morning, days clear and dry, prospects of all crops good
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects of crops favourable, *kataria* crops being reaped, price of rice slightly lower, few cases of cholera in the interior
Mysore and Coorg—		
(Nov 14th)	*Nil* in Bangalore, 21 in Mysore	Prospects good, health fair, ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 14½ to 15 lbs and *raggi* 18½ to 19½ lbs per rupee, for week ending 3rd on civil works 34,335 on professional department works 52,338, and charitably relieved 51,28
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
(Nov 14th)		
Amraoti		*Kharif* crops favourable, *rabi* sowings completed
Central India—		
(Nov 14th)	*Nil*	November 13th Emigrants from Rajputana passing Neemuch still, about 100 daily numbers through Goona decreasing many returning, prospects improving, though want of water felt in Malwa for irrigation
Rajputana—		Report not received

Received too late to be included in the General Remarks

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras— (Nov 14th		
Ganjam (Nov 10th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 96, *raggi* 15 49, *cholum* 15 2, *cumboo* 14 92, crops withered in some places, 130 fed daily on average at Berhampore
Vizagapatam („ 12th)		Rice 8 *raggi* 13 5, *cumboo* 15 1, private charity 5,060 daily, north east monsoon failed the burst lasted but one day, one quarter of the rice crop consequently lost, if no further rain fall, the loss of grain and sundry dry grains will be very serious, Parvatipore, Cobbili, Palconda and Bimlipatam will have full average rice crop, Salur more than average, other taluks from eight to twelve annas
Godavery („ „)	45	Rice 8 60, *cholum* 13 47 *raggi* 15 93, *cumboo* 17 40, crops generally good, though suffering from blight in some places, harvest of *rasaugi* paddy, *budama, jilama* and *chama*, outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 23 inches

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*concluded*		
Kistna (Nov 8th)	1 39	Rice 7 32, *cholum* 11 63, *raggi* 11 77, *cumboo* 13 76, on works 9,920, camps and houses 282, village relief 7 298, all crops are generally good, *cholum* and wet paddy suffering from blight in some taluks, harvest of *kerra*, *giddojonna* and maize commencing, outturn generally fair
Nellore („ 10th)	1 12	Rice 6 89, *cholum* 8 34, *raggi* 9 54, *cumboo* 9 60, on civil works 5,525 reported, probably 6 000, Department Public Works 11,800, canal 22,145, children 3 163, camps and houses 7 460 reported, probably 9,700, village relief 1 766, crops fair, agriculture active
Cuddapah („ 9th)	17	Rice 7 59, *cholum* 10 51, *raggi* 11 16, *cumboo* 14 40 on works 27 015, children 4 456, camps 3 724, village relief 25,781, crops good, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts, outturn ¾
Bellary („ 10th)	5 5	Rice 7 56, *cholum* 11 07, *raggi* 12 88 cumboo 11 73, on works 86 090, children 5 202, camps and houses 14 054, village relief 97,539, dry crops have suffered considerably from excess of rain, wet crops generally fair, *cholum* *raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested, future prospects very good weather now clear
Kurnool („ 10th)	31 in Sirwell taluk	Rice 7 0, *cholum* 8 91 *raggi* 9 99, *cumboo* 11 88, on works 51,380, children 6 839, camps 3 902, village relief 49 196, standing crops generally thriving well, early dry crops suffered from excess of rain and ravages of insects, *cumboo* and other dry crops being harvested in some taluks
North Arcot („ 9th)	2 22, 3 5 at Madar pauk on the 9th	Rice 8 9, *cholum* 10 0 *raggi* 10 7, *cumboo* 10 0 wheat 5 7, on works 32 088, children 4 289, camps and houses 12,066, village relief 66,721, crops good, harvest of paddy, *raggi* and *cumboo*, outturn poor
South Arcot („ 10th)	General, 2 60 average of district	Rice 7 65, *cholum* 10 08 *raggi* 11 57, *cumboo* 11 76, on works Revenue Department 642, Professional 234, children 6, three returns of relief not received, camps 7 310, villages 37,891, high floods in all rivers, Pelandoral anicut breached, crops promising, but slightly damaged, especially *cholum*, by excessive rain, *kar* paddy harvested in Chillamberam, outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ „)	4 98	Rice 6 55, *cholum* 12 95, *raggi* 14 64, *cumboo* 16 49, on works none, children none, camps and houses none, village relief none, rivers full, wet crops thriving but some suffer from excess water, dry crops in good condition, harvest outturn *kuruvai*, *kadappu* and *kar* ½ to full, *cumboo* *cholum* and *raggi* ½ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ 10th)	2 69 (average of district)	Rice 7 90, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 81, *cumboo* 12 36, on works 7,633 children 920, in camps 1 828 village relief 4 073, sowing and harvest continue in parts, outturn about a nine anna crop, very heavy fresh down rivers at beginning of week but now subsiding crops damaged in some places from excessive rain, season improving, agricultural operations vigorous
Madura („ „)	General, 3 21 average	Rice 8 42 *cholum* 12 55 *raggi* 11 94, *cumboo* 11 82, on works 2,536, no returns from Public Works Department, children 271, in camps and houses 14,916, village relief 22,720, freshes continue in all the rivers
Tinnevelly („ „)	5 29	Rice 9 45, *cholum* 10 5 *raggi* 10 5, *cumboo* 10 35, camps and houses 1 143 village relief 1 447 crops good
Coimbatore („ „)	2 54	Rice 8 81, *cholum* 12 25, *raggi* 13 33, *cumboo* 11 99, on works 27,487, children 1,418, camps and houses 39,998, village relief 13,143, crops in good condition harvest of paddy and *raggi* in parts outturn of paddy full, *raggi* full to ¾
Nilgiris („ „)	4 49	Rice 7 20, *cholum* 7 50, *raggi* 10 77, *cumboo* 8 97 relief works none, camps and houses 231, village relief 6, crops being damaged by excessive rain, harvest of *raggi* and *samay*, outturn ¾
Salem („ 12th)	1 13	Rice 7 88, *raggi* 10 24 *cumboo* 15 17 *cholum* 9 65 on works 51 000, camps 15,570, village relief 58,800, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo*
South Canara („ 10th)	1 10 in two taluks only	Rice 10 24, *raggi* 11 86, first rice crops harvesting almost completed, outturn favourable, second crops seedling in good condition
Malabar („ „)	1 17	Rice 10 28 *raggi* 11 23 gratuitous relief 54, private charity 526, rain sufficient for existing cultivation, harvesting first crop over, transplanting second crop continues, prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	4 0 average	Rice 9 23, *raggi* 13 28, *cumboo* 13 20, *cholum* 10 86, on works 3,296, children 249, camps and houses 5 972, village relief 57 416, crops good, *kar* and *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn moderate, *raggi* good
Madras („ 13th)	5 77	Rice second sort 7 3, *raggi* 10 64, *cholum* 9 8, imports rice 2,331 tons, other grains 416
		General Remarks—General prospects less promising owing to loss of crops from excessive rain and attacks of insects, price of rice rising in several districts, numbers on State relief falling steadily, total number on works 290,895, total number gratuitously relieved 624 027, exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 10th instant 5,797½ tons

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877.

From the 24th November, till further otice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its upplement, will be published at Calcutta ıfter the 17th November, all Notifications nd other matter intended for publication ı the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the 'ublisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week ter the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on ıe public service should be addressed to the Home epartment

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 16th November 1877

No. 1600.—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s* 9*d* per rupee Schedule 13 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice

W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 6th November 1877

Offices opened during the month of October 1877

Name of Station	Where situated	Date	Remarks
*Dehra Dún	N W Provinces	1st	Re-opened
*Matheran	Bombay Presidency	1st	Ditto

* Season Offices

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg Dir Genl. of Tels in India

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 13th November 1877

No. 94—Mr Mirza Hossein Ali Khan has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, an extension of leave for sixteen days, in continuation of the six months' furlough granted him in Notification No 36, dated 26th June 1876, under Section 7 of Supplement F of the

Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo European Telegraph

No. 95—Mr S Fearn, Mechanician, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for two months, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 10th September to 9th October 1877, and from 29th October 1877 For the period from 10th to 28th October 1877 Mr Fearn was on duty, having been re-called from leave in the interest of the public service

This cancels Notification No 91, dated 13th September 1877

No 96—Mr J Possmann, Superintendent, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 29th October to 1st November 1877 inclusive, under Section 24 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Simla, the 6th November 1877

Subsidiary leave, preparatory to furlough, is granted to Lieutenant E P Leach, R E, Assistant Superintendent, Topographical Survey, for thirty days, from the forenoon of the 8th instant, under Sections 24 and 25(*d*)1, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl*,
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W D

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 10th November 1877

No 53—Baboo Nocoorkristo Mookerjee, Overseer, 1st Grade, has been granted privilege leave for thirteen days (with effect from the 20th ultimo), from which he returned on the forenoon of the 2nd instant.

The 12th November 1877

No. 54—Captain G R Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Assistant to Chief Engineer, Central India, is posted to the charge of the Neemuch Division

No 55—Mr R E Nelson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade) Officiating Executive Engineer, Neemuch Division, is re-transferred to the Mhow Division.

By Order,
A CADELL, *Colonel, R E*,
Secy to Agent, Govr Genl,
for Central India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency, the 7th November 1877

No. 1414—Captain D W K Barr, 1st Assistant to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, held charge of the current duties of the Office of the Agent, Governor General for Central India, in addition to his own duties, from the forenoon of the 18th September 1877 to the afternoon of the 2nd November 1877, during the absence on special duty at Simla of Lieutenant-General Sir H D Daly, K C B

The 10th November 1877

No. 1430—With reference to Notification No 1155, dated 9th September 1877, Sahibzada Mahomed Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Agent, Governor General for Central India, availed himself of the leave therein granted on the afternoon of the 2nd October 1877, and reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave, *viz*, twelve days, is hereby cancelled

F H MAITLAND, *Captain*,
2nd Asstt to the Agent Govr Genl
for Central India

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY

NOTIFICATION

Hyderabad Residency, the 10th November 1877

No 102—Mr Tajud Din Hussain, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd November, or from such date as he may avail himself of it

By Order,
A J DUNLOP,
Offg 2nd Asstt Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 9th November 1877

No. 105—With reference to Public Works Department Notifications Nos 440 and 467, dated respectively 5th and 24th October 1877, Major I P Westmorland, R E, took over charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, from Mr F Barnes on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877

No. 106—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 47 of the 7th February 1877, Mr T H Bainbridge, Overseer, 1st Grade, on return from the Bombay Famine Relief Works, is posted to the Lahore Command, Military Works

The 10th November 1877

No. 107.—Mr J P C Anderson, Superintending Engineer, returned from the furlough granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No 61, dated 4th April 1876, and resumed charge

of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Sirhind Command Military Works, from Major W B Holmes, R E, on the forenoon of 5th November 1877

Mr Anderson granted subsidiary leave from 27th October to 4th November 1877 to enable him to join his appointment

No. 108—With the sanction of the Government of India, Public Works Department, Mr W R Barker and Lieutenant F B D'Aguilar, R E, Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, are appointed to officiate as Executive Engineers of the Allahabad and Fyzabad Executive Divisions, respectively, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain Clive and Mr LeLievre

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E,*
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 13th November 1877

No. 73.—Captain W P Tomkins, R E, Executive Engineer, Morar Division, Military Works, returned on the forenoon of the 6th instant from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No 38, dated 29th June 1877

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Meerut Command, Military Works

Rawul Pindi Command

Rawul Pindi, the 8th November 1877

No. 2640—Sergeant W G Westwood, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Water-Supply to the Peshawar Division, Military Works, as a temporary arrangement He joined the latter on the 2nd instant

No 2645—Lieutenant A Hildebrand, R E, Temporary Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Water Works to the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, with effect from the 5th October 1877

D LIMOND, *Lieut.-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works

Simla Imperial Circle.

Simla, the 6th November 1877.

No. 682.—One month's privilege leave granted to Mr W Guling, Sub Engineer, under Supplement F, Section 12, of the Civil Leave Code, from the date of his availing himself of it

JOHN P STEEL, *Major, R E,*
Offg Supdg Engineer, Simla Imperial Circle

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 6th November 1877

No. 29.—With reference to Inspector General Military Works,' Notification No 103 of 30th October 1877, Mr J W Wright, Executive Engineer, was relieved of his duties in the Umballa Division on the afternoon of the 25th idem, and returned to Jullundur and resumed charge of that Division from Mr F C Murray, Officiating Executive Engineer, on the forenoon of the 26th October 1877.

No. 30.—ERRATUM—In this Office Notification No 26 of 22nd October 1877, for the words "*18th current*" in the third line, read "*13th current*"

JOHN P C ANDERSON,
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Command, Mily Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION

Lucknow, the 8th November 1877

Mr J B Braddon, Assistant Auditor, Oude and Rohilkund Railway Accounts, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 7th November 1877 from the one month's privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No 415, dated 11th October 1877

W A J WALLACE, *Capt, R E,*
Offg Consg Engr. to the Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 7th November 1877

No 31—With the approval of the Government of India, a second Division has been formed on the Sindia Railway from the 1st November 1877, with the following limits —

From Chola-ke-Serai on the right bank of the Chumbul to Gwalior

The 9th November 1877

No 32—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 487 of the 3rd November 1877, Mr R W L Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Holkar and Neemuch Railways

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director

North-Eastern System

Darjeeling, the 9th November 1877

No. 73—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 309 of the 1th July 1877, Mr A Johnstone, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duty on the Tirhoot State Railway and left for Multan on the afternoon of the 10th August 1877

No 74—Mr W M Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted six weeks' privilege leave with effect from the 29th October 1877

No 75.—Mr P Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 36 of the 5th August 1877 The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director

Western System.

Rawul Pindi, the 12th November 1877

No. 39—Mr J M Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Staff under the Engineer-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways, Officiating in the Western System

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 8th November 1877

No 75.—Mr D O'Neill, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 23rd October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred

No 76—Mr W C L Floyd, Executive Engineer, Temporary 4th Grade, attached to Ghat Division, returned on the afternoon of 1st November 1877 from one month's privilege leave granted him in Notification No 59, dated 27th September 1877

No. 77.—Mr A Sullivan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 24th October 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 3rd November 1877

No 101.—Baboo Sheo Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Peshawar Survey to the Soán Division He left the former on the forenoon of 29th October 1877 and joined the latter division on the same date, forenoon

No 102—Mr A S Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 13th October 1877 from the two months' leave, to study Native languages, granted to him by Notification No 90, dated 1st September 1877

No. 103.—Baboo Chunder Kant Chuckerbutty, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the afternoon of 11th October 1877, from the one month and twenty-six days' privilege leave granted to him by Notification No. 89, dated 1st September 1877

The 10th November 1877

No. 104.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 110, dated 5th October 1877, Major I P Westmorland R E, made over, and Major D H Trail, R E, received, charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Punjab Northern State Railway, on the afternoon of 30th October 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 12th November 1877

No 58.—Mr J A Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from the 5th instant

No. 59.—Mr W Ogden, Accountant, 3rd Grade, transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, under Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 452, dated 13th ultimo, was relieved of his duties in the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, on the afternoon of the 10th instant

No 60—Pundit Janki Nath, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, is granted one month's privilege leave from 9th instant

No. 61—ADDENDUM—The Notification by this office, bearing date the 23rd October 1877, page 596 of Part II of the *Gazette of India*, should have been numbered 54

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 8th November 1877

No 28—Mr W Tatlock, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from 1st to 2nd Division of this Railway, with effect from the 15th instant

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Ajmere, the 19th September 1877

No. 1344—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 13, dated 10th September 1877, transferring Mr C Thomson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to this Railway, that Officer reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 27th August 1877, and is placed in temporary charge of the Beawur Division

No. 1345.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 16, dated 10th September 1877, posting Private J Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, and Baboo Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, to this Railway, these Subordinates reported their arrivals on the forenoon of the 10th September 1877

No 1348.—Privilege leave for fifteen days is granted to Private J Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, and Babu Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 17th September 1877, on the forenoon of which date they availed themselves of the same

The 22nd September 1877

No. 1364.—With reference to this Office Notification No 547, dated 17th May 1877, reporting

departure of Lieutenant R Gardiner, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, on three months' privilege leave, that Officer reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 23rd August 1877

No 1365.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 14, dated 10th September 1877, the following Officers reported their arrivals on the dates noted against their names :—

Mr P W Dangerfield, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 3rd September 1877

Mr F Wolley-Dod, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade,—forenoon of 3rd September 1877

Mr H B Addis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon of 7th September 1877

No. 1366.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 15, dated 10th September 1877, the following Officers reported their arrivals on the dates noted against their names :—

Mr W K Stent, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon, 5th September 1877

Lieutenant A S W Connor, B S C, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade,—forenoon, 17th September 1877

The 12th October 1877

No. 1511—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 166, dated 4th April 1877, appointing Captain W Sedgwick, R E, Executive Engineer, Temporary Deputy Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, and posting him to the Office of the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Lahore, that Officer reported his departure on the afternoon of the 19th September 1877

The 7th November 1877

No 1737—Private J Litchfield, Overseer, 1st Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 2nd October 1877 from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No 1348, dated 19th September 1877, and with reference to Public Works Department Notification No 436, dated 4th October 1877, reported his departure for Mysore for employment on famine relief works on the afternoon of the 5th October 1877

No 1738—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 15, dated 10th September 1877, Mr B P Milsom, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 10th October 1877 at Ahmedabad

No 1739.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 22, dated 5th October 1877, posting Captain C E, Shepherd, S C, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to this Railway, that officer reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 17th October 1877

No 1740—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 463, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr W H Parker, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary), reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 29th October 1877, and assumed charge of the Ahmedabad Section of this line on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877

The 8th November 1877

No. 1767—Referring to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 26, dated 17th October 1877, H N C Cloete, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 2nd September 1877

No. 1768.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 9, dated 3rd August 1877, Mr H Gower, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival on the forenoon of the 9th September 1877

No. 1769—Captain F W Joseph, B S C, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty on the afternoon of the 5th November 1877 from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 1054, dated 8th August 1877

The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz*, four days, is hereby cancelled at his request

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief

Report of a Deserter from the 1-12th Regiment of Foot, dated at Umballa, this 9th day of November 1877

Number, Rank and Name—No 32 Bde—867, Private Alfred Edwards
Age,—29 years 2 months
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches
Color of—
Complexion, fresh, hair, dark brown, eyes, hazel
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877
Place of Desertion,—Umballa
Date of Enlistment,—12th September 1876
At what Place Enlisted,—London
Parish and County in which Born,—St Marys, Kidminster, Worcester
Marks,—None
Trade—Laborer
Coat or Jacket,— } Not known (supposed to be in plain clothes.)
Waistcoat,— } Not known (supposed to be in plain clothes.)
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Not known (supposed to be in plain clothes.)
REMARKS,—None

E H FOSTER, *Lieut-Col*,
Comdg 1-12th Regt of Foot

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 13th day of November 1877

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 2078, Private William Kelly
Age,—27 years 5 months
Size,—5 feet 6 inches
Color of—
Complexion, fresh hair, light brown, eyes grey
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta
Date of Enlistment,—14th August 1872
At what Place Enlisted,—Cambridge
Parish and County in which Born,—Lamboth, London Middlesex
Marks,—Crucifixion tattooed on left arm
Trade—Laborer
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals
REMARKS,—Off pass at 1 A M

F N DUDGEON, *Local Major*,
Det 40th Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 13th day of November 1877

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 1255, Private Peter Parkinson
Age,—26 years 4 months
Size—5 feet 7 inches
Color of—
Complexion, fair, hair, light brown, eyes, grey
Date of Desertion,—8th November 1877
Place of Desertion,—Calcutta
Date of Enlistment,—14th July 1869
At what Place Enlisted,—Preston
Parish and County in which Born,—Hyde, Manchester, Lancashire
Marks,—None
Trade,—Laborer
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals.
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals.
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals.
REMARKS,—Off pass at 2 A M.

F N DUDGEON, *Local Major*,
Det 40th Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 12th November 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,08,34,383	3	1
Reserve Fund	18,99,355	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	46,93,438	10	9
Public Deposits at Head Office 97,44,975 7 4				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	56,40,902	8	6
Public Deposits at Branches 86,39,631 2 1	1,83,84,606	9	5	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,44,64,395	12	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	1,95 38 830	10	4	Balances with other Banks	2,95,153	5	9
Bank Post Bills, &c	2,83,183	13	5	Bullion	3,14,250	13	8
Sundries	11 26,656	15	5	Dead Stock	9,99,725	13	8
				Stamps	8,181	10	0
				Sundries	2,10,424	11	8
					3,74,60,856	9	11
				Rs A P			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,10,87 619 3 6	2,37,71,776	6	8
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,26,84,157 3 2			
RUPEES	6,12,32,633	0	7	RUPEES	6,12,32,633	0	7

BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 16th Nov 1877

W WESTLAND,
Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secy & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
			Rs	
82	B 50—24668		100	V Ramasawmy Iyengar, Combaconum
83	B 52—88457		10	Acting Asst Supdt of Police, Bellary
	„ —88692		10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs	
180	B 52—40893		10	K Thoruvengada Charlu, Palcondah
	B 42—66128		20	
181	B 40—12797		5	S T M Govindarajulu Naidu, Bellary
182	B 39—92212		5	N Veerasawmy Pillay, Madras
183	B 43—70789		50	Burmannah, Shemogah District
51	B 40—39438	wrongly joined	5	G Annamalay Chetty, Madras
	„ —39448			
52	B 50—93816	ditto	100	Kishun Lall, Madras
	„ —93819			
53	B 55—41790	ditto	50	Adilagath Cootty Amoo, Calicut
	„ —41792			
	B 58—46570	ditto	100	
	J 10—12530			
184	B 53—20498		10	V Venkataramaniah, Madras
	„ —20499		10	
185	B 52—78912		10	Mohideen Hoossain Saib, Nellore District
	„ —78920		10	
186	B 41—74415		10	Mahomed Abbass Ally, Khan Bahadoor, Kurnool
187	B 40—86485		5	K Sasha Iyengar, Srirangam
	B 53—29408		10	
	B 54—17814		20	
188	B 40—66920		5	Ramasawmy Naidu, Colputty

FORT ST GEORGE —Acctt Genl's Office,
The 10th November 1877

G W CLINE, LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
M171	M 30—86471	10	Mr A Hastings, Govt Telegraph Dept, Bhosawal
M172	M 23—99686	50	Calleedass Vezechurn, No 32, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dept,
The 13th November 1877

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
301	L 94—48993	100	Mr J A F Dallas
	„ —48994	100	
	„ —48995	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
197	L 44—43188 L 57—45159	10	Framjee Jehungeerjee Colah
316	L 94—00845 to „ —00851	100 each	Captain A Wilkinson
317	O 3—37488	20	Babu Akhoy Chunder Mootry
	L 95—14577	10	
318	O 3—28767	20	Mrs H C Lindsay
319	O 2—35139	20	Mr H James Pryce
320	L 88—18106	10	Sajwan Lal
321	O 1—25465	10	Ibraheem Khan
322	O 7—50233	10	Babu Sreemonto Sen
323	O 5—88239	10	Mrs F W Jones
	L 60—05935	10	
324	O 3—15706	20	Babu Baney Madhub Biswas
	„ —15707	20	
325	A 93—63236	20	Babu Hury Churn Bose
326	L 97—20100	10	Mr Geo Trist

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept.,
The 16th Nov 1877

R E HAMILTON,
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
39	D 4—69784	50	Patee Ram, Mount Aboo

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
72	D 18—07876	100	Husen Beg, Arang, Raipur District
73	D 9—56318	1,000	Suluman Jumal, Jubbulpur
74	D 11—36313	10	Baboo Dabee Pershad, Jounpur
	„ —52172	10	
	„ —69886	10	
	„ —73389	10	
75	D 6—67208	10	Hardial Sing, Camp Fatehgarh

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 8th November 1877

T H S BIDDULPH,
Asstt Accts Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
70	E 15—12081	50	Mr E G Ganly, care of H Long, Esq, Rawul Pindi
71	E 13—19917	100	Gunga Singh, of Sakopora, *viâ* Gujranwalla
72	E 10—74549	10	Mitha Mull, Rawul Pindi
73	E 15—05616	50	Bishumber Dass, care of Omrao Singh, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lahore
	„ —05092	50	
	E 4—99128	50	
	E 15—00034	50	
	„ —00003	50	
	„ —02211	50	
	E 4—99325	50	
	L 67—12422	50	
	E 15—05753	50	
	„ —05513	50	
	E 4—56636	50	
	E 12—25124	20	
	„ —30435	20	
	„ —28326	20	
	—28359	20	
	E 6—61041	10	
	E 10—58824	10	
	„ —24231	10	
	E 6—82753	10	
	E 10—29831	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
H109	E 10—72749	10	Nehala, Havildar, 19th P N I, Multan
	„ —72750	10	
	„ —72751	10	

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 10th November 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accts Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered estimated value.	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov 5	Holiday					
" 6	33,49,966	4 84 106	4,21,500	63,98,625	1 03 40 155	32 08 173
" 7	5,578	5,07,218	4,25 354	59,96,666	1 04,84 569	31,62 065
" 8	1,943	3,68,338	4, 14 611	55 99,322	1 06 52,661	30 84 759
" 9	7,79 850	5,23 854	6 03 181	59 71 117	1 06,78,887	31,17 492
" 10	28,371	3,34 792	6,02,915	54 00 039	1,08 13,961	32 28 279

CALCUTTA MINT
The 12th Nov 1877

J F TENNANT
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 13th November 1877 Rs 78,09,698-15-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
16th Nov 1877

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 "	@ "	2	12	0	"
23 "	@ "	2	14	0	"
24 "	@ "	3	0	0	"

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 "	@ "	2	4	0	"
under 7 "	@ "	2	0	0	"

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 1st June 1877

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

NOTIFICATION

With reference to Section 86 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the fees authorized for serving processes by the Calcutta Court of Small Causes are as follows —

SCHEDULE OF FEES

Sums not above	For every Summons or Subpœna		Warrants	
Rupees	Rs	A	Rs	A
10	0	2	0	2
20 "	0	4	0	4
50 "	0	8	0	8
100	1	0	1	0
200 "	1	4	2	0
300	1	8	3	0
400	1	12	4	0
500	2	0	5	0
600 "	2	4	6	0
700 "	2	8	7	0
800	2	12	8	0
900	3	0	9	0
1,000 and above	3	4	10	0

N B—The above amounts are payable for each person served

By order of the Court,

C Y C BOLST,
Additional Clerk of the Court

CALCUTTA
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 13th November 1877

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th October 1877

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets

The present rates are —

	Parcels (Closed Covers)	Packet (Open Covers)
	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 10 tolas		1
Not exceeding 40 tolas "	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877

E R. DOUGLAS,
Offg Dy Dir Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 16th November 1877

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 18th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 19th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Chanda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 21st November 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *vid* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 23rd November 1877 (Mails for Mauritius can be sent by this opportunity)

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 22nd November 1877

N B—The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *vid* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter Colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 24th November 1877, at 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 16th November 1877

Alcantara, W V
Anderson, G M
Annisett, C
Antonio Maggi, Sigr
Arabes, Mr
Ashworth, J H
Anthony, M
Begg, Hoton
Bell, G J
Berkeley, Mrs L
Blackburn, Mrs M E
Brennan, Mrs E
Bridgwell, J M
British Consul
Browne, F E
Campbell, H P
Cameron, Miss
Claous, Charles
Chill, Miss C
Coulson, G H
Crooke, C E
Cunningham, Mr (jetty)
Dallas, James P
Day & Biswas
D Cruz, E H
Dean, Mrs A
DeCruze, J
DeFores, R
Delanis, E
DeSouza, F
Dewes, T H
Dobson, A P
Douglas, Robert Sir & Co
Duncan, R
Dupont, Paul
Fisher, H D & Co
Fisher, W
Ford, Mrs S, care of Capt Ford (R A)
Frank, Miss B
Garrison Instructor
Gasper, G C
Gomes, Mrs Jane
Grant, Miss
Grindall, Mrs W
Handy, W
Heideskar, C J
Henty, T H
Hicks, Mrs R
Hobson, C W
Hodgkinson, R
Holland, Joseph
Hony Secy, Dissenters Burial Ground
Hoskins, C
Hunmen, G
Jackman, A
Joseph, H C
Kanpanu, Sigr P
Kelly, Mrs G A
Knight, G
Laws, Miss
Laybourne, & Co
Lery, Mrs M
Lewis, T B
Lowe, Robert
Macpherson, Mrs F C
Martindale, A H
McTernan, P
Mason, M
Monoham, A
Montgomery, Mrs S
Mouett, H E
Mittington, Ralph
Mullanes, R O
O Brien, Miss F, care of T G Clarke, Esq
Palmer, Mrs
Pearce, Capt C
Pinto, D M
Price, Mrs
Rebeiro, Miss
Robertson, Dr R A
Robinson, T M
Martines, J A
Secy Canning Institute
Sullivan, D
Shama Churn Ghose
Shepherd & Co
Smallwood, G
Smithbert, Harry
Smith, Mrs A
Stewart, John C
Stowell, Miss E
Sutherland, Miss S
Smith, Alexander C
Tilton, Mr
Turner, J
Walters, Captain
Webber, Miss
Wigmore, F W
X Y Z

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for"

Bell, Chas H
Bennett, T O
Bendell, Capt W
Browning, W E
Brownlow, Colonel
Brown, Mrs Arthur
Brunn, Arthur
Burland, Chas
Chennell, Thomas
Collins, Francis B
Corbett, C J
Cumberland, A H
Duncritt, John
Dixon, J W
E F W
Faulkes, E
Fawcus, William
Felsted, Thos
Forman, Miss
Forster, Mrs, care of Capt Forster (Bengal Army)
Gillies, Surgeon W (M B)
Greenstreet, H E
Greenstreet Reginald
Harrison, C W
Harvey, W
Howey, Capt J E W
Hughes, J W
Hulbert, Norman
Indelicato Orazio, Sigr
Ivey, William
Jameson, Peter
Jomieson, F W
Johnson, R H
Johnson, Mrs R
Killcoyne, Thos
LeRoy, Z M
Leonard, Thomas
Lewis, Mrs
Low, Surgn Major L E
Lock, Pat
Lonsdale, John
Lyons, F
MacGibbon, John
McCunn Thomas
MacWilliams Miss
Malcolm, McKinon
Morton, Mrs
O Lacey, Mrs A
Ozilla, Capt P
Piket Blime, Madame
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Story, Augustus
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Taylor Mrs A
Thermode, R C
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Vaughan, T E
Walker, J B
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Registered Letters

Grove, E C
Lawrence, J (Prev Service)
Savi, K L
Stevenson, Mrs A
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTE

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 037871 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shabooy, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN

37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 46.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1877. [Register No. 33

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1877

No 1 —As to age and sex

	Demerara			Trinidad			Mauritius			French West Indian Colonies			Total			Grand Total	Remarks
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F			
Under 2 years	23	27	50	19	13	32	1	5	6	14	6	20	57	51	108		No emigrants took place during this month to Jamaica and Surinam
From 2 to 10 years	37	38	75	20	24	44	16	6	32	9	15	24	82	83	165		
,, 10 to 20 ,,	186	46	232	140	48	188	49	18	67	93	51	144	468	163	631		
,, 20 to 30 ,,	451	182	633	242	105	347	116	27	143	168	85	253	977	399	1376		
,, 30 to 40 ,,	29	14	43	27	9	36	65	20	85	8	5	13	129	48	177		
,, 40 to 50 ,,	1		1	6	4	10	2	3	5				9	7	16		
Above 50 years							1		1				1		1		
Grand Total	727	307	1,034	454	203	657	250	79	329	292	162	454	1723	751	2474		

No 2 —As to places whence emigrants come to Calcutta for embarkation

Orissa	2		2	1		1							3		3		No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica and Surinam
Western Bengal	3	3	6	3	11	14		3	3				6	17	23		
Central ,,	3	3	6	11	12	23	4	5	9				18	20	38		
Eastern ,,	1		1	2		2	1		1	1	1	2	5	1	6		
Behar	86	58	144	89	31	120	118	41	159	171	110	281	464	240	704		
N W Provinces	310	119	429	232	106	338	111	27	138	69	21	90	722	273	995		
Oudh	193	61	254	99	41	140	7	2	9	12	2	14	311	106	417		
Central India	6	2	8	6	1	7							12	3	15		
Punjab	14		14	2		2	6	1	7				22	1	23		
Nepaul		1	1	5		5	1		1	4		3	9	1	10		
Mix Madras and Bombay, &c	109	60	169	4	1	5	2		2	36	28	64	151	89	240		
Grand Total	727	307	1,034	454	203	657	250	79	329	292	162	454	1723	751	2474		

No 3 —As to caste and religion

Brahmins, high caste	139	57	196	75	35	110	45	11	56	46	16	62	305	119	424		No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica and Surinam
Agriculturists	198	51	249	127	55	182	64	21	85	53	9	62	442	134	578		
Artisans	53	27	80	27	13	40	12	4	16	25	12	37	117	56	173		
Low castes	266	124	390	162	70	232	100	33	133	116	65	181	644	292	936		
Mussulmans	68	48	116	63	30	93	28	10	38	52	60	112	211	148	359		
Christians	3		3				1		1				4		4		
Grand Total ...	727	307	1,034	454	203	657	250	79	329	292	162	454	1723	751	2474		

Memo	M	F	Total
1 Hindus	1,508	603	2,111
2 Mussulmans	211	148	359
3 Christians	4		4
Total	1723	751	2,474

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy. to the Govt of India

The 29th Sept. 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

FAMINE

ORDER

The following Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State is published for general information —

No 36 (Famine), dated Governor General's Camp, Poona, the 22nd September 1877

From—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India

IN paragraph 3 of Your Lordship's despatch No 62, dated 9th August, is expressed approval of the orders issued by us, enjoining publicity in the rare cases where district officers find it necessary to purchase grain for the supply of any landlocked, foodless tract And the same paragraph counsels vigilance in watching the operation of our orders restricting the purchase of grain

The words of this paragraph were telegraphed to me by Your Lordship on the 10th August, and we submitted by telegraph the reply given in the margin Since the despatch of that telegram, my Minute, dated the 12th August, has given (paragraph 18) a general statement of the principles which should guide the Government of India, when any question arises of importing grain on Government account That paragraph gives expression to views, in which all my colleagues concur, it runs thus —

Telegram dated 14th August 1877

Your cypher message of tenth We do not fully understand the object of it

Our instructions about publication referred only to local purchases from trade We decided at outset that private trade would import grain more efficiently than Government and we have lately reasserted publicly our determination not to interfere

Do you intend to say that you think it probable that Government ought to make large importations of grain?

We can foresee no circumstances under which such Government interference with private trade would not be a ruinous mistake Trade towards famine country from Bengal, Central and Northern India is most active and we see no reason to doubt that the necessary supplies will be furnished We are convinced that far more food from abroad or elsewhere will reach Madras if we leave private enterprise to itself, and we should paralyse it by Government competition Free and abundant private trade cannot co-exist with Government importations Even if we anticipated failure in source of supply, we should still believe that Government interference would only decrease the total amount of food available and aggravate the catastrophe

If Her Majesty's Government should think differently we request that we may receive distinct intimation of the fact We cannot take upon ourselves any responsibility for a course which would in our opinion be fatal Nor can we usefully give calculations Local estimates say that from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of grain must be imported daily grain actually ready for export on Great Indian Peninsula Railway reported to be 1,20,000 tons and stocks in Bengal, Central and Northern India believed to be large

'18 When harvests fail in an Indian province, considerable old stocks of food are left in the hands of the landholding and mercantile classes but these stocks are often held back from sale Markets have, therefore, to be supplied with grain imported from a distance I consider that, except under most peculiar and exceptional circumstances, the function of supplying the demand for imported grain can be best, and indeed, alone, discharged by private trade, and that private trade should be left to do its work in this respect with as little interference from Government as practicable The Government and its officers should, however, give all possible information, and should give, where necessary, additional facilities, to private trade Early and correct information as to prices and means of carriage should be published The carrying power of railways and canals, leading into the famine tracts, should be reinforced, tolls and other restraints on free intercommunication should be removed, roads into the interior should be improved and kept in order, rates of railway or other carriage might be reduced, and, in cases of extreme necessity, temporary railways, or tramways, might be laid from main railway lines into populous tracts, whereto means of communication failed, or were insufficient These will, indeed, be the most useful of all works, if we have to meet another year of famine Grain required by Government for alms to the helpless poor, or for labourers on relief works, or for any tract where supplies were deficient, should be obtained through the trade, at or near the local markets, and should not be imported from a distance by Government itself Experience has shown that Government operations in the grain market disorganise and paralyse private trade, to an extent out of all proportion to the operations themselves Moreover, where the carrying power of a country by rail, canal, or cart, is limited, and is fully utilised, Government grain importations must necessarily displace a corresponding quantity of privately imported grain My view, therefore, is that, under no circumstances, which are likely to occur, ought the Government itself to engage in the business of importing grain. Free and abundant private trade cannot co-exist with Government importation Absolute non-interference with the operations of private commercial enterprize must be the foundation of our present famine policy Trade towards the famine country from Bengal and Northern and Central India is at present active, and there is every reason to believe that the Indian sources of supply are still considerable But even if these should fail, the interference of the Government would be a ruinous error It could only have the effect of decreasing the total amount of food available, and thus aggravating the catastrophe I am confident that more food, whether from abroad or elsewhere, will reach Madras, if we leave

private enterprize to itself, than if we paralyse it by Government competition These remarks refer to the famine we are now dealing with I do not, of course, intend to assert that famines cannot occur, in which Government interference for importation of food may not be absolutely necessary Indeed, the Orissa Famine was one of those cases "

2 In addition to what has been urged in the telegram and extract quoted above, I would add a short further explanation of the principles which guide the Government of India, and of the position we take, when we decline, under present circumstances, to purchase and import grain for the supply of the famine districts

3 If prices do not greatly rise after a failure of harvest, and if imports are inactive, then the natural conclusion would be that there must be considerable old stocks in the country These are of course difficult, if not impossible, to trace When prices in a province approach famine rates, then we presume that, if surplus food exists in other provinces, and if communication by water or railway be fairly good, private traders will carry that food to the famine districts more cheaply, more promptly, and more directly, than Government could possibly do If there is one branch of internal trade which Indian traders fully understand, it is the grain trade, they know what grain is wanted, whence it can be bought most cheaply, and where the need is sorest Among the many contracts between the system of Government importations adopted in 1874 and the private trade system of 1877, it may be mentioned that the Government importations in 1874 consisted, with some small exceptions, of rice, mostly of Burmah rice,—while private trade has in 1877 brought under contribution every province and every food staple in India,—wheat, barley, grain, two kinds of millet (jowar and bajra), and pulses have come from scores of railway stations in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Behar, from the river Chenab on the north to the Soane on the south, rice, pulses and marwa millet (the ragi of Madras) have come from Bengal and Orissa, millets and pulses have come from Guzerat, Berar, the Central Provinces, and even from Rajputana Burmah has sent a small quantity of rice, but Burmah rice generally rules dearer than the common varieties of Bengal rice, and so traders have drawn but little from that source of supply, so long as Bengal stocks were large

4 Not only could private traders do the work of supplying grain to Southern India, better than Government could do it, but it was obvious that the trade, as a whole, could make much larger importations than Government could effect by itself If once the Government were to begin importing grain, the first rumour of any impending intrusion of Government action into the field of private enterprize would paralyse the confidence of the whole trade, would send up prices at the source of supply, would keep prices in the famine country below the natural trade level, and would thus, indirectly as well as directly, check imports The Government having once entered on such an undertaking, there would be no half-way stage at which we could arrest our ruinous course The Government would soon find itself responsible for providing grain enough for every village, not merely in Madras and Mysore, but also in tracts of Northern India to which famine might spread Any partial substitution of Government agency for private trade was impossible We had to choose between either leaving private trade alone, or taking upon ourselves the whole of its natural work If we had adopted the latter alternative, it would probably have cost the Government more to lay down one ton of grain, than it would have cost the trade to lay down two We had before us the financial results of the Bengal famine of 1874, where the cost* of buying and transporting Government grain came to £ 6,474,000 out of a gross expenditure of £ 9,177,000 or to £ 4,259,000 out of a net cost of £ 6,402,000 The famine of 1877 has been severer, and has extended over a far larger area than the famine of 1874, if we had taken the grain supply into our own hands, the cost of famine relief in 1876—78, alarmingly great as it is, must have been indefinitely increased If Government had undertaken to import grain for the supply of Southern India, we should, even if we had succeeded in our undertaking—which is doubtful—have made a stride, of which the magnitude can only be conjectured, on the road to national bankruptcy.

* NOTE—These figures are taken from the approximate statement of the Bengal famine charges given in Part V of Sir Richard Temple's final Report submitted at the close of the Bengal famine of 1874

5 The financial argument indeed, in the present condition of the Indian treasury, carried its due weight in deciding us to adopt what, on other grounds, seemed to us the wiser alternative Still, apart from financial considerations, we were convinced that the safety of the afflicted populations would be best secured by the adoption of the course we took It must, I fear, be admitted that Government cannot avert all death from famine, when the drought is so severe and affects so large an area, as in the present season has been the case And I am convinced that, under present circumstances, there would have been more misery, more death, and a less constant supply of food in the districts of Southern India, if Government had undertaken to import grain on a large scale, than have happened under the policy which the Government of India, after full consideration, and with Your Lordship's approval, have adopted

6 These were some of the considerations which influenced our decision when the question of importing grain arose in the autumn of 1876 When the same question came before us in July 1877, such considerations gained renewed force from the experience of the preceding eight months The proposal to import grain largely by Government agency had been put forward during the autumn of 1876, both at Bombay and Madras The Governor, Sir Philip Wodehouse, fully and specifically discussed the question with his colleagues, and they decided not to buy grain, but to trust entirely to private trade for the supply of the country This decision, cordially approved as it was by the Government of India, was at once made public Grain was forthwith consigned to the Deccan by private traders in enormous quantities, insomuch that the Great Indian Peninsula Railway was blocked with grain early in November By strenuous effort the block was gradually cleared, and the supply, by rail and seaboard, to the famine districts of Bombay has, since November, sufficed for the needs of the country Prices have indeed been very dear, but, though some parts of the Bombay famine tract drew their supplies from Railway stations or seaports 130 miles off, still there has always been enough grain in the markets

7 The Madras Government, about the same time as the Bombay Government considered the question, decided to buy 30,000 tons of grain as a beginning This decision was not known to the Government of India, until the transaction was concluded and the bill had to be paid The purchases were effected with just so much secrecy as served to alarm the trade, and in Calcutta, the chief source of the Madras rice supply, dealers were, until the middle of February, possessed with a fear that further large purchases by Government were imminent Interference with the grain market was stopped by the Government of India, and whatever may have been the views of the Madras Government at the time, I believe the Governor of Madras is now and has for some time been of opinion that further Government purchases of grain were inexpedient The Madras Government made their purchases in October, and, as no further action of the kind was taken, the stream of private trade set in during December, and has continued ever since Private trade has sent by sea to Madras, or has consigned from marts in Northern India, more grain than the railways and other means of transport could carry into the interior During the last two months (August and September), since the failure of the summer rains and the occurrence of a second famine, private trade has carried into the districts of Madras and Mysore a daily average of 4,000 to 5,000 tons of food This great result must be largely due to the assurances, published by the Governments of India and Madras in June last, to the effect that Government would not interfere in the grain trade These were the assurances to which we referred in our telegram quoted in the first paragraph of the present letter

8 The grain bought by the Madras Government is being kept in reserve, and so its presence does not operate to keep prices low, and thereby to check importations I am aware that the Members of the Madras Government, though they do not now advocate Government purchases, are strongly of opinion that their purchase of 30,000 tons, and their placing the greater part of that supply in depôts up the country, paved the way for private trade, and encouraged its steady flow It is true that private trade increased after the Government purchases had been made, but trade did not acquire its full stream till August

1877, and it did not flow freely at all till December 1876, that is to say, some weeks after the Government transactions had been concluded, whereas the Bombay importations set in with full tide early in November I do not say that the purchase of 30,000 tons permanently affected the flow of private trade, in the face of the enormous demands of the Madras and Mysore country, but I fear the transaction must (for the time) have checked private importations, it is certain that the Government grain occupied railway wagons to the exclusion of merchants' consignments, and I can see no practical or theoretical ground for the contention that the Government purchases galvanised private trade into active exertion

9 Though the considerations stated in the foregoing paragraphs guided our unanimous decision on the occasions when the question of purchasing grain came before us during the present famine, yet we must not be understood to say that occasion never did, and never can, arise when Government purchases of grain might be necessary The Orissa famine of 1866 may have been such a case. Orissa was a small province, it had then few transactions with other parts of India, its marts were not frequented by merchants from other provinces, there were practically no land communications between Orissa and other provinces, save for pilgrims, and communication by sea was, at that time, cut off during the most critical season of the year The famine of 1866 in Orissa may have been a case in which Government might in some way have effected or promoted grain importations In the famine of 1874 the Behar famine tract, with its population of 19 millions, was divided by the Ganges into nearly equal parts, one part, south of the Ganges, possessed two railways, metalled and bridged roads, and large trading populations, the other part, north of the Ganges, had no railways, not a single metalled and bridged road and comparatively few traders Thus the Government was able to occupy North Behar with its agency and with its grain imported from the east, while the wants of South Behar were sufficiently met by private trade with supplies from the west The circumstances and characteristics of the two tracts were so different that Government trade in North Behar did not interfere with private trade in South Behar, and furthermore, all the Government grain came by railway or river from the east, while the railway from the west was left exclusively for private traders The famine tracts of Southern India, on the other hand, are not landlocked like Orissa, nor are their sea-ports closed for months together, as were the Orissa road-steads There are several railway lines in the south of India, a number of sea-ports are available on the east and west coasts, Madras possesses a better system of metalled and bridged roads than any part of India, much of the Bombay and Mysore country is also well supplied with roads There was thus every facility for the free action of private trade Nor was there any section of the famine country, so separate and distinct from the rest, that Government agency could have imported grain thither, while private trade supplied the remainder of the country without let or hindrance

10 I have laid before Your Lordship, thus at length, an expression of my views on the subject of this letter, because I think its importance is very great If Your Lordship were able to concur generally in the views now expressed, the hands of the Government of India would be greatly strengthened, when hereafter the problem of supplying food to a famine-stricken province again arises

11 In any case, the traders of Southern and Northern India will have learnt an important lesson of self-help Private trade will be more prompt than heretofore to supply the wants of provinces where scarcity of food may prevail I anticipate also that, after the brisk and lucrative trade of this year, traffic on the Madras guaranteed railways will never fall again to the low ebb of former years And I hope that the opening of the Dhond and Munmar Railway will do much to promote free interchange of commodities between the north and the south of India, which now for the first time have traded on a large scale with each other

By order of His Excy the Govr. Genl,

C. BERNARD,

Additional Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY

Statement No I. regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, for the week ending 3rd November 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 27th October to 3rd November 1877	Average daily Number of People employed: During the Week ending 20th October	During the Week ending 27th October	Percentage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices	During the past Week	During the present Week	Average Rain fall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rain fall during the past season of all the Talukas	Rain fall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports ‡
									Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10, 62	5,500	10 28,642	6 46 944	The crops are good The rabi in five talukas would be improved by rain	2,832	2,040	19	4,27,587	2,96,626	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	23½ 21½	32½ 25	24 94	14 40	20 95
Nasik	8,113	2,000	7 29,252	2 50 000	No rain The reaping of kharif progresses, and the rabi prospects are good in all talukas 9 deaths from cholera	873	1,381	18	5,86,251	3,72,463	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	21 19	24 21	35 29	27 55	23·97
Ahmednagar	6 647	5,650	7,73,938	6,77 370	Kharif harvesting and rabi sowing continue The rabi crops are generally well 26 deaths from cholera	3,601	1 989	25	16 52,053	8,04,474	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	24 21	27 27	24 30	10 65	17 89
Poona	5 0[illegible]	[illegible]500	9 07,235	3,18,601	There have been showers nearly everywhere, but no heavy rain No change is reported in the condition of the crops	13,487	12 310	1 35	16,12,811	13,17,922	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	21¾ 20¾	19½ 19½	30 60	20 76	23 73
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	7,18,034	7,18,034	Showers continue but do no harm The bajri harvest is going on everywhere and rabi sowing is still in progress and the young crops are good	9 467	8,339	1 16	36 50 241	17,90,821	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	25 24¾	24 29½	25 21	8 11	32·86
Satara	4,988	2 682	10 64,002	4,61,000	In six talukas the rainfall has been more than one inch The sowing of rabi crops progresses 53 deaths from cholera	8·444	6 828	64	11,88 794	10,64,520	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	20 23	19 24½	54 60	25 43	44 99
Kaládgi	5 695	[illegible]	8,16,037	8,16,037	Rain averaging 1 66 inches has fallen during the week, and the weather is still unsettled	*10 539	*8,202	1·00	30,46 024	22,56 452	Jowari 56	12½	12½	22·43	6 13	22 16
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	9 38,750	5,01 000	Rain varying from about an inch in Sampgaon to more than three inches in Parasgad has fallen during the week This interferes with rabi sowing The kharif is being injured, and the rabi already sown is not doing well	6,58[illegible]	5,707	60	14,58,248	9,83 492	Jowari 43	16½	16½	30 48	21 34	36 31
Dharwar	4,564	3 000	9 88,037	6,30 000	The weather has been fine since the 27th The jowari has been damaged in some places by the previous heavy rain but on the whole the crops are good The sowing of rabi which was delayed is now in full progress The jowari harvest has just begun in the south	13,255	6,914	69	16,21,060	12,45,742	Jowari 43	14†	16	26 39	13 81	26 45
TOTAL	54,355	34,183	79 63,927	50,18,992		69 078	53,710	67	1,52,43,069	1,01,32,512						
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						*1,539	*1,117									
GRAND TOTAL						70,617	54,827									

* These figures are for the weeks ending 13th and 20th October respectively † Corrected figures given ‡ For details and dates see Table appended

The weather has, on the whole, become more favourable in the districts noticed last week as suffering from excessive rain The chief exception is Belgaum, where no improvement has taken place In Kaladgi also the weather is still unsettled

2 Prices have fallen considerably in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Dharwar, and in Sholapur bajri, which the Collector reports is now the staple food of the people, is much cheaper In the Poona Collectorate prices have risen In the other three districts there is scarcely any change

3 A decrease of 15,790 this week in the number of labourers upon relief works brings the total down to 54,827 The greatest reduction has been made in Dharwar where nearly half the labourers of the preceding week have left the works The apparent increase in the case of Nasik is due to an adjustment between that district and Admednagar of the number of relief labourers upon the Dhond and Manmad railway works The numbers pertaining to the two districts are now counted separately

4 Cholera continues to a slight extent in Nasik and Ahmednagar, and is becoming more prevalent in Satara

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 27th October, and from the other Collectors for the week before The table, compiled from these reports, showing the rainfall and the prices of staple food-grains in each taluka is appended as usual Rain has fallen in most of those talukas of Khandesh and Ahmednagar noticed last week as requiring more rain Another fall of rain is wanted in the Nasik district In the Collectorates to the south of Poona the complaint of excessive rain is general The Collector of Belgaum—his report is for the week ending the 20th ultimo—states that serious injury is apprehended if the rain continues The telegrams show that rain did continue at least till the 2nd instant In Dharwar the rain, while injuring other crops, has served to restore the rice.

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 13th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works The number of children has fallen during the week from 40,356 to 33,560 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 6th October was entered, in the last statement, as 87,951, but supplementary returns since received from the Collectors of Sholapur and Kaladgi show that the correct number is 89,322 The return from the Collector of Ahmednagar for the week ending 13th October is incomplete the whole number may be taken approximately at 76,133 This gives a decrease during the week of 11,818 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the Week	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of Women taking care of them	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	372	187	3,024	1,443	173	4,649
Nasik	184	81	2,469	609	91	18,942
Ahmednagar	*3,472	*1,318	45,021	8,346	947	43,177
Poona	9,039	4 527	2,20 927	6 379	747	62,215
Sholapur	15,995	8,446	1,68,881	2,795	348	44,506
Satara	9,066	3 923	93,019	1,289	1,044	47,967
Kaladgi	17 401	18 238	2,36 727	2 521	381	85,344
Belgaum	10,305	5,045	1,44,885	3 573	498	24,555
Dharwar	3,461	2,462	64,750	6,324	934	35,432
Kanara	• 144	99	6,205	105	4	1,545
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	176	22	516
TOTAL	69,439	44,326	9,86,337	33,560	5,189	3,68,831

* Return incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 20th ultimo The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 67 12 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	1,240	2,145	
	Bombay-Agra Road	905		
Nasik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	2,550	2,550	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	7,898	12,044	
	Mutha Canal	1,817		
	Motoba Tank	1,716		
	Shirsophal Tank	613		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,375	4,012	
	Pangaon Tank	1,637		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	3,355	8,159	
	Pingli Tank	2,595		
	Nehr Tank	2,209		
Kaladgi	Sholapur-Hubli Road	521	521	
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	1,699	5,413	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	1,345		
	Bagewadi-Saundatti Road	1,185		
	Athni Kanamadi Road	681		
	Athni-Belanki Road	503		
Dharwar	Poona-Hurryhur Road	3,294	8,792	
	Karwar-Bellary Road	2,147		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	1,761		
	Ron-Nawalgund Road	1,290		
	Grand Total		43,666	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 20th ultimo The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 51,107 and on works under Civil Agency 13,916 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus risen during the week from 18 8 to 21 4 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,01,32,512, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,29,533 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 9,86,337 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,12,48,382

9 The condition of the affected Native States is shown in a table appended The rain has been excessive in Kolhapur and Savanur The number of labourers upon relief works continues to decrease, but very slowly

10 During the week ending 27th October, 4 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 1,747 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 1,758 tons for the week This is less by 705 tons than the importations of the previous week.

The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 27th October 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 27th October was 427,789 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October, November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877	In October (up to 27th)	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Maratha Ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	857	15,204	3,319	242	164,716
South-Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	20,484	21,506	16,256	8,359	221,306
North Eastern line from Bhusawal to Nasik	12 829	7 471	5,581	1,524	8,043	2,519	3,800	41,767
TOTAL	124,239	95,511	105,926	22,865	44,753	22,094	12,401	427,789

11 There have been decreases of 15,790 in the number of people on relief works, 6,796 in the number of young children, and 11,818 in the number of people on charitable relief

12 There is considerable improvement in the general situation The condition of the people is markedly better The anxiety caused by the excessive rain is now almost entirely confined to the Belgaum Collectorate

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th NOVEMBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA.		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs.
Madras—Rice			30,333	1,54,383	681	3,720			31,014	1,58,103
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains	...		7,089	34,855	...		74	470	7,163	35,325
Bimlipatam—										
„										
„ Grains										
Coconada—										
Other Grains										
Cuddalore—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
*Tranquebar—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains										
Negapatam—					2 475	11 830			2 475	11 830
„ Paddy					6,523	22,275			6,523	22,275
„ Other Grains										
Tuticorin—Rice			12 167	52 685					12,167	52,685
„ Paddy			1,315	4 490	...				1,315	4 490
„ Other Grains		...								
Cochin—Rice			13,500	63,259			56	335	13 556	63,594
„ Paddy							296	1,216	296	1,216
„ Other Grains							4	27	4	27
Tellicherry—Rice										
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		..				...	348	1,531	348	1,531

Calicut—Rice	..	...		24,985	1,39,354	...		3,756	14,947	24,985	1,39 354
„ Paddy					..					3,756	14,947
„ Other Grains	..		...			...		5,256	20,142	5,256	20,142
*Quilandy—Rice											
„ Paddy											
„ Other Grains											
Cannanore—Rice				509	2,712			486	2,585	995	5,297
„ Paddy								96	288	96	288
„ Other Grains								93	571	93	571
Mangalore—Rice											
„ Paddy											
„ Grains								270	1,705	270	1,705
*Other Ports—Rice											
„ Paddy											
„ Other Grains											
Tot Rice				81,494	4,12 393	3,156	15 550	542	2 920	85,192	4,30,863
Paddy			..	1 315	4 490	6,523	22,275	4 148	16,451	11,986	43,216
er Grains				7,089	34 855		...	6,045	24,446	13,134	59,301
TOTAL				89,898	4,51,738	9,679	37,825	10,735	43,817	110,312	5,33,380
Imports in previous week ... Rice										145,211	7,53,572
Paddy										64,329	2,50,684
Other Grains										18,625	86,527
TOTAL										228,165	10,90,785

* No returns received.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 14th NOVEMBER 1877

Ports to which exported	From Bengal										From British Burma											
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Total.		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyoukphyoo		Total
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt.	Rs
Madras	55,992	2,04,474									55,992	2,04 474	2,302	10,804									2,302	10,804
„ Paddy	3,491	9,520									3,491	9,520												
Bimlipatam																								
„ Paddy																			134	360			134	360
Coconada																								
Cuddalore																								
Nuquebar																								
Nellam													11,418	54 696									11,418	54,696
Paddy													42,677	1 01 833									42,677	1 01 833
Sh	1,188	4,197									1,188	4,197												
	45,851	1,76,984			293	1,200					46,144	1,78,184												
	11 293	50,860									11,293	50 860												
	26,080	1,00,152									26,080	1,00,152												
Paddy																			2 121	4,750			2,121	4,750
Quilandy																								
Cannanore	7,480	36,380									7,480	36,380												
Mangalore																								
Other Ports																								
„ Paddy																			134	360			134	360
Total	151,375	5,82,6			293	1,200					151,668	5,83,767	56,397	1,67,333					2,389	5,470			58,786	1,72,803
Exports in previous week											100,101	4,09,767											22,482	76,262

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. [Register No. 38.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations

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PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 23.—(*Nothing for publication*)

SUPPLEMENT No 47.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 15th November 1877

No. 41.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by Mr. Arthur Phillips, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of his office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from this date

No. 42.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Dennis Fitzpatrick, of the Bengal Civil Service, Barrister-at-Law and Acting Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, *vice* Mr. Phillips, resigned.

A. PHILLIPS,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

The 16th November 1877.

No. 43.—Mr Phillips made over, and Mr Fitzpatrick assumed, charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, in the afternoon of the 15th November 1877.

The 22nd November 1877.

No. 44.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate T. H. Thornton, Esq., C.S.I. & C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 31st October 1877

No. 45.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic., Cap 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate G. H. P. Evans, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 8th instant

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Simla, the 15th November 1877.

No. 2073.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd November 1877.

No. 237.—Mr. C. T. Le Hardy, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 20th ultimo.

EXAMINATIONS

Simla, the 16th November 1877

No. 125.—The following Regulations for the examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878 are published for general information —

REGULATIONS FOR THE OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY 1878

N B—The Regulations are liable to be altered in future years

1 On June 25th, 1878, and following days, an Examination of Candidates will be held in London At this Examination not fewer than Candidates will be selected, if so many shall be found duly qualified Of these, will be selected for the Presidency of Bengal, [for the Upper Provinces, and for the Lower Provinces] for that of Madras, and for that of Bombay *—Notice will hereafter be given of the days and place of Examination

2 Any person desirous of competing at this Examination must produce to the Civil Service Commissioners, before the 1st of May 1878, evidence showing —

(*a*) That he is a natural-born subject of Her Majesty

(*b*) That his age on the 1st of January 1878 will be above seventeen years and under nineteen years [*N B—In the case of Natives of India this must be certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which the Candidate may have resided*]

(*c*) That he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the Civil Service of India †

(*d*) That he is of good moral character †

He must also pay such fee as the Secretary of State for India may prescribe ‡

3 Should the evidence upon the above points be *primâ facie* satisfactory to the Civil Service Commissioners, the Candidate will, upon payment of the prescribed fee, be admitted to the Examination. The Commissioners may, however, in their discretion, at any time prior to the grant of the Certificate of Qualification hereinafter referred to, institute such further inquiries as they may deem necessary, and if the result of such inquiries, in the case of any Candidate, should be unsatisfactory to them in any of the above respects, he will be ineligible for admission to the Civil Service of India, and if already selected, will be removed from the position of a Probationer

4 The Examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge —

	Marks
§ English Composition	300
** History of England—including a period selected by the Candidate	300
** English Literature—including books selected by the Candidate	300
Greek	600
Latin	800
French	500
German	500
Italian	400
§ Mathematics (pure and mixed)	1,000
†† Natural Science that is, the Elements of any two of the following Sciences, *viz* — Chemistry, 500, Electricity and Magnetism 300, Experimental Laws of Heat and Light, 300, Mechanical Philosophy, with outlines of Astronomy, 300	
Logic	300
Elements of Political Economy	300
‡‡ Sanskrit	500
‡‡ Arabic	500

Candidates are at liberty to name, before May 1st, 1878, any or all of these branches of knowledge No subjects are obligatory

5 The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it

6 The marks assigned to Candidates in each branch will be subject to such deduction as the Civil Service Commissioners may deem necessary, in order to secure that "a Candidate be allowed no credit at all for taking up a subject in which he is a mere smatterer"

7 The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary

8 The marks obtained by each Candidate, in respect of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of the Candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining Candidates, will be set forth in order of merit, and such Candidates shall be deemed to be selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India, provided they appear to be in other respects duly qualified Should any of the selected Candidates become disqualified, the Secretary of State for India will determine whether the

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* The number of appointments to be made, and the number in each Presidency, &c, will be announced hereafter It will probably be about half the usual number

† Evidence of health and character must bear date not earlier than the 1st April, 1878

‡ The Fee for this Examination will be £5, payable by means of a special stamp according to instructions which will be communicated to Candidates

§ Marks assigned in English Composition and Mathematics will be subject to no deduction

** A considerable portion of the marks for English History and Literature will be allotted to the work specially prepared. In awarding marks for this, regard will be had partly to the extent and importance of the periods or books selected, and partly to the thoroughness with which they have been studied.

†† The Examination will range from Arithmetic, Algebra, and Elementary Geometry, up to the elements of the differential and integral calculus, including the lower portions of applied Mathematics

‡‡ The standard of marking in Sanskrit and Arabic will be determined with reference to a high degree of proficiency, such as may be expected to be reached by a Native of good education

vacancy thus created shall be filled up or not. In the former case, the Candidate next in order of merit, and in other respects duly qualified, shall be deemed to be a selected Candidate. A selected Candidate declining to accept the appointment which may be offered to him will be disqualified for any subsequent competition

9 Selected Candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects —*

	Marks.
1 Law	1250
2. Classical Languages of India—	
Sanskrit	500
Arabic	400
Persian	400
3 Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4 The History and Geography of India	350
5 Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the Candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *viva voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected Candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India

10 Any Candidate who, at any of the periodical Examinations, shall appear to have wilfully neglected his studies, or to be physically incapacitated for pursuing the prescribed course of training, will be liable to have his name removed from the list of selected Candidates

11 The selected Candidates who, at the Final Examination, shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects specified in Regulation 9, and who shall have satisfied the Civil Service Commissioners of their eligibility in respect of age, health, and character, shall be certified by the said Commissioners to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India, provided they shall comply with the regulations in force, at the time, for that Service

12 Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as Candidates are to be addressed to the "Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, London, S. W," from whom the proper form for the purpose may be obtained

September 1877.

The Civil Service Commissioners are authorized by the Secretary of State for India in Council to make the following announcements —

(1) Selected Candidates will be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand in the list resulting from the open competition as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal the Division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed, but this choice will be subject to a different arrangement, should the Secretary of State, or Government of India, deem it necessary †

(2) The Probationers, having passed the necessary Examinations, will be required to report themselves to their Government in India not later than the close of December 1881

(3) The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected Candidates shall be determined according to the Order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination

(4) An allowance of £150 a year will be given during each of the two years of their probation to all Candidates who pass their probation at some University to be approved beforehand by the Secretary of State, provided such Candidates shall have passed the required Examinations to the satisfaction of the Civil Service Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected Candidates

(5) All selected Candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical Examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India A surety will be required

(6) After passing the Final Examination each Candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office with the view of entering into covenants The stamps payable on these documents amount to £1

(7) Candidates rejected at the Final Examination of 1880 will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination

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* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful Candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared

† This choice must be exercised immediately after the result of the open competition is announced, on such day as may be fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

FORM OF APPLICATION, TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES

*** *This Form must be sent so as to be received at the Office of the Civil Service Commission before the 1st of May 1878*

Date _____

SIR,

Being desirous to offer myself as a Candidate at the Examination for the Civil Service of India, which is appointed to commence on the 25th of June 1878, I transmit herewith, as required by the Regulations—

(1) If a General Register Office Certificate cannot be obtained, the instructions printed on the other side will show what evidence should be supplied If evidence is already in the hands of the Commissioners, strike out "A Certificate of my birth and insert "Evidence is already in the possession of the Commissioners"

(1) A Certificate of my birth, showing that I was born on the day of 18 , and that therefore my age on January 1, 1878, will be above 17 years (complete), and under 19 years

(2) The terms indicated by the marks of quotation must appear in the Certificate which must be given after personal examination and bear date not earlier than 1st April 878.

(2) A Certificate signed by

of my having "no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting me for the Civil Service of India."

(3) Two testimonials must be sent bearing date not earlier than 1st April 1878 One of them should be given by an intimate acquaintance (not a relative) of not less than three or four years standing, the other, if the Candidate has recently left school, should be given by his late school master or if he has had employment of any kind, by his late employer If the Candidate has been at any University he should send a Certificate of good conduct from his College tutor

(3) Proof of my moral character, *viz* —

(1) A testimonial from

(2) A testimonial from

(4.) If Mathematics be named, state whether pure or mixed or both are intended, if natural science be mentioned, state which two branches If the History of England or English literature be named, the annexed schedule should be filled up

(4) A statement of the branches of knowledge in which I desire to be examined, *viz* —

I have also to state, with reference to Section 2, Clause (*a*), of the Regulations, that I am a natural-born subject of Her Majesty

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

Name in full _____

Address _____

_____

To the Secretary,
Civil Service Commission

EVIDENCE OF AGE TO BE REQUIRED FROM CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

I —Every Candidate born in England or Wales should produce a Certificate from the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, or from one of his provincial Officers This Certificate may be obtained at Somerset House, or from the Superintendent Registrar of the District in which the birth took place

II —A Candidate who is a native of India must have his age certified by the Government of India, or of the Presidency or Province in which he may have resided.

III.—Every other Candidate *not producing the Certificate* mentioned in Clause 1, must prove his age by Statutory Declaration, and should also, if possible, produce a record of Birth or Baptism from some official Register, under which term may be included the Parochial Registers of Baptisms, the non-Parochial Registers of Baptisms and Births deposited at Somerset House under Acts of Parliament, the Register kept at the India Office of persons born in India, &c, &c This Regulation applies—

1 To all Candidates not born in England or Wales

2 To Candidates who, though born in England or Wales, cannot produce the Registrar-General's Certificate

The Civil Service Commissioners reserve to themselves the right of deciding in each case upon the sufficiency of the evidence produced, but they subjoin the following general rules for the guidance of Candidates —

(*a*) The Declaration should specify precisely the date and place of birth, and should, if possible, be made by the father or mother of the Candidate If made by any other person, it should state the circumstances which enabled the Declarant to speak to the fact. If an entry in a Bible or other family record be referred to, the Bible or other record must be produced at the time of making the Declaration, and must be mentioned in the Declaration as having been so produced

(*b*) If the Candidate was born in England or Wales, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due enquiry no entry has been found in the books of the Registrar-General; or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect

(*c*). If no extract from any Register is produced, the Declaration must contain a statement, that after due enquiry no such record is believed to exist, or a separate Declaration must be made to that effect

(*d*) Statutory Declarations must be exactly in the form prescribed by the Act of 5 and 6 William IV, c 62 A printed Form, if required, will be supplied on application to the Civil Service Commissioners

N B—Clergymen, as such, are not qualified to take Declarations

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.

OPEN COMPETITION OF JULY 1878

HISTORY OF ENGLAND —Period selected by the undersigned Candidate —

ENGLISH LITERATURE —Books selected by the undersigned Candidate —

*Signature*_____

ARTHUR HOWELL,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS—FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Sahárunpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £15 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Sahárunpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay, for the transport from the sea-coast to Sahárunpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110 9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform

to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rhea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

FORESTS

Fort William, the 15th November 1877

No 1520F—Mr H B Condon, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, with effect from the 27th September 1877, the date on which he rejoined his appointment in Assam on return from sick leave

No. 1522F—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr W M Kelly, an Assistant Surveyor of the 4th Grade in the Topographical Survey Department, to officiate as a Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from the 1st instant, the date on which he joined his appointment

Mr Kelly is posted to the Forest Survey Branch

The 23rd November 1877

No. 1566F—With reference to Notification No 1177F, dated the 11th September last, Mr A L Home, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," on the afternoon of the 19th November 1877, on return from the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 975F of the 11th August last

Mr J McKee, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, who officiated for Mr Home as Assistant Comptroller General, "Forests," reverts to his appointment in the Central Provinces

W M LEES, *Colonel*,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION—POLITICAL

Fort William, the 23rd November 1877

No 2609P—With reference to Notification No 2651P, dated 3rd November 1876, Mr H Barckhausen, Consul for Norway and Sweden at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 3rd November 1877

T J C PLOWDEN,
Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Fort William, the 19th November 1877

No 2217—Mr C J O Mayne is appointed to officiate temporarily as Deputy Accountant General, North-Western Provinces, in consequence of the absence on privilege leave of Mr Adam Anthony

Mr H J Brereton is appointed, till further orders, to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces

The 23rd November 1877

No. 2239—Mr A H Anthony is appointed to officiate, till further orders, as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, British Burmah, with effect from the 1st November 1877

No. 2241—Mr J Westland, B C S, assumed charge at Bombay, of the office of Inspector of Local Offices of Account, after noon, on the 9th November 1877

MINT AND CURRENCY

The 23rd November 1877

No 2245.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency* —

Date	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation	Silver Coin Reserve	Silver Bullion Reserve	Reserve in Government Securities	TOTAL RESERVE
1877		Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs
October 31st	Calcutta	8 84,34 080	65 56 561	1,07 79 580	2 54,32 466	4 27 68,615
"	Madras	1 43 54 180	88 34 175		60 00 000	1 48,34,175
"	Bombay	3 44,45 505	1 42,53 229	1 64 76 941	1 58 00 000	4 65,30,170
"	Allahabad	63 42 595	61 01 670		31 0 000	92 01 670
"	Lahore	58 49 240	46 47 245		33 00 000	79 47 245
"	Calicut	25 10 295	26 91 705		7 00 0 0	33,91 705
"	Coconada	9 30 135	4 92 805		5 00 000	9 92 805
"	Nagpore	10 27 265	11 27 530		6 00 000	17,27,530
"	Kurrachee	24 72,960	18 18 215		12,00,000	30,18,225
"	Akola	14,11,455	11 66 870		3,00,000	14,66,870
	TOTAL	13 18,78 720	4,70,99,728	2,72,56,526	5,69,32 466	13,13,78 720

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th November 1877

RETIREMENTS

No. 1024.—In continuation of G G O No 1023, dated the 15th November 1877, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAME.	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
27	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) George Money Battye	Staff Corps	365 0 0	324 4 0		20th November 1877	England

The 23rd November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 1025—STAFF CORPS—

The under mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Edward Montgomerie Nedham, 62nd Foot, Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th June 1876

Lieutenant William George Dunsford, 108th Foot, Wing Officer, 34th (The Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—22nd September 1876

No. 1026.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Norman Macleod Thomas Horsford, —20th November 1877

Captain William Leycester Samuells—20th November 1877

Captain William Lynd Noverre,—20th November 1877

No 1027—The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the dates specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Charles Eyre Wheeler, Bengal Staff Corps,—10th November 1877

Lieutenant Arthur Edward Ward, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st November 1877

No. 1028.—BREVET—

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the 29th September 1877, under the provisions of paragraph 13, Clause *c*, of the Royal Warrant of 31st December 1871 subject to Her Majesty's approval

No. 1029.—The following promotion by Brevet is made from the date specified, under the operation of G G O No 632 of the 4th August 1864, paragraph 69, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

To be Lieutenant-Colonel

Major Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, 20th November 1877

No 1030—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette," 12th October, 1877, page 5599

BREVET

The under-mentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces to be granted a step of honorary rank on retirement —

To be Major-Generals Dated 13th October, 1877 —

Brevet Colonel Olans John McLeod Farrington, Bengal Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel Robert Thomas Leigh, Bengal Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel George Swiney, Bengal Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel Charles George Henry Coote, Madras Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel John Frederick Lester, Bombay Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel Thomas Smith Warden, Bombay Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel John Craufurd Millar, Bengal Staff Corps

Brevet Colonel George Edward Thomas, Bombay Staff Corps

To be Colonels Dated 13th October, 1877 —

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Blowers, Bombay Staff Corps

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Edward Oakes, Bengal Staff Corps

Lieutenant-Colonel Adrian Deneys Vanrenen, Bengal Staff Corps

To be Surgeon-General Dated 13th October, 1877 —

Deputy Surgeon-General James Pattison Walker, M D, Bengal Establishment

No. 1031—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain G M Collings, Royal Engineers, appointed by Her Majesty's Government to the Bengal Presidency, having reported his arrival at Bombay on the 10th November 1877, is attached to the Department of the Adjutant General in India, for special duty, with the rank and pay of an Assistant Adjutant General of the Army

No 1032.—QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain the Hon'ble C Dutton, 85th Foot, Officiating Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Captain R H Grant, who vacates on exceeding the prescribed period of furlough to Europe

No 1033—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Supernumerary Surgeons-Major John Wilson Johnston, M D, and John Cameron, M D, are brought on the establishment of Surgeons-Major to fill existing vacancies

No 1034—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal They are accordingly admitted into the service —

Surgeon	D M Jack	Arrived at Bombay, 10th November 1877
„	W Owen	
„	W B Smyth	
„	J G Hancock	
„	W Conry	
„	E L Robinson	
„	G F Kellie	
„	J Mullane	
„	A W Mackenzie	
„	J Crofts	
„	D Mullen	Arrived at Bombay, 25th October 1877

No 1035—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Bengal Cavalry

Jemadar Jehan Beg, to be Ressaldar, *vice* Kumoo Khan, invalided, Duffadar Mahomed Ukrum, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jehan Beg, promoted—15th August 1877

13th Bengal Lancers

Kote Duffadar Bazmeer Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahomed Ali Khan, deceased—27th October 1877

18th Bengal Cavalry

Ressaldar Hazura Singh is appointed Ressaldar Major, *vice* Jehan Khan, permitted to resign —11th November 1874

41st (The Gwalior) Regiment of Native Infantry

Havildar Gopeeah, to be Jemadar, *vice* Tecka Ram, transferred on promotion to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, Havildar Muthura, to be Jemadar, *vice* Doorjun Sing, transferred on promotion to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry—27th October 1877

No. 1036—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 5 Garrison Battery

Jemadar Sadoola Khan from No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, to be Subadar, *vice* Jahr Alli, invalided

No. 1037—VOLUNTEER CORPS

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Mr Charles Clarke, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* E Weatherdon, promoted

Subject to their passing the prescribed examination in drill

Mr Victor Pont, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* J Rickie, resigned

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1038—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major Charles Kenneth Mackenzie Walter, Bengal Staff Corps, Resident 3rd Class Rajputana Agency, Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere,—For two years—one year, five months, and twenty six days on private affairs, under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate, under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868

That part of G G O No 912 of 1877 which refers to this officer is cancelled

Captain Dodgson Hamilton Thompson, Bengal Staff Corps Squadron Officer, 13th Bengal Lancers,—Private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

No 1039—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel W Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Fyzabad, in G G O No 217 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 9th October 1876, instead of the 1st October 1876, as previously notified

No 1040—Captain W J Heaviside, R E, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year under the Regulations of 1868, in G G O No 897 of 1877, is permitted to spend a portion of it in India, from such date as he may avail himself of it to the date of his embarkation, and the remainder in Europe

No 1041—Lieutenant W G McPherson, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for three months to proceed to Europe

No 1042—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J Burn, Bengal Staff Corps, Manager of the Estate of the Minor Rajah of Durbhunga,—Bombay, 8th November 1877

Major *Hon'ble* J H Fraser, Bengal Staff Corps, —Bombay, 8th November 1877

Major G N Money, Bengal Staff Corps Wing Commander, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Fort William, 7th November 1877

Major W E Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps,—Fort William, 7th November 1877

Surgeon-Major C Hatchell,—Fort William, 8th November 1877

Captain G Edmonds, Unattached,—Bombay, 8th November 1877

Captain F T Gould, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—Bombay, 9th November 1877

Lieutenant G Hildebrand, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department,—Bombay, 8th November 1877

PENSIONS

No 1043—Conductor John Evans, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem, under G G O No 69 of 1868, payable in India

No. 1044—Conductor Thomas Taylor, Army Commissariat Department, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on an invalid pension of Rs 100 per mensem, under G G O No 69 of 1868, payable in India

No 1045—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay —

Charles Markham, late 9th Lancers,—one shilling and one and half pence per diem

Patrick McCormack, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling and one half-penny per diem

No 1046—Subadar Major Jerra Sind, of the 4th Punjab Infantry, having completed a service of 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs 40 per mensem, payable in the Punjab Circle, instead of that notified in G G O No 900 of 1876

No 1047—Jemadar Umreea, of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, is granted a compassionate allowance of Rs 5 per mensem, being half the invalid pension of his rank, payable in the North-Western Provinces

No 1048—1st Class Hospital Assistant Luchman Singh, of the Settlement Staff, Midnapore, is granted a pension of Rs 20 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the N W P Circle

No 1049—1st Class Hospital Assistant Hyder Khan, of the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a pension of Rs 19-0-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 3rd to 16th November 1877 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
4th Battalion Rifle Brigade	Lieutenant R I Edwards	18th October 1877	Cashmere		
Bengal Medical Establishment	Surgeon Major A P Tomkyns	7th November 1877	Bareilly		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 3rd to 23rd November 1877

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
					Rs A P		
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE							
John Gillespie (a)	Lieut Col	Bengal Staff Corps	7th Feb 1877	Will left	252 1 7		
James Williamson (b)	Colonel	Ditto	16th June 1877	Testate	589 1 0		23rd January 1878
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE							
Maitland Nott H bday (c)	Lieut	Royal Engineers	31st May 1877	No will found	1 023 14 9		Ditto
Thos Dermot O Grady (d)	Lieut	73rd Foot	16th Aug 1877	Intestate	1 423 11 8		Ditto
Quintin Hamilton Thompson (e)	Lieut	2 15th Foot	25th Aug 1877	Ditto	267 11 11		
Chas Somner Sedley Taylor (f)	Major	Royal Artillery	5th Sep 1877	No will found	929 9 7		

(a) —*Next of kin—Mother*—Mrs Gillespie
Brother and Executor—Charles Gillespie Esq Tacksman
Sisters—Mrs Sophia Adams
Misses Christin Mary Gillespie Tulloch House, Kingussie Invernesshire

(b) —*Widow and Executrix*—Mrs Marion Ellen Williamson
Children—3 sons and 2 daughters
Executors—Captain Charles William Ingilby Harrison, R E
George Oswald Esq

(c) —*Next of kin—Father*—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Francis Hobday Retired List Bengal Army 2 Talbot Square Hyde Park London W

(d) —*Next of kin—Father*—Thomas O Grady Esq Norwood Rochestown Co Cork Ireland

(e) —*Next of kin—Father*—Revd W W Thompson Uppingham Rutland England
Administrator General Bengal administering

(f) —*Next of kin—Brothers*—Lieutenant-Colonel C Keppie Taylor Commanding Auxiliary Artillery 6 Castle Terrace Edinburgh
Edward Ignatius Taylor Esq, Holy Church Cross Dover, Delaware U S A
Sisters—Miss Sophia R Taylor Guilford Surrey
Miss Elizabeth Taylor The College Hereford
Administrator General Bengal administering

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt. of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 21st November 1877

No. 503—Mr J R Bell, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley Railway, is appointed Superintendent of Works in charge of the Sutlej Bridge Works

The 22nd November 1877

No. 504.—That portion of Public Works Department Notification No 432, dated 3rd October 1877, appointing Mr C E B Ross, an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, is cancelled

The 23rd November 1877

No 505—Sergeant J Edwards, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is retransferred from Bombay to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Establishment

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E*,

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Indore Residency, the 16th November 1877

No 1472—With reference to Notification No 1295, dated 4th October 1877, Colonel J Watson, C B and V C, received charge of the Gwalior Political Agency from Major A W Roberts on the forenoon of the 10th November 1877

The 19th November 1877

No 1485—With reference to Notification No 1405, dated 5th instant, Major E Temple resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow, from Lieutenant-Colonel C F Keys, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877

By Order,

F H MAITLAND, *Captain,*

2nd Asstt to the Agent, Gov Genl, for Central India

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY

NOTIFICATION

Hyderabad Residency, the 14th November 1877

No 108—Mr A Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for fifteen days, with effect from the 22nd instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

By Order,

A J DUNLOP,

Offg 2nd Asstt Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 13th November 1877

No. 109—Mr R D Falkiner, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is granted fifteen months' furlough to Europe with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of it

No 110—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No 87, dated 13th August 1877, Lieutenant-Colonel D Lamond, R E, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Inspector General's Notification No 72, dated 26th June 1877, and resumed charge of the office of Superintending Engineer, Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, from Captain Crowdy, R E, on the forenoon of 7th November 1877

The 16th November 1877

No 111—Lieutenants J G Day and G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineers, are posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works

The 17th November 1877

No 112—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 493 of 7th November 1877, Mr S G Wood, Accountant, 1st Grade, joined the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, and Mr E T Anthony, Accountant, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), was relieved of his duties in the same Office on the 10th November 1877, after noon

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E,*
Insp Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 14th November 1877

No. 74—Major J Birney, R E, Executive Engineer, Ramkhet Division, Military Works, returned on the afternoon of the 6th instant from the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 57, dated 27th September 1877

The 15th November 1877

No 75—Sub-Conductor J H Quilter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for forty-two days, with effect from the 15th December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same

No 76—Privilege leave for nineteen days is granted to Conductor W Higher, Sub Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Meerut Command, Military Works

Oudh Command

Lucknow the 20th November 1877

No. 79—Captain H S Clive, R E, Executive Engineer, returned from the seventy-three days' privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No 47, dated the 1st August last, and resumed charge of the Allahabad Division, Military Works, from Lieutenant F B G D'Aguilar, R. E, on the forenoon of the 17th instant

No. 80.—Mr W R Barker, Assistant Engineer, has been transferred to the Saugor Division, Military Works, which he joined on the forenoon of the 7th instant

The 21st November 1877

No 81.—ERRATUM—With reference to this Office Notification No 77 of 3rd instant, *read*—"The unexpired portion of his leave, *viz*, seven days, is hereby cancelled" *for* "The unexpired portion of his seven days' leave is hereby cancelled"

J J HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Oudh Command, Mily Works

Sirhind Command

The 19th November 1877

No. 31—Mr A Grant, C E, Assistant Engineer, returned to Umballa on the forenoon of the 5th November 1877 from the Kasauli Division, Military Works, to which he was temporarily transferred in this Office Notification No 27 of 26th October 1877.

JOHN P C ANDERSON,
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Command, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 14th November 1877

No 33—With the approval of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, consignments of tea will, in future, be carried on State Railways in the Central System at 3rd instead of 1st class rates The needful alteration should be made in the general classification of goods for Indian State Railways

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director

North-Eastern System

Darjeeling, the 13th November 1877

No 76—The following Officers and Subordinates are transferred to the Mahanaddi Division of the Northern Bengal State Railway with effect from the 1st October—

Mr T E Owen, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Babu Bans Gopal, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Sibsagur Coal Line Survey, Mr W de W Peel, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), and Mr R F Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, from the Assam Extension Survey, and Babu Mohesh Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, from the Northern Division

No 77—Lieutenant W H White, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Tirhoot to the Northern Bengal State Railway

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 15th November 1877

No. 40.—Captain T Gracey, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Indus Valley State Railway

The 16th November 1877

No. 41.—The following officers are transferred from the Punjab Northern to the Indus Valley State Railway —

Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade

Mr T E Curry, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

Mr C E Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

The 17th November 1877

No. 42.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 416 of the 12th ultimo, Mr R Gatmell, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, was relieved of his duties on the forenoon of the 24th October 1877

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 13th November 1877

No. 78.—With reference to this Office Notification No 51, dated 8th September 1877, Mr H B Addis, Executive Engineer Temporary 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 1st September 1877 to join the Western Rajpootana State Railway

No. 79.—With reference to this Office Notification No 70, dated 12th October 1877, Mr J Corkery, Overseer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 25th September 1877 to join the famine relief works in Mysore

No 80.—Pundit Girdharee Lall, Accountant, 4th Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the afternoon of 6th November 1877, to join the Neemuch Extension Division, to which he is transferred

The 14th November 1877

No. 81.—With reference to this Office Notification No 60, dated 5th October 1877, Mr W Cousin, Supervisor, 1st Grade, is granted ten days' subsidiary leave from 19th to 28th September 1877, to join his appointment in the Barnagar Division on return from furlough.

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line)

CORRECTION

Mhow, the 14th November 1877

The name of the station printed "Ras" in the advertisement, announcing the opening of additional Telegraph Offices on the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, should be corrected to "Rao"

NOTIFICATION

The 17th November 1877

No 14.—Lieutenant W H Johnstone, R E, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, reported his return on the afternoon of the 15th November 1877 from the privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No 11 of 20th August 1877

W S S BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 15th November 1877

No 237.—Mr R H Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Upper Scinde to the Mooltan District

No 238.—Mr B Rees, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Lower Scinde to the Upper Scinde District

The 16th November 1877

No 239.—Mr J Elston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mooltan to the Upper Scinde District

No 240.—The following transfers have been made by the Examiner of Accounts —

Mr W Dorton, Accountant, 2nd Grade, from the Central Office of Accounts to the Shujabad Division

Baboo Kishen Lall, Accountant, 3rd Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 17th November 1877

No 105.—With reference to Director of State Railways, Western System, Notification No 31, dated 21st April 1877, Mr H S Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 10th September 1877

No 106.—Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Ravi Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 30th October 1877 from three months' furlough in India on medical certificate, granted to him by Director of State Railways, Western System, No 36 of 8th October 1877

No 107.—Mr E W Arundell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Ravi Division to the Soan Division He left the former on the afternoon of the 6th November 1877, and joined the latter Division on the afternoon of the 9th idem

No 108.—Lieutenant R H Jennings, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Soan to the Peshawur Survey Division, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th November 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut.-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY, Open Line

NOTIFICATION

Lahore, the 16th November 1877

No. 7—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notifications Nos 19 and 20, dated 22nd August, Mr H S Hamilton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and Mr D G Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, respectively made over and resumed charge of the office of Executive Engineer in charge of the Maintenance of the Open Line of the Punjab Northern State Railway on the afternoon of the 15th November 1877

T B B SAVI, *Captain, R E,*
Manager

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 19th November 1877

No 62—Mr C E Cardew, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, attached to the Rajputana State Railway, reported his return to duty on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877, from the four weeks' privilege leave granted him in Manager's Notification No 52 of the 20th October last

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 20th November 1877

No 29—With reference to this Office Notification No 21 of 29th ultimo, Mr R Gatmell Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), joined the 1st Division of this Railway on the afternoon of the 31st idem

No. 30—With reference to this Office Notification No 26 of 3rd instant, Mr P C Gilhooly, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, availed himself of the privilege leave granted therein on the forenoon of the 19th idem

HORACE BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On the Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov 12	4 566	6,51 670	86 965	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 13	8 27 253	1 50 900	5 81 466	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 14	Holiday					
" 15	Ditto					
" 16	18,40,307	3 80 604	6 19 092	67 61 785	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 17		4,98 140	5 70 410	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 19th Nov 1877*

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 22nd November 1877 Rs 1,02,09,691-15-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA, *23rd Nov 1877*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1877

No 97—Mr H Andrews, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, subsidiary leave from 1st to 3rd November 1877 inclusive, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph

No 98—Mr L E R Smith, 2nd Grade Clerk, has been granted by the Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, furlough for one year, under Section 7, and subsidiary leave, not exceeding eleven days, under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 21st October 1877, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph

No 99—Mr S Tuff, Civil Signaller, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for fifteen days, under Section 12 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from afternoon of 17th September 1877

No 100—Mr H Holstebro, Traffic Clerk, Persian Section, Indo European Telegraph Department, having returned to duty on the morning of the 1st October 1877 from the leave on private affairs for six months granted to him in Indo-European Telegraph Department Notification No 77, dated 11th July 1877, the unexpired portion of his leave has been cancelled by the Director, Persian Telegraph

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 23rd November 1877

Mr J O N James, Assistant Surveyor General, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted in Notification, dated 8th August last, on the forenoon of the 6th August 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 6th instant

Subsidiary leave is granted to Captain J R McCullagh, R E, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Topographical Survey, from 1st to 4th November 1877, both days inclusive, under Section 24 of the Civil Leave Code

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl,*
Surveyor General of India

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November 1877

PARTICULARS	3½ per cent Loan of 1853-54	4 per cent Loans: Of 1854-55	Of 1854-59	Of 1854-58	Of 1854-56	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	4½ per cent Loans: Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1872	5 per cent Loan of 1866-67	4 per cent Loan of 1868-69	5 per cent Debentures for 10 years: Repayable June 1877	5 per cent Debentures for 15 years: Repayable June 1884	TOTAL AMOUNT
Balance of 31st October 1877	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,12,27,300	1,14,84,000	1,70,83,900	42,19,400	3,00,000	3,04,24,500	80,300	4,57,54,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	13,91,13,639
Add— Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November 1877							1,000	1,000			5,000		2,00,000			2,10,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November 1877						3,97,300	14,000	76,300	1,500		5,07,000		2,49,000			12,44,800
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November 1877																
	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,12,27,300	1,15,02,000	1,70,83,900	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,09,36,500	80,300	4,62,03,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	14,06,68,439
Deduct— Amount written off in the London Registers						23,000	600	19,600			51,900		46,000			3,52,000
Balance on 15th November 1877	55,600	33,173	2,946	14,46,720	30,67,000	2,09,93,300	1,15,01,400	1,70,63,300	42,20,600	3,00,000	3,08,84,600	80,300	4,61,57,000	5,02,000	33,03,000	14,02,16,439

NOTE.—From 9th June 1876 to 15th Sept 1876 enfaced from India 9 lakhs re-transferred from London 2 lakhs
" 16th Sept 1876 to 30th Sept 9 2
" 1st Oct to 15th Oct 5 1
" 16th " to 31st 5 1
" 1st Nov to 15th Nov 14 3
2,03,11,600 2,00,00,000
Balance against India 6

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 17th November 1877

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th November 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,305	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	71,16,599	5	11			
Public Deposits at Branches	78 80,597	15	2	1 49,97,197	5	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,26 48 126	8	8
Bank Post Bills, &c				3 51 317	9	6
Sundries				11,66,372	0	6
			RUPEES	6,10 62 318	7	9

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1,07,69,042	3	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				46,11,738	10	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and Branches				57,07,491	7	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,60 30 126	13	0
Balances with other Banks				11 12 698	15	10
Bullion				3,14 250	13	8
Dead Stock				10,00,108	1	6
Stamps				9 804	6	0
Sundries				2,02,743	13	5
				3,97,58,005	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	92,48,037	12	10	2,13,04,313	3	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,20,56,275	6	8			
			RUPEES	6 10 62,318	7	9

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 22nd Nov 1877*

W WESTLAND, *Offg Chief Accti & Depy Secretary*

W D CRUICKSHANK, *Offg Secy & Treasurer*

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
			Rs	
76	D 11—18623		10	Messrs Thacker, Spink & Co Calcutta
	D 6—58787		10	
77	D 14—01621		20	W R Tucker, Esq Lalitpur
78	D 11—46321		10	Oomrao Singh Lahore
79	„ —42775		10	Kader Bux, Subathu Station
24	D 10—81776	wrongly joined	5	Badree Dass Dehra Dun
	„ —81773			

ALLAHABAD —Paper Currency Office, *The 15th November 1877*

H KEENE, *Asstt Accti Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office*

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
J 10—14854	100	Gopeeram Bhuketram, Calcutta
„ —11200	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

	Rs	
J 3—86131	100	B Venkataramiah, Bellary
J 5—77280	20	V C Ellappah Moodeliar, Shop-keeper, Erode
J 7—75216	5	Sathoo Row, Head Surveyor, Coimbatore
J 5—62073 wrongly joined „ —62074	20	C Krishnasawmy Chetty, No 10, Govindapa Naik Street, Madras

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office, *The 12th November 1877*

J C WINSCOM, *Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency*

Kurrachee Circle

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Note	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
G 7—72227	10	Mr Itcharam Hurkisondass, Sub-Inspector, B, B and C I Railway, Itola.

KURRACHEE —Paper Currency Dept. *The 15th November 1877*

W A INGLE, *Asstt Depy Commr of Paper Currency*

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
302	L 59—05598	10	Mr C Ramasawmy
	„ —05599	10	
	„ —05600	10	
303	L 94—06077	100	Babu Nund Kissore Pal
	„ —29011	100	
305	L 26—00796	5	The Inspector of Calcutta Post Office
306	O 6—92564	10	The Officiating Post Master General, Bombay
307	L 80—98352	20	The District Superintendent of Police, Jessore
	„ —90807	20	
308	L 84—37454	100	Jaheir Mistry
	L 82—81220	100	
309	L 84—87618	100	Beerup Sing

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
198	O 2—68305 L 45 50677	20	Babu Gunga Churn Roy.
199	L 87—90866 L 97—91965	10	Babu Mohavarut Day
	L 22—04882 „ —61185	5	
201	L 28—02502 „ —02501	5	Jusseemuddy
203	L 9 51430 „ —51103	5	Bissun Dyal Dallal
204	L 10—75630 „ —75627	5	Messrs Perry & Co
	L 23—11011 —11013	5	
327	L 94—25515	100	Mr J B Dubois
328	L 83—27037	100	Miss Smith
329	L 92—17078	50	Babu Brindavan Chundra Bosu
330	L 94—02135	100	Ram Pershad
	„ —27610	100	
	L 91—46669	20	
	O 4—56544	20	
332	O 7—90987	10	Babu Wooma Churn Roy
	„ —52811	10	
	„ —15572	10	
	L 28—57734	5	
333	L 84—61685	100	Babu Guroodoyal Poddar
	„ —71026	100	
	„ —88514	100	
	L 83—96011	100	
	L 94—19111	100	
	„ —17043	100	
	„ —17053	100	
	„ —14709	100	
	„ —19237	100	
334	L 94—10674	100	Mr John de Ga
335	L 61—87639	10	Babu Jodu Nath Sur
336	L 59—41433	10	Ramprotap
	„ 74—98416	10	
337	L 28—51347	5	Mr F A Swaris
338	L 67—02723	50	Babu Muti Lal Roy
	„ 58—91135	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 23rd Nov 1877

R E HAMILTON
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
74	E 4—98054	50	Bishumber Das, care of Omrao Singh, Sanitary Commissioner's Office, Lahore
	„ —98010	50	
	E 10—58024	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
123	E 13—24691	100	The Asst Traffic Manager, S, P and D Railway, Multan
128	E 13—23271	100	Pyara Lall, Clerk, 2nd Punjab Cavalry Camp Goombut Kohat
36	E 7—17116 „ —17117	5	Emam Deen, Deputy Inspector of Police, Lahore
39	E 12—31675 „ —31676	20	Lala Shew Narain, Paper Currency Office Lahore

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 17th November 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accnt Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
W77	M25—38277	100	Mr E L Hunt, Allahabad
	„ —46962	100	
	„ —73650	100	
	„ —85019	100	
	M 23—96142	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1876		Rs	
H43	C 97—68583	10	Gunesh Dass, Peon, Post Office, Wuzeerabad
H178	M 21—15908	10	Mr G R Jenkins, Saugor
H173	M 25—24361	100	Jesraj Chetram, Bombay
	„ —46230	100	
	„ —54882	100	
	„ —70702	100	
	M 23—40419	50	
	„ —80523	50	
H174	„ —76276	50	Mr F Dadabhoy, Refreshment Room keeper, Kallian Junction
H175	M 6—56211	5	Antone Dyas, Messman, 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Belgaum
H176	M 29—23715	10	Ramagal Matmer, Saugor
	„ —42907	10	
	M 27—75699	10	
1874			
H69	C 85—31567	50	Shapoorji Nawrojie, No 19, Agiary Lane, Bombay
	C 70—93264	20	
	C 88—89721	10	
1877			
H177	M 20—54590	10	Mahomed Husain, 36, Chuckla Market, Bombay

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dept ,
The 20th November 1877

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th October 1877

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets

The present rates are —

	Parcels (Closed Covers)	Packets (Open Covers)
	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 10 tolas		1
Not exceeding 40 tolas	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Dy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 22nd November 1877

On and after the 30th November 1877, the following will be the latest hours for posting in this Office —

	Ordinary letters	Registered letters and parcels
The Loop Mail	3 45 P M	3 15 P M
The Chord Mail	6 P M	5 1 M

The 23rd November 1877

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Kyouk-Phyoo and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on *Saturday*, the 24th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 24th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 25th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 26th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 27th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Cathay*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th November 1877, at 7 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Abyssinia*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 28th November 1877, at 7 P M

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 30th November 1877

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 29th November 1877

N B —The Letter Box will close at 7 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 8 P M.

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 23rd November 1877

Alcantara, W V
Allow, Mrs
Anderson, G M
Antonio Maggi, Sigr
Arabes, Mr
Ashworth, J H
Anthony, M
Bateman, W E
Barnes, Miss A M
Begg, Hoton
Bennet, W J
Benson, Miss J W
Berke, G V
Berkeley, Mrs L
Blake, Mrs E
Blackburn, Mrs M E
Brennan, Mrs E
Bridgwell, J M
British Consul
Brown, T H
Brun, D O
Campbell, H P
Collings, Capt
Claous, Charles
Coulson, G H
Cunningham Mr (Jetty)
Croysdale, Thos
Dallas, James P
Dean, Mrs A
DeCruze, J
DeForce, R
Dewes, T H
DeVirinne, Mrs J
DeSouza, A
D Rozario, Edward
Dobson, A P
Douglas, Sir Robert & Co
Drew, T
Fisher, W
Ford, Mrs S, care of Capt Ford (R A)
Frank, Miss B
Gomes, Mrs Jane
Grant, Miss
Graham, Mrs C
Grant, S W
Greenway, W J
Gregory, Mrs W
George, Mrs G
Gelding, J
Gonsalves, R
Handy W
Haslam, F
Heideskar, C J
Hodgkinson, R
Hony Secy, Dissenters Burial Ground
Hoskins, C
James H J
Johnson, H C W
Kelly, Mrs G A
Laws, Miss
Laybourne & Co
Lery, Mrs M
Lawrence, Mrs C
Marashman & Co
Mason, M
Moriarty, J
Morison, J J L L S
Monoham, A
Montgomery Mrs S
Monett, H E
Mittington, Ralph
Mullanes, R O
O Connor, E P O
Palmer, Mrs
Pearce, Capt C
Pearson T F
Pratt, H
Price Mrs
Rebeiro, Miss
Robertson, Dr R A
Robinson, T M
Sankey, Miss
Secy, Canning Institute.
Shawe, Miss, care of A Shawe
Sullivan, D
Smallwood, G
Smith, Mrs A
Stewart, John C
Stewart J
Steuart, J N
Stowell, Miss E
Taylor, F
Tilton, Mr
Tucker, Harrington
Turner, J
Vaughan, C
Walker Henry, care of Revd Smith
Walters, Captain
Wigmore, F W
White, Robert
X Y Z
Young, Mrs

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for"

Beagley, Miss M A
Bell, Chas H
Bennett, T O
Beedell, Capt W
Browning, W E.
Brown, Mrs Arthur
Brunn, Arthur
Burland Chas
Cameron, Miss
Chennell, Thomas.
Collins, Francis B
Corbett, C J
Cumberland A H
Collins, Miss
Craige Peter
Duncraft, John
Dixon, J W
D Silva, G P
E F W
Faulkes, E
Fawcus, William
Felsted, Thos
Forman, Miss
Gillbanks, Mrs
Greenstreet, H E
Greenstreet, Reginald
Harrison, C W
Harvey, W
Howey, Capt J E W
Hughes, J W
Hulbert, Norman
Indelicato, Orazio, Sigr
Jomieson, F W
Johnson, R. H
Johnson, Mrs R
Killcoyne, Thos
LeRoy, Z M
Leonard, Thomas
Lewis, Mrs
Low, Surgn Major L E
Lock, Pat
Lonsdale John
MacGibbon, John
McCunn, Thomas
McCunn W
MacWilliams Miss
Nugent, Mrs P C P
O Larey, Mrs A
Ozilla, Capt P
Piket Blime Madame
Pawsey, R H
Peebles, J M
Platt, J H
Poper, A R
Powell, H J
Read, R (Junior)
Read, Frederick
Rendell, W B
Robiotti Dominico, Sigr
Rowcliff, R H
Simpson, James M
Sirk, S S.
Stewart, Frank
Story, Augustus
Stock, Cecil G
Taylor, Jos S
Taylor, Mrs A
Thermode, R C
Tuckett, S L
Vaughan, T E
Williams, W J
Williams, Capt T
Wilson, A J
Woods, Capt James W

Registered Letters

Founda, Lucien
Grove, E C
Pearson, J F
Savi, K L
Stevenson, Mrs A.
Teare, W
Walker, Joseph
Wilson A J
Watts, W

Newspapers

Carmichael John
Dixon J W
Johnson, Robert.
McCunn, Wm
Navin & Co
Schene, J Fred
Williams, W J

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot.
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock.

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877

NOTICE

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information —

SALE OF EBONY

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers. The sale to commence at noon.

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c, may be obtained from the Master Attendant

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter

J E O'CONOR,
Asstt Secy to the Govt of India,
Dept of Revo, Agri & Commerce

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

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„ 6 Out of print
„ 7 Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden
„ 8 Rock off Hingle Island, Bassein River
„ 9 Rock off Pegu coast
„ 10 Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11 Out of print
No 12, Position of Cochin Light house
„ 13 Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle
„ 15 Alteration in Manora Point light, Karachi; and discovery of a bank near Towak Island, Red Sea
„ 16 Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait, Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet
„ 17 Alteration in position of "intermediate" light ship, entrance to River Hooghly
„ 18 Destruction of the Krishna Shoal light house
„ 19 Correction of position of Santipilly light house in Admiralty Charts
„ 20 Anchorage Buoys in Madras Roadstead
„ 21 Light vessel on Krishna Shoal—Coast of Burma
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„ 6 for 1871 72	„ 5, „	„ 6 0
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Report on the Census of Bengal, 1872 By H BEVERLEY Esq, CS, Registrar General of Bengal *Price Rs 10 postage, Re 1 2*

Act VII (B C) of 1873 (Labor Districts Emigration) the Government Resolution thereon, and the Rules and Forms under the Act, bound up together in pamphlet form *Price, 8 annas per copy, or including postage, 10 annas*

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Price—Bound copies	Rs	45	0 0
„ Unbound copies	„	35	0 0

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Vol III ditto ditto	„	6	0 0
Single copies of monthly Nos	„	2	0 0

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West India Pilot, Vol I	„	3	0 0
West India Pilot, Vol II	„	6	0 0

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877 { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilatio

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

Result of votes received on the question submitted in the Circular letter No 2, dated 18th August 1877

Subject	For	Against
Whether Mrs Mary Taaffe shall be re admitted to the pension of Rs 50 a month provided for her by her former husband, Mr E Rogers, under the circumstances stated in her appeal and on the conditions specified	835	87

By Order of the Directors,
W H. RYLAND,
Secretary

CALCUTTA,
UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 19th November 1877

BENGAL CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE

The half-yearly General Meeting of Subscribers to the Bengal Civil Fund will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 30th January next, at 1½ P M, for the election of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the consideration of any other business that may be brought forward

By order of the Managers
COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary

BENGAL CIVIL FUND,
The 22nd November 1877

PROMISSORY NOTE

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 037871 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shaboo, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN
37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 47.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1877. [Register No. 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

Non Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post*

No Official Orders or Notifications the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

HOME DEPARTMENT

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES IN BRITISH INDIA

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 2064 (Public),—under date Simla, the 16th November 1877

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No $\frac{13}{788\ 97}$, dated the 31st March 1877, reviewing the reports on the results of the measures adopted to exterminate wild animals and venomous snakes in British India in 1875

Read also the following letters from the Local Governments and Administrations submitting returns for the year 1876 —

From Chief Commissioner of Central Provinces, No 1305—63, dated 6th April 1877
From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No 748—176, dated 7th April 1877
From Government of Punjab, No 1967, dated 2nd May 1877
From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No 1359, dated 16th May 1877
From Foreign Department, No 1446G, dated 31st May 1877
From Government of Bombay, Nos 1276 and 1937, dated 23rd April and 29th June 1877, respectively
From Resident at Hyderabad, No 26B, dated 26th July 1877.
From Government of Madras, No 2813, dated 21st September 1877
From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No 2092A, dated 27th September 1877
From Government of Bengal, No. 2373T, dated 15th October 1877.

RESOLUTION —In the Resolution of March last Local Governments and Administrations were requested to review briefly the year's operations and to express their opinion on the result, but some Provinces have simply forwarded the returns submitted by district officers.

2 The annexed statement summarizes the year's operations except in Mysore and Coorg, from which Provinces no return has been received The provincial returns, however, still show a want of care in their compilation, and some have had to be returned for revision * * * *

* * * * * * * *

3 The noticeable features in the returns are the following Last year it was found that 21,000 persons and 48,000 head of cattle were destroyed during the year by wild animals and venomous snakes, that 22,357 wild animals and 270,185 venomous snakes had been killed, and that Rs 1,20,015 had been expended in rewards This year it appears that 19,273 persons and 54,830 head of cattle have so perished, that 212,371 snakes and 23,459 wild animals have been killed, and that Rs 1,24,574 have been expended in rewards In Madras, Bengal and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the numbers of persons killed by wild animals and by snakes are considerably less in 1876 than in 1875, in the other Provinces the figures do not exhibit any great variations, except in the Central Provinces, where deaths rose from 617 in 1875 to 1,098 in 1876 The Chief Commissioner states that no new or special measures have been adopted in view to the extermination of wild animals and snakes, but there is no explanation of the greater mortality shewn in his returns As regards the loss of cattle, the figures of the year seem unsatisfactory While Madras and Bombay shew fewer cattle killed, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and British Burma shew materially larger numbers It is also probable that even the figures now reported are only approximate to the truth, as the agency for reporting the mortality caused to men and cattle is still imperfect, though more perfect than it used to be The unfavourable figures testify possibly to better reporting and not to really greater mortality As regards rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals (including snakes), more was paid in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces and British Burma, and less in the Punjab and in Assam

4 The Government of India trust that in future years the returns may be more accurate and may be reviewed by the Local Governments which submit them, and that the measures reported may be more effective

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ORDER —Ordered, that this Resolution with the appended table be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information, and be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

(True Extract)

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

Statement showing the results of the measures adopted in British India with the view of exterminating wild animals and venomous snakes during the year 1876

1	2								3								4																					
	Number of persons killed by								Number of cattle killed by								Number of animals and snakes destroyed and amount of reward paid for their destruction																					
	Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hyenas	Other animals	Snakes	Total number of persons killed	Elephants	Tigers	Leopards	Bears	Wolves	Hyenas	Other animals	Snakes	Total number of cattle killed	Elephants	Amount of reward	Tigers	Amount of reward	Leopards	Amount of reward	Bears	Amount of reward.	Wolves	Amount of reward	Hyenas	Amount of reward	Other animals	Amount of reward.	Snakes	Amount of reward	Total number excluding snakes destroyed.	Total amount of reward including snakes.
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GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowari) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
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ira	6 15	6 11	15 4	7 10		22 14	5 0	5 0	9 2	5 11	5 5	11 7	10 0	8 7	15 4	8 14	7 10	15 14
at	8 11	8 0	12 5	6 11	6 11	14 1	5 13	5 11	7 6	6 2	5 15	10 9	11 6	8 0	12 5	9 14	8 11	12 5
ach	8 6½	8 0	12 1–				6 10½	5 15	8 0	8 0	6 10½	11 6½	10 10½	7 10	13 5½	9 6½	8 0	13 5½
na	5 12	5 15	9 14	7 6	7 6	11 12	5 10	5 5	6 15	6 15	6 0	8 3	7 1	7 1	16 3	7 10	7 10	9 4
ába	7 10	7 0	9 1				5 0	5 0	7 5	7 8	7 0	9 1						
andesh (Dhulia)	9 0	8 9½	13 7				6 1¼	5 11	8 2	7 6	7 3	11 8	11 10½	9 10	15 9	10 3½	9 11¼	14 2
ik	9 5	8 12	13 8				5 3	4 13	5 15	8 9	7 2	9 14	15 2	11 7	17 12	9 4	9 1	12 8
mednagar	9 10½	8 2	11 3¾				6 5¼	5 13	8 2	7 3	6 10	9 1	9 15½	8 4	13 1	9 10½	8 3	11 5½
na	6 14	6 14	8 1			10 3	6 2	5 8	7 6	6 12	5 13	8 9	9 13	8 11	13 9	12 8	10 8	10
tápur	9 8	9 1	9 1				7 10	7 10	7 10	8 8	8 8	8 9	8 10	7 5	8 10	14 11	12 6	9 3
ldgi	4 4	4 4	8 1										6 9	6 3	8 3			6 14
		4 10					3 3	3 4	5 13	3 6	3 6	6 7	6 4	6 4				
ara	6 11	5 6	9 6				6 13	5 7	7 8	7 14	6 11	8 9	10 10	10 10	10 0	11 10	11 10	9 11
ganm	7 0	6 15	8 6				6 11	6 9	6 12	6 15	6 13	7 4	9 8	9 5	8 12	8 11	9 2	9 0
arwar	5 8	5 6	8 14				1 10	1 4	6 8	6 2	5 9	7 14	7 10	7 1–	9 8	7 6	7 2	9 10
nagiri	6 7	6 7	8 6				5 12	5 0	7 3	7 8	7 3	9 5	10 0	10 0	12 8	5 13	5 13	11 0
nara (Kanara)	9 0	8 0	10 0				5 1	5 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 0			12 0
ch Máhals (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	10 0				5 11	5 11	12 0	6 –	6 2	15 0	8 14	8 14	33 0	7 4	7 4	23 0
en	7 0	7 0	7 0				4 10	4 10	7 0	5 1	5 1	7 0	9 5	9 –	20 5	8 0	8 0	13 7
rgarh	10 8	9 8	15 0				7 0	7 4	11 0	7 8	7 12	13 0	12 0	10 12	30 0	10 8	10 0	20 0
roda	7 11	6 9	11 7	9 3	9 1	18 4	5 6¼	5 1½	8 0	6 2	5 11	11 7	7 6½	5 12	20 9	8 7½	7 0	16 0
a	7 4	8 5	16 8				4 8	5 0	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	7 8	8 10	30 0	10 12	11 3	30 2
nach	10 10½	10 4	15 0	11 1	13 12	21 8				5 8	5 12	9 8	13 8½	13 3	19 8	10 8	10 8	15 0
sirabad	10 7½	9 13	12 8	12 5½	11 13	31 8	5 0	5 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	10 4½	9 13½	23 0
jkot	7 2	7 2	15 0				4 12	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	22 0	7 2	7 2	
per Sind Frontier	13 12	12 10	21 0	15 8	15 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	27 12		13 0	
rachi	10 13	10 25	13 5	15 8	14 0	20 0	6 0	6 8	8 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	17 8	11 0	10 0	15 0
ldarabad	No Return received																	
karpur	12 14	12 12	17 12	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	14 14	16 0	20 0	16 7	16 0	27 12
r and Parkar	8 1	8 5	15 11					6 0	8 10	5 12	5 12	8 13			35 0	9 1	9 9	26 1
Western Districts																		
ulwan	13 0	12 12	16 0	30 0	30 0	17 8	16 0	14 4	22 0	18 0	15 4	25 0						
ncoorah	12 8½	13 0	21 8	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	25 0	20 0	20 0	30 0 to 37 8						
rbhoom	13 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0		12 0	12 0	20 0	16 8	16 0	26 0						
dnapore	12 0	11 0	21 0				16 0	13 0	23 0	20 0	17 0	36 0						
oghly	12 8	12 0	19 0				10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	22 0						
wrah	11 0	13 0	18 0				8 8	9 5	16 0	13 0	11 8	20 0						
Central Districts																		
nutta	13 5	11 8	18 0	20 0	21 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	24 0			
Pergunnahs	e						6 4	6 4	8 0	9 12	10 0	18 4						
ddea	12 13	12 13	18 5	27 14	27 14	35 8	12 5	10 10	16 13½	13 5	11 7	20 0						
ssee	11 0	11 0	18 0			32 0	9 0	8 0	18 0	14 0	13 0	26 10						
rshedabad	13 0 to 15 0	13 0	20 0	25 0 to 30 0	30 0	32 0	10 0 to 11 0	9 0	16 0	14 0 to 19 0	13 0	28 0						

In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 11 to 14 8 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers best rice 13-8 to 16-5 seers, common rice 14-8 to 18 seers and gram 12-8 to 16 seers.
In the inuterior the prices range as follow —Wheat 11-4 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 14 to 18 seers common rice 16 to 21-8 seers, maize or Indian corn 30 to 32 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 11 to 20 seers, best rice 13 to 17 seers, common rice 15-8 to 19-8 seers, and gram 15 to 28 seers.

INDIA

GRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

dia for the 2nd half of October 1877

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fort night of 1876		Present fortnight		Last fortnight		Corresponding fort night of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fort night of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fort night of 1876		Districts	Provinces	Remarks
	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch			
7	6	14	6	35	2	18	3	13	3	26	6	323	7	323	7	427	7	13	1	12	0	13	8	Ganjam	MADRAS	
1	6	11	1	20	2	11	7	9	4	8	7	136	1	136	1	138	5	11	0	14	0	14	0	Vizagapatam		
4	5	12	6	19	6	12	6	10	5	18	4	243	0	243	0	243	0	17	7	17	7	17	7	Godavery		
[illegible]	7	9	8	17	6	10	3	16	0	17	9	129	3	129	3	129	3	17	5	17	5	17	5	Kistna		
2	0	7	5	14	3	6	3	6	3	15	2	108	0	118	9	100	3	17	0	17	0	17	0	Nellore		
0	1	9	0	10	5			6	4	10	3	291	6	291	6	243	0	17	1	17	1	18	0	Cuddapah		
3	6	10	2	8	2	13	4	10	1	9	5	97	2	97	–	97	–	15	5	14	9	16	7	Bellary		
0	3	9	0	7	1	6	0	6	0			192	4	191	4	249	3	14	0	13	3	12	5	Kurnool		
2	6	10	0	10	6	9	3	8	0	14	1	79	0	79	0	92	3	17	5	17	5	18	6	Madras		
3	0	12	3	11	0	9	4	8	6	12	5	107	4	107	4	97	2	18	6	17	8	18	6	Chingleput		
0	3	8	0	11	1	6	9	9	9	9	8	186	6	186	6	187	1	15	4	15	4	16	4	North Arcot		
2	3	9	5	19	1			8	7	16	5	233	3	226	0	233	3	19	8	19	8	19	8	South Arcot		
1	3	10	6	18	1	7	4	7	0	17	5	194	1	194	1	194	1	15	6	15	6	17	0	Trichy		
1	1	9	8	15	7	7	3	6	5	13	1	145	8	157	3	157	9	13	8	13	8	15	4	Trichinopoly		
2	4	9	3	19	4	8	0	6	7	11	7	121	5	121	5	97	2	15	9	15	9	18	7	Madura		
				19	2	7	8	6	6	15	6	66	6	66	6	66	6	15	5	15	5	1		Tinnevelly		
3	1	11	5	17	9			6	7	13	3	121	5	121	5	131	2	11	7	11	7	12	8	Coimbatore		
7	9	6	5	9	4	7	5	6	6	9	1	121	5	121	5	121	5	11	0	11	0	11	0	Nilgiris		
0	5	9	0	13	5	6	9	5	2	12	0	161	6	161	6	161	6	15	5	15	6	15	5	Salem		
2	3	12	3	14	1	8	1	7	6	12	1	92	3	97	2	85	0	16	10	16	1	16	1	South Canara		*b* Bombay Salt *g* Goa Salt
																		16	3	16	3	16	1			
4	6	11	7	18	2	9	2	8	4	13	4	121	5	121	5	121	5	14	1	13	9	14	4	Malabar		
9	3	9	3	12	0	10	3	9	6	13	8	65	1	68	1	68	1	14	–	14	2	14	2	Bombay	BOMBAY	
						10	0	9	0	20	1	80	0	80	0	80	0	18	0	18	0	17	12	Ahmedabad		
						8	10	7	1	20	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	13	16	13	16	13	Kaira		
						7	13	7	9	15	9	93	7	9	11	93	8	11	13	11	13	11	13	Surat		
						8	0	8	0	1	5½	106	0	106	0	105	0	16	0	16	0	17	12	Broach		
				18	14	9	11	8	12	12	8	80	0	80	0	80	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Panna		
						7	8	7	0	13	0	150	0	150	0	150	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	Kaira		
						9	13½	9	6	17	15	112	0	112	0	150	0	13	4	13	4	13	12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
2	1	10	14	15	8	11	5	10	10	16	0	160	0	160	0	11	0	13	12	13	7	14	5	Nasik		
						11	7	7	14	13	8½	80	0	85	5	106	10	13	5	12	2	12	7	Ahmednuggur		
						12	10	10	6	10	6	76	0	76	0	76	0	12	4	11	11	13	6	Poona		
						15	8	13	11	11	11	15	12	49	3	117	8	13	8	13	8	12	0	Sholapur		
						4	8	5	9	8	5	160	0	160	0	140	0	7	12	9	7	11	2	Kaladgi		
						10	6	9	2	11	11	129	7	145	10	115	10	11	10	11	10	13	2	Satara		
2	1	11	8	11	10	8	5	7	11	10	13	150	0	150	0	160	0	11	8	12	5	13	13	Belgaum		
10	0	9	6	11	4	7	0	6	5	9	12	100	0	100	0	100	0	12	0	12	10	17	0	Dharwar		
11	1	9	12	1	0	9	9	9	9	10	15	8 Bdls		8 Bdls		12 Bdls		16	5	15	11	18	4	Ratnagiri		
13	0	12	0	16	0	12	0	10	0	12	0	213	0	213	0	213	0	13	0	11	0	1	0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10	0	10	0	36	0	10	0	10	0	61	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	13	5	13	5	14	0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
						5	9	5	9	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden		
						10	8	9	0	20	0	160	0	160	0	160	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Asirgarh		
						7	3½	7	14	18	0	113	6	113	6	91	8	15	5	15	2½	16	0	Baroda		
						10	12	10	15	24	0	150	0	150	0	150	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	Deesa		
						10	13½	10	12	23	0	160	0	160	0	140	0	19	0	20	0	25	0	Nimach		
						14	6	13	8½	30	4	103	2	110	0	100	0	15	0	15	0	15	0	Nusseerabad		
						7	0	7	0	18	0	40	0	40	0	60	0	10	0	10	0	64	0	Lyallpur		
				16	0	13	8	12	4	22	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	Upper Sind Frontier		
6	0			9	0	13	0	11	0	18	0	108	0	107	0	112	0	12	0	10	0	60	0	Kurachi		
																		No return received						Hurnabad		
27	0	27	0	27	0	13	5	13	5	24	0	240	0	240	0	240	0	15	0	12	0	36	0	Shikarpur		
												106	12	106	12	120	0	16	0	16	0	24	0	Thur and Parkar		
																								Western Districts		
						16	0	15	8	25	0	140	0	140	0	160	0	9	0	9	4	9	8	Burdwan	BENGAL	
						13	0	13	0	22	0	400	0	400	0	480	0	8	8	8	8	8	12	Bancoorah		
						16	0	15	8	23	0	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	8	8	8	8	4	Lurbhoom		
						13	8	13	8	24	0	200	0	200	0	180	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Midnapore		
						14	0	13	8	24	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly		
						13	0	17	12	22	8	110	0	110	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	Howrah		
																								Central Districts		
						17	8	15	0	23	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta		
						14	8	16	0	21	0	120	0			90	0	9	4	9	7	9	0	24 Pergunnahs		
						16	0	16	0	30	8	90	0	100	0	100	0	9	6	9	6	9	2½	Nuddea		
						16	0	16	0	28	4	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore		
																		7	0	7	0	4	0			
						20	0	18	0	32	0	120	0	120	0		0	to		to		to		Moorsheedabad		
																		9	0	9	0	9	0			

d In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 8 to 13 4 seers, barley 22 to 26 8 seers best rice 7 to 12 seers common rice 12 to 14 seers and gram 11 to 15 seers
e In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 11 8 to 12 4 seers, barley 18 8 to 23 8 seers best rice 7 4 to 8 seers common rice 9 4 to 16 seers, and gram 14 8 to 16 seers
f In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 9 to 13 5 seers best rice 9 to 14 seers common rice 10 to 22 seers and gram 14 8 to 16 seers
g In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Jungypore) 15 seers, barley (at Jungypore) 28 seers, best rice 14 seers, common rice 19 seers, and gram 20 to 21 seers

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Cross Millet (Chinna Jowari) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
Central Districts—contd.	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Dinagepore	10 12	10 0	18 12	12 1	12 0	22 8	20 9	16 12	21 0	24 0	21 9	30 0						
Rajshahye	11 1	7 13	8 to 18 0	14 0	11 4	16 12	10 0 to 13 0	9 12 to 12 0	15 0 to 21 9	18 0 to 19 0	17 4 to 18 12	21 6 to 30 0						
Rungpore	15 0	17 0	25 8				12 12	12 [illegible]	15 12	18 0 to 22 8	20 1 to 22 8	25 10						
Bograh	1 6	12 0	21 0				12 0	8	19 0	18 1	16 8	25 4						
Pubna	11 0	15 0	6 1				9 0	8 0	13 8	16 0	16 0	28 0						
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	0 1	0	0	10 0	10 0	11 0						
Jalpaigun	10 0	8 8	12 2				11 4	10 0	8 0	15 1	12 7	16 0						
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	10 12	10 12	17 0	6 10	3 0	0 0	11 7	11 7	20 0	16 0	14 8	25 0						
Furreedpore	10 0	11 8	26 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	30 0						
Backergunge							10 0	10 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	23 0						
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	16 0				16 0	12 0	21 0	17 0	13 8	27 0						
Tipperah	9 0	9 0	14 0				10 8	9 0	11 0	11 8	1 0	30 0						
Chittagong	7 8	7 8	12 0				6 0	6 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	18 0						
Noakhally							9 0	9 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	18 0						
Chittagong Hill Tracts							8 0	8 0	10 10	8 11	8 11	11 6						
Hill Tipperah	8 8	9 9	9 9				13 9	12 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	30 0						
Behar																		
Patna	17 8	1 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	10 8	8 12	15 0	15 0	13 0	15 0						
Gya	18 8	17 8	15 4	26 0	20 0	20 0	11 8	11 8	11 0	15 0	14 8	19 0						
Shahabad	1 8	11 0 to 1 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	28 0	12 8 to 12 0	11 0	20 0	11 0	12 8 to 13 0	20 0	2 0	32 0				10
Durbhunga	16 8	13 0	17 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	11 8	10 1	11 4	14 12	13 12	17 8						
Mozufferpore	1 0	11 0	20 0	1 0	0 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	15 8						
Sarun	11 8	13 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	0 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	11 0	13 0						
Chumparun	1 0	15 0	13 0			28 0	10 0	8 0	8 8	14 0	15 0	25 0						
Monghyr	14 7	13 6	24 1	0 0	21 1	30 7	11 10	9 1	12 6	15 7	11 0	23 1						
Bhaugulpore	13 1	12 10	17 11	20 8	0 0	11 0	11 15	16 0	15 2	13 11	18 15							
Purneah	13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 16 0	20 0				14 0	15 0	1 0	20 0	18 0 to 20 0	12 0						
Maldah	11 0	13 0	22 0	30 0	32 0	15 0	17 0	15 8	24 0	20 0	16 0	20 0				28 0	28 0	32
Sonthal Pergunnahs	11	11 0	21 0				11 8	12 0	15 0	14 0	13 0	21 0						35
Orissa																		
Cuttack	13 12	13 2	23 10				10 8	12 7	18 6	15 12	13 12	24 15						
Pooree	11 13	11 13	18 6				7 11	7 11	18 6	13 2	13 2	24 0						
Balasore	11 0	13 0	16 0				14 0	14 0	21 0	18 0	18 4	30 0						
Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency																		
Hazaribagh	17 0	16 0	18 0	27 0	24 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	12 0	19 0 to 16 0	18 0 to 16 0	24 0 to 26 0						
Lohardugga	18 0	16 0	32 0	23 0	21 0	30 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	to 1 0	to 21 0	to 35 0						
Singbhoom	20 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	24 0	10 0						
Manbhoom	15 0	11 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	18 0	22 0	21 0	26 0						
Sylhet	11 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	21 0						
Cachar	7 8	6 10	11 13	16 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	12 4	11 8	15 1	14 8	20 0						
Goalpara	1 0	15 0	20 0				13 0	15 0	1 0	16 0	11 0	20 0						
Garo Hills							6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	10 0	18 0						
Kamrup	13 0	13 0	8 0				1 0	12 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	12 0						
Darrang	9 1	6 0	8 0				6 8	4 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	11 0						
Nowgong							11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0						
Sibsagar							6 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	9 0	14 0						
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0						
Khasi & Jaintia Hills							7 8	7 0	9 0	8 0	8 8	11 0						
Naga Hills							4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0						
Dehra Dun	12 0	10 8	19 8	15 0	15 0	27 0	8 8	7 0	13 8	9 0	10 0	15 0	11 0	14 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	24
Saharunpur	13 14	13 15	23 11	16 0	18 1	30 11	7 8	7 8	9 11	9 0	9 9	16 8	16 0	16 0	26 0	15 12	14 12	18 26 1
Muzaffarnagar	14 1	13 8	27 8	15 6	16 8	30 8	8 13	8 14	6 10	9 14	9 11	17 10	15 0	16 8	30 13	13	13	27
Meerut	13 0	12 12	27 8	14 0	14 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	30 0	12 8	12 8	33
Bulandshahr	12 12	12 8	27 8	15 0	14 6	41 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	12 8	35 0	11 8	10 8	38
Aligarh	12 8	12 4	28 8	13 8	14 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	12 0	11 0	35
Kumaun	10 0	9 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	9 8	8 0	13 0						

* In Dujeeria the price of wheat per maund is Rs. 2-8 and gram Rs. 1-4 seer.
h At Ryguny the price of wheat is 10 seers and gram 12 seers.
In Nattore the price of wheat is 8 to 10 seers and gram 12 seers.
i In the interior the price range as follows: Wheat 15 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 16 seers and gram 8 to 18 seers.
k In Seraigunge the price of wheat is 12 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 10 seers, common rice 15 seers and gram 12 seers.
l In the interior of the district as follows: Wheat 10 seers, barley 15 seers, best rice 14 seers, lesser millets at Kursong 13 seers, maize or Indian corn 18 to 40 seers and gram 10 seers.
m In the interior the price range as follows: Wheat 9 to 10 seers, barley 10 seers, best rice 10 to 12 seers, common rice 16 to 18 seers and gram 8 to 10 seers.
n In the interior the price range as follows: Wheat (at Jaflergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaflergunge) 20 seers, best rice 10 to 14 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers and gram 11 to 16 seers.
o In the interior the prices range as follows: Wheat (at Goalundo) 16 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 20 seers, best rice 11 to 12 seers, common rice 15 to 16 seers and gram 12 to 20 seers.
p In the interior the price range as follows: Best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 9 to 14 seers and gram 12 to 14 seers.
q In the interior the prices range as follows: Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 9 to 10 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
r In the interior the prices range as follows: Best rice 7 to 8 seers and common rice 10 to 12 seers.
s In the interior the prices range as follows: Best rice 9 to 15 seers and common rice 9 to 10 seers.
t In the interior the prices range as follows: Wheat 15 to 20-8 seers, barley 25 to 30-8 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13-8 to 18 seers, lesser millets 27 8 to 30 seers, maize or Indian corn 45 to 20 seers and gram 21 to 26 seers.

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veraru Sawee Cheena Cornico, Murwa, Nagiee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*				Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
				12 0	8 9	1 0	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	*Central Districts—contd* Dinagepore		
				19 0	19 12	29 3½ to 32 0	240 0	200 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
				15 0	9 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	67 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
				12 0	12 0	22 0	90 0	81 0	67 0	8 1	8 4	8 0	Bogra		
				15 0	15 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	8 0		6 0	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
				8 8	8 8	12 2	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Julpaiguri		
													Eastern Districts		
					12 4	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	8 14	Dacca		
				20 0	20 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
				12 0	10 0	22 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
				11 8	11 8	21 0				8 12	8 12	8 12	Mymunsingh		
				11 0	11 0	19 0				9 0	9 0	8 12	Tipperah		
				9 8	10 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 4	8 8	Chittagong		
				11 0	9 0	16 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	Noakhally		
							320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
				9 5	10 0	10 6				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
													Behar		
				20 0	16 0	32 8	170 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
29 0	28 0	36 8		23 0	22 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
23 0	22 0			19 0	18 0 to 19 0	30 0	180 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 8	9 4	Shahabad		
26 4	26 4	35 8		20 12	6 8	33 0	176 0	176 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Durbhunga		
				17 0	18 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 1	8 4	8 0	Muzufferpore		
20 0	19 0	4 0		18 0	17 0	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
		36 0		20 0	21 0	25 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Champarun		
				21 0	21 0	31 0	126 0	126 0	168 0	8 1	8 4	9 4	Monghyr		
				18 1	17 11	29 4	151 0	140 0	151 8	8 1	8 13	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
				13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
				16 0	15 0	0 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	8 1	8 4	8 4	Maldah		
				16 0	16 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Santhal Pergunnahs		
													Orissa		
21 0	21 0	19 11		18 6	13 2	27 9	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack		
				15 12	11 13	21 0	105 0	131 0	125 0	10 0	10 0	11 13	Pooree		
				10 0	10 8	16 0	120 0	90 0	110 0	7 8	7 10	9 4	Balasore		
													Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency		
32 0	36 0	32 0		22 0	18 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	Hazaribagh		
34 0	32 0	60 0		24 0	24 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	6 12	7 0	Lohardugga		
				26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0		16 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
				12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sylhet		
				10 0	10 0	22 12	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 10	8 6	8 6	Cachar		
				8 0	8 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Goalpara		
				8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	5 0	5 0	5 5	Garo Hills		
				9 0	9 0	13 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kamrup		
				6 0	6 5	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 4	6 8	Darrung		
				8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong		
				7 0	7 0	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagor		
				0 0		0 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lukhimpore		
				8 0	8 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Khasi & Jaintia Hill		
				4 0	4 0	4 0	10 0	10 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hill		
				14 0	12 12	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	8 12	9 0	Dehra Doon		
				16 0	18 0	0 3	172 0	172 0	170 0	8 12	8 12	8 10	Saharunpur		
				15 6	15 6	33 9	176 0	176 0	152 0				Muzaffurnugur		
				14 4	13 8	7 8	115 0	115 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
				11 0	13 0	15 0	100 0	100 0	160 0	8	9 4	9 12	Bulundshahr		
				15 0	13 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 8	10 8	Aligurh		
				10 0	8 0	16 0	140 0	160 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaon		

a In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 17 seers barley 17 to 18 seers best rice 10 seers common rice 1 to 14 seers lesser millets (at 8os each) 26 seers 20 to 23 seers and gram 14 to 20 seers

v In Madhoobani the prices were —Wheat 18 seers barley 20 seers best rice 14 seers common rice 17 seers murwa 28 seers Indian corn 47 seers and gram 19 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow Wheat 14 to 24 seers barley 13 to 30 seers best rice 11 to 14 seers common rice 10 to 12 seers lesser millets 24 to 30 seers, Indian corn 20 to 30 seers and gram 10 to 14 seer

x In the interior the price range as follow —Wheat 13-8 to 16-4 seers barley 20 to 22 8 seers best rice 9 to 13 seers common rice 12 to 16 4 seers lesser millets 44 to 90 seers or Indian-corn 20 to 28 8 seers and gram 10 to 18 8 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 20 seers barley (at Banka) 18 seers best rice 16 to 20 seers common rice 17 8 to 22 seers murwa 30 to 40 seers, Indian corn (at Banka) 22 seers and gram 12 to 20 seers

z In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 18 8 seers best rice 14 to 18 seers common rice 20 to 25 seers and gram 17 to 18 seers

z1 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 18 8 seers barley 18 8 to 26 seers best rice 13-12 to 18 seers common rice 16 to 21 seers, maize or Indian corn 21 seers and gram 16 to 20 seers

z2 In Khoordah the prices are Best rice 11 13 seers common rice 13 2 seers and gram 14-7 seers

z3 In the interior the prices range as follow Wheat 15 to 20 seers barley 18 to 30 seers best rice (at Chuttrah) 12 seers common rice 15 to 19 seers lesser millets 20 to maize or Indian corn 25 to 30 seers and gram 16 to 18 8 seers

z4 At Daltongunge the prices on the 27th October 1877 were—Wheat 25 seers best rice 14 64 seers common rice 21 36 seers and makai 26 seers At Lohardugga the prices on were—Wheat 24 seers best rice 11 seers and common rice 28 seers

z5 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 16 seers best rice 16 to 23 seers, common rice 18 to 21 seers, maize or Indian corn 28 to 30 seers and gram 16 to 20

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Chumn Jowar) *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
hwál	10 1	10 4	17 8	12 4	12 0	22 0	4 0	4 0	0	7 8	7 8	11 0						
nor	11 13	11 8	[illegible]	14 1	13 8	27 9	7 11	7 [illegible]	[illegible]	9 4	8 7	19 2	12 [illegible]	13 8	32 10	12 6	12 15	33 12
rdabad	10 [illegible]	11 1	[illegible] 10	14 1	10 [illegible]	35 10	7 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 9	7 13	7 13	19 6	13 12	11 6	33 12		31 14
lann	10 8	9 9½	6 6	10 12½	10 3	34 13	6 0	[illegible]	3	12 0	7 8	8 6	[illegible] 9	11 6	6 0	33 10	9 9½	6 0	33 10
eilly	11 14	10 0	[illegible] 5	11 14	11 1	32 8	6 [illegible]	6 4	6 14	7 13	7 [illegible]	20 0	[illegible] 12	11 14	37 8	13 2	10 0	33 12
ahjahánpur	12 1	11 0	27 8	13 8	12 14	39 [illegible]	6 6	6 0	8 8	10 8	7 6	[illegible] 12						
al Pergunnahs	10 5	11 1	[illegible] 8	10 0	[illegible] 0	37 6	6 1	6 4	11 4	6 14	8 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	12 8	13 [illegible]		12 8		
ttra	12 0	11 1	[illegible] 0	13 8	12 8	35 0	6 8	6 8	10 0	9 8	8 8	18 0	12 0	[illegible] 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	31 0
a	12 0	11 0	[illegible] 8	13 8	12 8	31 10	1 0	4 0	6 8	8 8	7 0	13 [illegible]	13 8	13 0	26 0	11 0	11 0	29 8
akhabad	10 11	10 6	26 [illegible]	11 6½	11 3	39 0	6 8	5 12	7 8	6 12	6 11	[illegible] 5	[illegible] [illegible]			12 6½		35 12
mpur	10 11	10 12	[illegible] 7	11 0	12 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	16 0						35 0
wah	12 0	[illegible] 0	24 8	13 0	13 0	38 0	5 8	5 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	16 8	11 8	14 8	38 0	14 8	14 8	34 0
h	11 8	11 8	[illegible] 8	12 0	12 4	37 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8					33 0
tun	11 8	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	16 0	16 0	6 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	15 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	40 0
nar	13 0	11 8	23 11	14 11	13 6	33 0	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	17 0			34 2	15 0		31 6
ifpur	11 0	13 8	[illegible] 2	16 0	15 0	35 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	16 0	11 0	13 8	28 0	14 0	13 0	24 0
mpore	13 1	11 8	[illegible] 0	16 0	13 8	36 8	7 8	6 8	11 0	9 8	8 12	17 0	7 0	13 0	0	16 0	12 0	24 0
elpur	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 10	21 0	16 4	13 2	36 0	9 11	8 0	16 0	10 3	9 4	[illegible] 0						38 0
ida	15 8	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 4	17 8	[illegible] 8	30 0	9 0	7 1	14 8	9 8	9 8	[illegible] 0	17 0	[illegible] 8	35 0	[illegible] 0	14 8	35 0
ilhabad	12 14	[illegible] 1	21 10	16 8	[illegible] 1	30 0	8 0	7 8	10 12	10 4	10 8	21 8	16 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	29 0	16 0	13 0	32 0
nfpur	11 11	[illegible] 3	[illegible] 2	[illegible] [illegible]	11 [illegible]	2 10	7 11	7 12	13 8	8 8	8 0	18 9	[illegible] [illegible]	15 12	36 0	11 13	11 13	13 10
npur	12 11	11 4	[illegible] 5	16 [illegible]	11 13	31 1	7 1	7 1	8 7	10 9	9 11	21 9						21 3
nkhpur	10 [illegible]	11 6	[illegible] 0	12 4	12 4	28 14	8 [illegible]	8 5	14 14	10 1	10 8	20 2	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	28 0			28 0
ti	10 [illegible]	10 2	[illegible] 2	12 0	11 0	31 4	8 7	8 12	14 6	8 12	9 1	19 6	[illegible] 0					
ngarh	12 3	12 3	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	26 9	8 2	8 2	10 5	8 14	8 11	17 11	[illegible]	[illegible] 15	2 31	0		
zapur	14 0	13 0	21 0	19 0	17 0	28 0	10 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	10 0	[illegible] 0			28 0	18 0	11 0	26 0
mes	No return received																	
zipur	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 7	[illegible] 14	16 12	16 12	27 1	7 11½	7 11½	9 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	16 13	16 11	21 11	14 2½	14 2½	22 4
hi	No return received																	
gáon	11 8	11 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	11 0	[illegible]	30 0				7 8	[illegible] 0	9 0	[illegible] 0	14 0	42 8	12 8	13 0	26 8
núl	12 0	12 8	27 0	11 0	[illegible] 8	37 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	[illegible] 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	14 0	15 0	27 0
sár	12 0	11 0	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 17	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0				6 0	6 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	13 8	14 0	40 0
tak	12 8	11 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible]	34 0				8 0	8 0	12 0						
a	14 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	17 0	[illegible] 0				8 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	70 0	16 0	15 0	43 0
balla	13 0	13 [illegible]	21 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	33 0				8 8	8 8	14 8	18 0	20 0	37 0	12 0	12 0	26 0
lhana	[illegible] 8	14 1	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	18 8	[illegible] 8				9 8	9 0	12 0	18 0	17 0	37 0	15 0	14 0	28 0
lá	13 0	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 0	18 0	17 0	32 0				8 1	8 0	14 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	26 0
undun(a	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 0	18 0	18 0	[illegible] 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	20 0	32 0	18 0	16 0	36 0
lhanpur	[illegible] 0	14 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	36 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
gra	12 0	[illegible] 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	[illegible] 0				11 0	10 0	14 0						
ritsar*	16 8	16 0		[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	30 0				11 0	10 8		19 8	20 8		16 0	16 0	
kot	14 0	14 0	17 0	13 0	18 0	[illegible] 0				9 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	24 0
dáspur	[illegible] 0	14 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	30 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
ore	No return received																	
zepore	No return received																	
anwala	[illegible] 0	13 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	19 0	49 0				11 0	11 0	13 8	[illegible] 0	18 0	40 0	15 0	17 0	28 0
alpindi	17 8	18 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 8	47 0				6 0	6 0	7 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	49 0
ium	[illegible] 0	16 0	31 0	16 0	[illegible] 0	9 0				10 0	10 0	12 0						
rat	14 10	12 6	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0				9 0	9 0	[illegible] 0	18 0	18 0	[illegible] 0	18 0	18 0	12 0
lpár	18 0	19 0	30 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0				8 8	8 8	10 0	21 0	[illegible] 0	36 0	19 0	19 0	40 0
ltan*	[illegible] 0			[illegible] [illegible]						8			[illegible] 12			18 8		
ig	No return received																	
tgomery	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	0 0	[illegible] 0	42 0					6 0	6 0	6 0						
ffargarh	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	20 8	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	30 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	21 0	18 0	20 0
Ismail Khan	20 10	18 12	31 11	30 0	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 8				6 4	[illegible] 4	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	22 0	22 0	40 0
Ghazi Khan	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8		[illegible] [illegible]				7 8	7 8	10 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	27 12	20 0	19 1	24 8
nu	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	30 0	32 8	[illegible] 0	60 0				8 12	8 12	7 8	32 8	40 0	[illegible] 0	25 0	25 0	37 8
awar	No return received																	
at	No return received																	
ara	[illegible] 0	14 0	34 0	[illegible] 0	21 0	70 0				11 0	11 0	16 0				18 0†	17 8†	55 0†
know	11 0½	10 10	23 9	13 [illegible]	[illegible] 13	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	18 0	12 [illegible]	[illegible] 11	35 0	11 1	10 0½	34 0
o	13 4	11 8	[illegible] 0	14 8	12 0	36 0	6 [illegible]	6 8	9 0	8 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	13 0	17 8	[illegible] 0	12 0	30 0
Banki	[illegible] 0	10 8	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	0 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	19 0	12 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	36 0
pur	11 8	12 0	29 8	14 0	[illegible] 0	47 0	6 0	9 4	7 10	9 0	[illegible] 0							
lm	11 4	10 7	24 14	13 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	39 8	[illegible] 10	[illegible] [illegible]	7 9	7 8	7 [illegible]	[illegible] 10						
ra	11 0	10 [illegible]	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 8	[illegible] 8	40 0	6 0	8 0	9 8	7 12	18 8	8 0	18 0	12 0				
abad	11 10½	11 10	[illegible] [illegible]	14 4	13 16	31 0	8 0	7 [illegible]	12 4	9 9½	9 0	[illegible] 0	17 [illegible]	17 8	40 0			29 0
auch	13 8	12 0	[illegible] 0	19 0	16 0	38 0	7 0	6 8	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	38 0	10 0	10 0	[illegible] 0
la	[illegible] 4	12 3	[illegible] [illegible]	11 [illegible]	7 16	6 0	14 9	7 8	4 19	0 9	8	8 15	19 8	17 4	18 8	37 13	12 0	10 6	34 4
Bareli	[illegible] 0	10 4	[illegible] 0	12 8	11 0	36 0	7 0	7 4	[illegible] 0	8 0	7 [illegible]	22 6						
tapur	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	[illegible] 0	14 8	[illegible] 8	31 0	6 8	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	[illegible] 0				18 8		14 0
hjpah	[illegible] 9	[illegible] [illegible]	[illegible] 14	[illegible] 0	14 11	[illegible] 4	8 [illegible]	8 0	17 9	10 10	9 [illegible]	26 4				10 5		33 0

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kaonu Verna, Suwee Cheena Coral o Murwa Nagla) *Panicum Miliaceum* &c — Present fortnight	Lesser Millets — Past fortnight	Lesser Millets — Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Grain — Present fortnight	Grain — Past fortnight	Grain — Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Firewood — Present fortnight	Firewood — Past fortnight	Firewood — Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Salt — Present fortnight	Salt — Past fortnight	Salt — Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Districts	Remarks
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		
			10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	6 9	6 9	6 0	Garhwál	
			13 8	12 10	30 6	169 0	169 8	112				Bijnor	
			13 2	12 8	31 14	112 8	112 8	118			9 14	Moradabad	
			12 0	9 0	31 13	192 0	192 0	192 0	6 8	6 9	9 0	Budaun	
			13 12	10 15	29 6	150 0	150 0	150 0	9	9 1	9 6	Bareilly	
			14 0	12 0	33 0	180 0	180 0	135 0	9 0	0	9	Shahjahánpur	
			11 14	12 8	25 0	200 0	250 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Farrukhabad	
			14 8	12 8	38 0	100 0	120 0	80 0	9 8	10 1	11 0	Mattra	
			14 0	12 0	34 2½	120 0	160 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Agra	
			13 4	10 11	34 12	165 0	165 0	165 0	8 2	8 4	9 12	Etawah	
			12 0	12 0	31 0	260 0	260 0	160 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	Mainpuri	
			13 0	13 0	34 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah	
			12 0	11 0	33 8	110 0	160 0	110 0	9 8	9 12	9 8	Etah	
			16 0	17 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun	
			13 8	12 11	31 15	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 1	9 8	Jhansi	
			15 6	16 0	29 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	5 12	5 6	7 6	Lalitpur	
			15 12	12 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	150 0	8 8	8 8	9 12	Cawnpore	
			16 1	14 1	38 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	9 4	Fatehpur	
			21 0	16 8	42 0	160 0	160 0	160 0			11 0	Banda	
			16 8	15 4	3 0	172 8	160 0	160 0	7 14	7 12	8 8	Allahabad	
			16 8	16 0	15 0	140 0	140 0	140 0				Hamirpur	
			16 3	14 —	35 5	226 0	226 0	160 8	8 6	8 6	8 1	Jaunpur	
			14 14	14 0	29 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur	
			19 1	12 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 14	7 8	7 8	Basti	
			16 4	15 8	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh	
			18 0	16 0	32 0	120 0	100 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Mirzapur	
									No return received			Benares	
			18 10½	18 0	32 3	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 14	7 14	7 6	Ghazipur	
									No return received			Delhi	
			14 0	13 12	26 1	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgaon	
			15 0	15 8	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Karnal	
			18 0	17 0	14 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar	
			15 0	14 8	14 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Rohtak	
			20 0	18 0	32 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	Sirsa	
			16 0	16 8	36 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Umballa	
			18 8	17 0	14 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 12	9 4	Ludhiana	
			14 0	13 8	27 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Simla	
			17 8	17 0	10 0	110 0	110 0	80 0	10 0	9 12	8 12	Jullundur[†]	
			17 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 0	Hoshiarpur	
			13 0	3 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Lahore	
			20 0	13 0		120 0	120 0	80 0	10 4	10 8	10 3	Amritsar*	
			17 0	16 12	12 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 0	10 4	10 0	Sialkot	
			18 0	16 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Gurdaspur	
									No return received			Lahore	
												Ferozpore	
			17 8	17 0	48 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujranwala	
			15 8	16 8	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 4	11 0	Rawalpindi	
			15 8	16 0	37 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum	
			17 0	15 8	12 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	11 0	Gujrat	
			19 0	19 0	13 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur	
			16 8			100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	Mooltan*	
									No return received			Jhang	
			21 8	20 0	44 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	
			17 0	17 0	27 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	
			23 12	23 12	43 12	150 0	150 0	100 0	6 2	6 7	6 0	Dera Ismail Khan [a]	
			13 12	16 10	22 7	150 0	150 0	150 0	8 7	8 7	8 2	Dera Ghazi Khan	
			29 2	28 0	56 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Leiah	
									No return received			Peshawar	
												Kohat	
			14 0	14 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	8 8	9 0	Hazara†	
16 0*	13 8	40 0	12 6½	11 8	31 9	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 4	8 8	8 8	Lucknow	
10 8		10 0	14 0	12 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Unao	
8 0†	16 0	30 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki	
			12 11	13 5	8 8	200 0	200 0	180 0	8 —	8 12	9 4	Sitapur	
			11 13	10 12	31 11	300 0	300 0	192 0	8 7	8 7	8 7	Hardoi	
19 0†	18 0	80 0	11 0	10 0	33 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Kheri	
			19 7½	13 2	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	8 4	Fyzabad	
28 0†	18	52 0	14 0	13 8	39 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bahraich	
17 2	11 14	42 7	14 5	13 8	32 2	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda	
			12 12	10 5	33 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Bara Barch	
16 0‡	14 8	50 0	11 0	13 8	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	Sultanpur	
16 6§	14 10	43 3	15 14	13 4	31 12	193 5	200 0	193 5	7 10	7 14	8 0	Pratabgarh	

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*contd.*

PUNJAB

OUDH

Remarks

The District shown as rate [illegible]

† Maize Indian corn

‡ Salt rising

Department of Revenue

* For large

† K [illegible]

Sawai

Area [illegible]

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts		Wheat						Barley						Rice (best sort)						Rice (common)						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*						Bulrush Millet (Common Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*					
		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876	
		S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch
NAGPUR	Retail	16	8	14	8	18	0							10	0	9		8	9	13	0	11	0	14	0	22	8	16	8	25	0						
	Wholesale	17	0	16	8									10	8					13	8	13	0			23	0	17	0								
BHANDARA	Retail	18	0	17	8	24	0							10	0			10	0	17	8	16	0	17	0	22	8	22	0	24	0						
	Wholesale	18	12	18	8									10	8	10	0			18	0	17	8			23	0	26	0								
CHANDA	Retail	No return received																																			
	Wholesale																																				
WARDHA	Retail	15	0	13	12	24	9							8	0	7	6	9	0	10	10	10	0	13	14	18	12	16	7	31	0						
	Wholesale	16	0	11	8	25	8							8	6	8	0	10	0	11	7	10	14	14	1	19	5	17	7	32	0						
BALAGHAT	Retail	20	0	20	0	27	0							13	0	13	0	16	0	20	0	18	0	24	0												
	Wholesale	22	4	26	11									16	11	16	11			22	1	26	11														
JUBBULPORE	Retail	18	0	19	0	22	8	12	0	11	0	17	0	9	8	8	0	15	0	11	0	9	8	18	0					21	8	11	0	11	0	16	0
	Wholesale	20	0	0	0									10	0	9	0			12	0	10	0														
SAUGOR	Retail	16	0	16	0	26	0									6	0	10	0	8	0	7	0	16	0												
	Wholesale	16	8	16	8											6	0			9	0	7	0														
DAMOH	Retail	19	1	19	1	29	0							10	0	10	0	17	0	10	8	10	8	21	0												
	Wholesale	19	8	19	8									10	4	10	1			10	12	10	12														
KONI	Retail	22	0	22	0	26	0							13	0	11	8	12	0	20	0	17	0	22	0												
	Wholesale	23	0	23	0									14	0	12	0			20	0	18	0														
MANDLA	Retail	22 & 23		23	0	30 & 31								11	0	11	0	16	0	13	16	14	16	20	30												
	Wholesale																																				
BETUL	Retail	15	8	15	0	21	0							9	8	9	0	14	0	10	8	10	0	15	0												
	Wholesale	16	0	15	6									10	0	9	11			11	0	10	5														
CHHINDWARA	Retail	20	0	20	0	28	0							8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	22	0	25	0	32	0						
	Wholesale	21	1	21	0									9	0	9	0			13	0	13	0			23	0	35	0								
HOSHANGA BAD	Retail	14	8	12	14	16	4							6	12	5	10	11	14	7	11	6	3	13	1												
	Wholesale																																				
NARSINGH PUR	Retail	18	0	15	0	21	0							8	0	8	0	13	0	9	0	9	0	15	0												
	Wholesale	18	8	15	8									8	8	8	8			9	8	9	8														
NIMAR	Retail	11	6	11	0	12	2													8	8	8	0	13	2	12	6	11	9	16	0	11	7	10	1	13	2
	Wholesale	11	12	11	8															9	1	8	5			13	3	12	5			12	1	10	11		
RAIPUR	Retail	30	0	31	0	38	0							18	0	18	0	22	0	27	0	27	0	34	0												
	Wholesale	31	0	32	0									19	0	19	0			28	0	29	0														
SAMBALPUR	Retail	19	0	19	0	30	0							13	0	13	0	24	0	16	0	14	0	28	0												
	Wholesale	20	0	20	0									14	0	14	0			17	8	15	12														
BILASPUR	Retail	48	0	66	0	64	0							32	0	36	0	30	0	40	0	44	0	68	0												
	Wholesale													36	0					40	0																
UPPER GODAVARI	Retail	9	0	9	0	14	0							5	0	5	0	6	0	6	4	6	4	8	0	8	12	8	12	18	0						
	Wholesale	10	0	10	0									5	8	5	8			7	0	7	0			10	0	10	0								
Secunderabad	Wholesale	7	2	6	3	12	6							4	7	4	6	7	4	6	1	5	4	8	5	9	0	7	0	13	8			9	2	17	3
	Retail	7	0	6	1									4	6	4	5			5	9	5	8			8	6	6	8					8	8		
Bolarum		6	7	6	1	13	1							5	7	4	8	7	8	6	0	5	2	9	6	7	7	6	9	13	9						
Shadergha		7	7	7	0	8	5							5	0	5	0	5	5	6	7	6	0	6	5	10	2	8	7	10	5	11	5	9	0	11	5
Dommatee	Wholesale	11	5	11	5	16	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	7	0	7	5	9	0	8	5	10	0	11	0	20	0	18	0	26	0	16	0	23	0	28	0
	Retail	11	0	10	5	15	0	10	0	10	0	13	0	6	5	6	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	10	0	18	0	16	0	21	0	11	0	12	0	26	0
Akola	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	10	0	9	0	23	0							6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	10	0	15	0	13	0	10	0	13	0	10	0	21	0
Badnapur	Wholesale	10	5	10	0	16	5	6	2	6	2	8	2	7		7		8	2	8	2	12	5	15	0	15	0	24	5	13	0	13	0	12	0	12	2
	Retail	10	0	9	5	16	0	6	0	6	0	8	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	11	0	15	0	21	0	12	0	13	0	12	0
Buldana	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	11	0	11	0	16	0													8	0	8	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	23	0	12	0	11	0	20	0
Yeoon	Wholesale	11	0	11	0	19	0							9	0	9	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	15	0	21	0	21	0	26	0						
	Retail	11	0	11	0	18	0							9	0	9	0	9	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	20	0	16	0	24	0						
Wassim	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	11	0	11	2	18	0							7	0	7	0	7	0	8	5	8	5	9	0	15	5	15	2	31	0	11	0	9	0	31	0
BANGALORE	Wholesale	9	0	7	2	9	5	9	7	7	5	8	7	6	5	5	7	7	5	7	5	6	5	8	5	8	2	7	5	9	2						
	Retail	8	7	7	0	9	0	9	5	7	2	8	2	6	2	5	5	7	0	7	2	6	2	8	0	8	0	7	2	9	0						
KOLAR	Wholesale	6	7	6	7			4	1	4	4	8	0	5	9	5	0	8	0	10	0	8	1	7	5	10	8	9	7	10	8	20	5	11	3		
	Retail	6	4	6	4			3	9	4	1	7	8	5	6	5	7	7	7	9	7	7	8	7	3	10	5	9	5	10	5	20	3	11	1		
TUMKUR	Wholesale	9	0	7	0	8	0	4	7	4	5	7	5	6	0	5	7	5	5	7	5	6	2	6	0	11	0	9	5	7	0						
	Retail	8	5	6	7	7	5	4	0	4	2	7	0	5	5	6	5	5	0	7	0	6	0	5	5	10	0	9	0	6	5						
MYSORE	Wholesale	5	4	5	0	9	0							4	4	4	3	5	1	4	6	4	5	5	2	7	5	6	2	9	2						
	Retail	5	2	4	7	8	5							4	3	4	2	5	0	4	5	4	4	5	1	7	4	6	0	9	0						
HASSAN	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	5	0	5	0	6	7	5	2	4	5	7	2	4	6	4	0	4	7	5	2	4	5	5	2	5	6	5	0								
SHIMOGA	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	4	2	3	7	5	7	5	2	6	2	6	2	5	5	3	5	1	2	4	7	4	7	6	2	7	7	6	2	7	5						
KADUR	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	3	0	4	0	4	0							4	0	4	0	5	0	4	0	4	5	6	0												
CHITALDROOG	Wholesale	6	0	7	0	7	7					7	8	4	7	5	0	5	9	5	0	5	2	6	6	12	0	12	0	8	0						
	Retail	6	0	6	0	7	0					7	0	4	5	4	7	5	5	4	7	5	0	6	2	10	0	10	0	7	6						
COORG	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	5	1	4	9	7	5	4	6	4	2	8	3	5	3	4	7	7	1	5	9	5	5	8	4												

India for the 2nd half of October 1877 —continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

| Lesser Millets Lagi &c (Kavaru Veragoo Sawee Cheena Cornoo Murnwa Nugtee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c* | | |

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumbo Bajra,) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Jaipur	10 3	10 8		12 2	12 8		5 9	5 6		6 8	6 2		10 10	12 1–		10 3	10 8	
Kishengurh	10 12	10 12		12 0	13 0		6 8	6		7 4	7 4		11 0	11 0		11 0	11 0	
Alwar	10 12	10 0	26 8	12 8	11 12	36 0	5 12		8 8	7 12	6 12	11 12	12 0	11 12	34 0	11 0	10 8	34 8
Bhurtpur (City)	15 3	10 5	26 8	19 3	11 8	33 0	7 10	7 3	8 4	8 1	7 13	18 4	19 0	11 10	29 8	15 0	10 1	30 0
Kerowli (City)	9 6	9 6	23 12	10 5	10 8	31 4	6	6 1	11 6	6 11	6 11	16 4	10 0	10 0	31 4	8 12	9 1	28 12
Ajmir		9 8	21 8	13 8	12 8	32 8	4 0	4 0	6 1	7 0	7 0	10 8	8 0	10 0	32 5	10 0	10 8	28 9
Deolie Cantonment	No return received																	
Tempura	10 1	10 0	19 8	13 4	13 0	36 0				5 0	4 8	9 4	12 0	12 0	29 0	10 0	10 0	27 0
Sirohi	10 0	10 0	22 0	14 0	13 8	40 0	4 0	4 8	7 0	5 0	5 0	9 8	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	36 0
Aboo	8 9	8 5	17 8	11 12	12 3	26 0	4 4	4 6	5 12	4 12	5 2	7 7				9 3	9 3	26 8
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 0	12 0	25 0				7 0	6 8	13 0						
Meywar	8 9½	8 9½	16 6	10 15	10 15	23 7	4 11	4 4½	8 10									
Banswara(Meywar Agency)	13 12	13 12	20 8				5 12	6 4	7 8	6 11	8 2	15 0						
Partabgarh ( )	12 8	12 8	15 14				5 0	6 4	8 12	6 4	7 8	11 4						
Marwar	12 4	12 4	16 11	17 2	17 2	28 12	5 12	5 12	5 0	6 11	6 11	7 8	17 2	17 2	28 12	11 10	11 10	25 0
Bikaneer	No return received																	
Bundi	16 0	12 8		19 0	13 0		7 0	6 0		10 0	7 0		17 0	14 0				
Kota	No return received																	
Tonk	12 0	11 4	25 12	15 0	15 4	36 4	4 8	4 12	6 2	6 8	6 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	43 4			
Dhalpur	No return received																	
Shahpoora	10 0	9 0	21 0	13 0	12 0	35 0	6 0	5 12	10 0	7 4	7 4	12 0	11 0	10 0	30 0	11 0	10 0	22 0
Indore	12 5	10 14	12 10				7 1	6 8	10 0	8 0	7 1	14 6	18 7	14 8		10 1–	10 12	15 8
Gwalior	8 14	8 12	18 6	9 2	9 2	21 15	5 8	5 8	7 13	6 0	5 14	10 1	9 6	10 1	25 2	9 2	10 1	25 6
Goona	15 0	14 3		13 0	11 0		8 4	8 0		9 0	9 8		17 0	16 6	41 0	11 0	12 0	
Rutlam	13 0	13 0	13 12				6 0	7 0	8 10	8 0	8 10	11 8	15 8	15 1	18 0	10 0	10 0	6 12
Baghelkhund (Sutna)	20 0	15 0	25 8	24 0	18 0		7 0	7 0	11 0	15 0	11 0	26 0				16 0	13 0	

India for the 2nd half of October 1877—concluded

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets &c (Kavaru Sawee Cheena Murhwa, Nuglee)			Ragi Veragu Coraloo Panicum Miliaceum &c			Gram			Firewood.			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
						12 10	13 0					18 4	17 0		Jaipur	Rajpootana	
						14 0	14 0					39 0	39 0		Kishengurh		
						13 0	11 12	41 8				26 8	26 8	27 0	Alwar		
19	3	11	12	34	0	18 3	11 6	35 0	220 0	280 0	140 0	28 4	28 4	26 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
10	0	10	10	33	12	9 13	9 6	36 4	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	33 12	Kerowli (City)		
						14 0	13 0	36 5	90 0	90 0	85 0	30 0	35 0	42 0	Ajmir		
												No return received			Deolie Cantonment		
						16 4	15 8	31 0	240 0	320 0	200 0	30 0	30 0	40 0	Lunpura		
						16 0	14 0	32 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	35 0	35 0	15 0	Surohi		
						14 2	13 4	25 11	160 0	160 0	160 0	26 8	26 8	36 0	Aboo		
						14 0	16 0	24 0	8 Pie*	6 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	10 0	11 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man s load
						17 5½	11 5½	23 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6½	16 0	25 0	Meywar		
						13 12	15 0	25 0				12 8	10 0	12 8	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
						13 12	13 12	18 12				15 0	20 0	21 12	Partabgarh ( )		
						17 2	17 2	24 6	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	Marwar		
												No return received			Bikaneer		
									160 0	160 0		25 0	20 0		Bundi		
												No return received			Kota		
									125 0	120 0	110 0	25 0	24 6	37 4	Tonk		
												No return received			Jhallawar		
									160 0	160 0	160 0	29 0	30 0	42 8	Shahpoora		
						15 8	12 15	16 0	100 0	80 0	80 0	9 3	8 14	12 0	Indore	Central India	
						8 12	9 14	26 12	109 8	109 8	100 7	9 2	9 2	5 2	Gwalior		
						16 0	15 12		200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0		Goona		
						14 0	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 2	9 14	Rutlam		
						21 0	16 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secretary to the Govt of Indi

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2782, 2783, 2790 AND 2791 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 10th NOVEMBER 1877

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Districts		Wheat			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millet &c (Kavarn Varagoo Sawee Cheena Cory Murhwa Nullee, &c *Panicum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracana* &c			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Remarks.
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
Madras	Ganjam	8 0	7 0	17 7				8 1	7 3	17 8	9 0	8 1	22 8							14 6	11 7	35 2	13 3	13 3	26 6	3 7	38 8	42 7	12 0	13 8	13 8	
Rajpootana	Marwar	12 4	12 4	17 8	17 2	17 2	31 4	5 12	5 12	5 0	6 11	6 11	7 8	17 2	17 2	31 4	14 10	14 10	26 4				17 4	17 2	23 12	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	50 0	

G H M BATTEN
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

COLLECTION OF LAND REVENUE IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

No 6276, dated 19th October, 1877

From—The Hon'ble E W RAVENSCROFT, C S I, *Chief Secy to the Govt of Bombay,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,* PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, the following information regarding the realisation of the land revenue of this Presidency in the year 1876-77, exclusive of the Province of Sind, where there was no drought

2 The land revenue to be collected amounted to Rs 2,62,99,590 Out of this the sum of Rs 2,33,40,250 was collected on the 31st August 1877 The amount of remissions granted up to the same date on account of failure of crops through drought amounted to Rs 2,15,110 As regards the residue, the subject was carefully considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council, and it was finally determined that all the outstandings should be treated as recoverable balances and so entered in the accounts

3 Many of these balances are owing by people who are tolerably well off, and these will be gradually recovered with care and judgment when the ripening crops are brought to market In other cases the monsoon of 1878 will be awaited Should that prove abundant, and should a plentiful harvest be the fortunate result, it is confidently anticipated that these remaining arrears may, for the most part, be collected in 1878-79

4 As regards those remissions which have been granted, His Excellency the Viceroy in Council may be assured that the utmost care and vigilance were exercised before granting them, and the Governor in Council is convinced that the liberality of Government has been very seldom misplaced, considering the enormous number of claims which had to be investigated At the same time he can unhesitatingly assert that the large revenue which, in an exceptionally distressing time, has been collected, has been realised without any harshness or undue pressure

5 A further report will be made in due course showing how the outstanding balances are being recovered

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Dated 26th October, 1877

Telegram from—The Hon'ble E W RAVENSCROFT, C S I, *Chief Secy to Govt, Bombay,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Govt of India,* PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Your telegram of to-day Demand for the districts, which yielded Rs 2,33,40,250 this year as per my letter of 19th October, was for 1874-75 Rs 2,59,85,640, collections were Rs 2,58,25,619, balance Rs 1,60,021 For 1875-76 demand Rs 2,60,32,735, collections Rs 2,58,70,222, balance Rs 1,62,513

No 57P, dated 31st October, 1877

From—The Hon'ble E W RAVENSCROFT, C S I, *Chief Secy to the Govt of Bombay,*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Government of India,* PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

I am desired by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 936 (Famine), dated the 12th October 1877, in which you say that the "Governor General in Council would be glad if the Bombay Government could favour him with statements showing approximately the effect of the famine on the Bombay land revenue of the season 1876-77, and also a forecast of the probable loss of land revenue due to the drought in the season 1877-78"

2 My letter No 6276 of the 19th October 1877, which crossed your letter under acknowledgment, gave some of the information required by

you In the second paragraph of that letter I showed that the land revenue to be collected in 1876-77 amounted to Rs 2,62,99,590 In 1873-74 the land revenue to be collected from the same districts amounted to Rs. 2,58,35,262 In 1874-75 it amounted to Rs 2,59,85 640 In 1875 76 it amounted to Rs 2,60,32,735 From these figures it will be seen that, notwithstanding the drought, a steady increase of land revenue to be collected has taken place in this Presidency during the last three years This, of course, is mainly due to the revised assessments

3 I now come to the second question raised by you, *viz*, the probable loss of land revenue due to the drought in the season of 1877-78 This subject gave His Excellency the Governor in Council much anxiety at one time But this anxiety, I am desired to state, has been entirely dispelled by the late bountiful rains He now sees no reason whatever why the whole of the land revenue of 1877-78 in the Deccan, Southern Mahratta Country, Conkan and Guzerat should not be punctually collected in the current year

4 In the Province of Sind the accounts are not so good, but even there, though it may perhaps be necessary to postpone collecting a portion of the land revenue of 1877-78 until next year, His Excellency the Governor in Council does not contemplate the necessity of granting any remissions

5 In conclusion, I am desired to attach a minute written by His Excellency the Governor on the subject

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COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE IN THE DISTRICTS AFFECTED BY THE FAMINE OR SCARCITY OF 1876-1877

Minute by His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, *dated 30th October, 1877*

The collection of the land revenue in those districts of the Bombay Presidency which have been affected by famine has received the most particular attention from the Local Government As I had occasion to notice this matter with much stress while acting in the capacity of Famine Delegate before joining this Government, I beg further to record the considerations which suggest themselves from my present stand-point in the Government of Bombay

The land revenue, endangered in the Bombay Presidency by the famine of 1876 and 1877, amounted to 262 lakhs of rupees or £2,620,000

From the very first, that is, in January 1877 when Famine Delegate, I represented to the Government of Bombay the expediency of only suspending the collection of the land revenue in these districts, and of refraining from making any promises to the people of remission It was understood that the Government was at that time disposed to allow remissions generally, although the exact amount of such remissions had not been settled It was apprehended, however, by many at the time that, from 40 to 50 lakhs of revenue, £400,000 to £500,000 might have to be remitted Afterwards the Government agreed to suspend only, and not to remit, nor promise to remit, save in a few exceptional cases On joining the Government on the 1st of May, I found that very few remissions had been granted A large sum (about 50 lakhs of rupees or £500,000) had, however, been justly held suspended for collection, pending the result of the seasons Entirely concurring in that policy, I fully carried it out with the concurrence and support of my Hon'ble Colleagues We got in all we fairly could, reducing the 50 lakhs suspended to 30, and then to 27 lakhs We knew of course (June 1877) that the people could not then pay the £270,000 or £ 300,000 of land revenue held in suspension and regarded as the outstandings of 1876-77 But we hoped that they might be able to do so hereafter, if the summer rains of 1877 should prove propitious There were indeed some few cases where collection of the suspended revenue was hopeless, and in these revision was granted But the total thus remitted did not exceed £21,600 or Rs 2,16,000

But the summer rains began to come and then ceased coming And up to end of August our hopes of collecting the outstanding £ 270,000 for 1876-77 became fainter and fainter Indeed, fears arose that some of the revenue for the current year 1877-78 might have to be suspended in addition However, the season took a turn for the better from the 31st of August and 1st Septem-

ber, and we perceived that the revenue for the current year 1877-78 would be safe We then immediately instructed our Collectors to collect fully for 1877-78, to keep their eye on the £270,000 outstanding for 1876-77, and to collect that as soon as might be practicable after realisation of the land revenue of the current year 1877-78 These outstandings might be collected during this last-named year, or at all events during next year 1878-79, if the summer rains of 1878 shall be propitious

Recently, the October rains have been so abundant (I say abundant rather than propitious, for in some parts they have been excessive) that we learn that the Collectors will after all be able to get in much of the outstandings (£270,000) during the current year 1877-78 This we have accordingly ordered, adding that whatever may remain is to be got in as soon as possible after the rains of 1878 If no more bad or unseasonable weather supervenes, and if nothing further goes wrong with the weather, it is not over-sanguine to say that, by next spring 1878, nothing out of the outstandings will remain to be collected, save a residue which will come in during the ensuing summer In that case, the loss of land revenue during the famine of 1876 and 1877 in the Bombay Presidency will not exceed 3 lakhs of rupees or £30,000,—a loss which is comparatively insignificant, as it will be remembered that the revenue endangered by the failure of harvests amounted to 262 lakhs of rupees or £2,620,000 The loss therefore will, as we now hope, be the merest fraction of one per cent

It is remarkable too that, owing to revision of settlements, the land revenue demand during these very years of scarcity has gone on slightly increasing On the whole our present trust is that the land revenue of the Bombay Presidency will virtually not have suffered at all from the famine

Till this happy result shall have been fully attained, the final verdict may be withheld, it *will*, however, be attained if under Providence we are spared any further calamity of season In that case, it will reflect credit on the ryotwaree system and the Revenue Survey and Settlement of Bombay, and on the resolute, manly and industrious character of the Natives of the Deccan

We are much indebted to the discrimination and steadiness evinced by our Collectors and Revenue Commissioners We are also specially indebted to our Chief Secretary, the Hon'ble E W Ravenscroft, C S I, to whom the general supervision over the revenue pertains

RICHARD TEMPLE

No 1003, dated Governor General's Camp, Mandhoth, the 12th November, 1877

From—C BERNARD, ESQ, C S I, *Additional Secretary to the Govt of India*, P W DEPT,

To—*The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay*

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No 57, dated the 31st October, furnishing a report and forwarding a Minute by His Excellency the Governor, on the subject of the land revenue collections in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1876-77 and 1877-78

2 It appears that the land revenue demand for the famine year (1876-77) was Rs 2,62,99,590, as against an average demand of Rs 2,59,51,212 for the three previous years, that out of this demand Rs 2,15,110 had been remitted, Rs 27,44,230 had been suspended, and Rs 2,33,40,250 had been collected, up to the end of September 1877 The Bombay Government expect that, with the bountiful harvests now in the ground, the ryots of the Bombay Presidency (Sinde only being excepted) will be able to pay in full the land revenue of 1877-78, and to pay in part the suspended arrears of land revenue for the year 1876-77

3 His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council directs me to state that these results, achieved, as explained in your previous letter, without harshness or undue pressure upon the people, are most creditable both to the revenue system and to the Revenue Officers of the Bombay Presidency The Government of India further recognises that this success is due no less to Sir Richard Temple's strenuous advocacy than to the Bombay Government's ready acceptance of the principle, that in times of drought the Government may suspend, but ought not to remit, such portion of the land revenue as cannot at the time be collected without undue pressure on the people

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY

Statement No LI regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country for the week ending 10th November 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors Reports by Telegram dated 3rd to 10th November 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 27th October	Average daily number of people employed: During the week ending 3rd November	Average daily number of people employed: Percentage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices		Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: During the past week	Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: During the previous week	Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season as ascertained from Collectors weekly reports †
									Rs	Rs							
Khandesh	10 16	5 500	10 28 642	6 46,944	No rain The reaping of kharif is progressing and the rabi is thriving	2,040	1,430	13	4 27 58	2,98 476	Jowari Bajri	56 54	32½ 25	27½ 25	24 94	14 40	21 19
Násik	8,113	2 000	7 29,252	2,50 000	No rain The rabi crops are coming on well 11 deaths from cholera	1,381	1,420	19	5 86 251	[illegible] 579	Jowari Bajri	54 47	24 21	28 23	35 29	27 55	23 97
Ahmednagar	6 647	5,600	7 73,938	6,77,376	No rain kharif harvesting and rabi sowing are in progress The young crops are generally well 8 deaths from cholera.	1,989	1,590	20	16 52 003	8 05 [illegible] 66	Jowari Bajri	76 66	27 27	25 28	24 30	10 65	18 92
Poona	5 099	2 500	9 07,235	3 18 601	No rain Rabi sowings are almost complete 7 deaths from cholera	12,310	9 663	1 06	14 41,875	13,25,093	[illegible]ari [illegible]	65 51	19½ 19½	24 22	30 60	20 76	23 73
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	7 18,034	7 18 034	No rain The harvesting of kharif and the sowing of rabi are in progress The young crops are good	8,339	7,644	1 06	36,50 241	18,02,545	Jowari Bajri	66 60	24 29½	24 30	25 21	8·11	32 90
Satara	4,988	2 682	10,64 002	4 61,000	No rain except Walwa 1 14, Tasgaon 94 Patan 03 The crops are good 46 deaths from cholera	6 828	2,755	25	11 88 794	10,67 350	Jowari Bajri	[illegible] 3[illegible]	19 24½	20 24	54 60	25 43	44 99
Kaládgi	5 695	5,695	8,16 037	8 16 037	The rainfall during the week gives an average of 1 1 throughout the district The kharif is damaged by the excessive rain in Bagewadi and the southern talukas The rabi crops are doing well, but further sowing is retarded in Indi, Bagewadi and Badami	*8,202	*6 476	79	30,46,024	22 64 638	Jowari Bajri	56 76	1[illegible] 16½	14 [illegible]74	22 43	6 13	23 82
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	9 38,750	5 01,000	The rain has ceased and the crops are improving	5 707	4,696	50	14 58,248	9 88 973	Jowari Bajri	43 54	16½ 23	19 26	30 [illegible]	21 34	38 58
Dharwar	4,564	3 000	9 88 037	6,30,000	The crops are generally in excellent condition The kharif harvest and the sowing of rabi are in progress.	6,914	5,701	57	16,21,060	12 52 149	Jowari	43	16	20	26 39	13·81	29 69
TOTAL	54 355	34 183	79 63 927	50 18 992		53 710	41,375	51	1 50 72 133	1,01,79,369							
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						*1 117	*974										
GRAND TOTAL						54 827	42 349										

* These figures are for the weeks ending 20th and 27th October respectively

† For details and dates, see table appended.

The weather has now become fine everywhere but in the Kaladgi district The crops are improving in Belgaum, and the harvest has begun in Dharwar

2 Prices have fallen considerably in the Southern Mahratta districts, where they have always been highest and there is, on the whole, a slight improvement in the other districts also

3 A decrease of 3,478 this week in the number of labourers upon relief works brings the total down to 42,[illegible] Orders have been issued for the closing of all relief works at the end of the current month

4 Cholera is growing less and less in Nasik and Ahmednagar It continues in Satara, and there have been a few cases also in Poona

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara for the week ending the 3rd instant, and from the other Collectors for the week before The table, compiled from these reports, showing the rainfall and the prices of food-grains in each taluka, is appended as usual The kharif harvest is now in full progress in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona It has begun also in Sholapur and in two talukas of Kaladgi, and the early jowari and early rice have both begun to be reaped in Dharwar The worst accounts received are those from Belgaum and Kaladgi, where the injury done by the excessive rain has been very serious In some parts of Kaladgi the damaged crops have been cut down to the roots in the hope of new stalks shooting up The wet weather has had the further effect of inducing a bad type of fever in the Kaladgi district, which causes considerable mortality

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 20th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 33,560 to 25,783 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 13th October was taken, in the last statement, as approximately 76,133 The number for the week ending the 20th instant may be taken approximately as 63,885 This gives a decrease of 12,218 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	344	162	3 186	809	97	4 716
Nasik	129	57	2,511	440	60	18 992
Ahmednagar	*2 892	*1 279	46 300	8 286	940	41 121
Poona	7 110	3,203	2,24 1 30	4 705	601	62 816
Sholapur	13,732	5 893	1,74,775	2 476	288	44 794
Satara	*4,559	*2,105	95 125	1 151	153	48 113
Kaladgi	13,239	9 015	2 46 742	2 086	305	85 672
Belgaum	7 760	3 752	1 48 637	2 211	308	24 863
Dharwar	3,216	2,230	66 980	3 143	511	35 913
Kanara	154	139	6 311	39	4	1 549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	137	17	533
TOTAL	53,135	27,835	10 15 159	25,783	3,284	3 72 142

* Returns incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department agency, upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 27th ultimo The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 68 13 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief wo

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Dhulia-Pimpalner Road	882	1,595	
	Bombay-Agra Road	713		
Násik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	2,275	2,275	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	7,570	11,309	
	Motoba Tank	1,582		
	Mutha Canal	1,517		
	Shirsophal Tank	640		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,472	4,909	
	Pangaon Tank	1,668		
	Barsi-Pandharpur Road	769		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	2,509	5,375	
	Pingli Tank	2,217		
	Nehr Tank	649		
Kaladgi	Sholapur-Hubli Road	921	921	
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	1,650	3,950	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	1,484		
	Bagewadi-Saundatti Road	816		
Dharwar	Karwar-Bellary Road	1,709	3 679	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	1,180		
	Hubli-Kaladgi Road	790		
	Grand Total		34,016	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 27th ultimo The number of persons on works under Public Works Department agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 39,822, and on works under Civil agency 10,109 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil agency has thus fallen during the week from 21 4 to 20 3 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,01,79,369, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,34,122 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 10,15,159 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,13,28,650

9 The table showing the condition of the affected native states is appended as usual There are still complaints of excessive rain The number of labourers upon relief works continues slowly to decrease Prices are slightly lower

10 During the week ending 3rd November, 283 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta ports, and 1,198 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Násik lines, making a total of 1,481 tons for the week This is less by 307 tons than the importations of the

previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 3rd November 1877, to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 3rd November was 429,270 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October, November, and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May, and June 1877	In July 1877	In August 1877	In September 1877	In October 1877	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta ports	44,215	46 332	54,547	857	15,204	3 319	525	164 999
South Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	72,195	41 708	45 798	20,484	21 506	16,256	8 720	221,667
North Eastern line from Bhusawal to Nasik	12 [illegible]	7,471	5 581	1,524	8 043	2 519	4 637	42 604
TOTAL	124,239	95,511	105,926	22,865	44,753	22 094	13,882	429,270

11 There have been decreases during the week of 12,478 in the number of labourers on relief works, 7,777 in that of young children, and 19,248 in that of people on charitable relief

12 The general situation continues to improve rapidly The condition of the people is becoming more satisfactory The prospects of the seasons are most favourable on the whole In Kaládgi only does the unsettled weather now cause any real anxiety There is a marked fall in the prices of food grains People are leaving the relief works and returning to their ordinary avocations Instructions have been issued for closing all relief works at the end of the current month, and for gradually closing the relief camps and relief-houses, retaining only the large relief centres Orders have been issued for the gradual reduction of temporary famine establishments as relief operations cease

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No 39)

Special famine report for the week ending 3rd November 1877

Statement No 59 regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 3rd November 1877

Heavy rain again fell during the week in every District except Chitaldrug, where the break in the weather, which has since become general, had brightened prospects The constant wet was proving most unfavourable to the dry crops, in some places seriously retarding the harvest The jawar was rotting in the ear, and has suffered considerably, and the ragi was in much danger Paddy, on the other hand, remarkably improved, and the tanks being everywhere full, an excellent Vaisak crop may be expected, while the cessation of the rain has come in time to prevent the threatened damage becoming serious The Famine Commissioner visited the affected part of the Kadur District, and reports that had it not been for the injury done by the rain to the standing crops, the famine there would have almost ended by now, except in the Banavar Taluk, which was most affected in the earlier part of the year The crops were fine and abundant, and a large area cultivated, but it is feared almost all the jawar is lost, and the other crops, except those sown lately, materially injured, though fine weather would still repair much of the harm done A few people are to be met with wandering in a purposeless way, and some seek the Malnad in hopes of employment there, but there are no signs as yet of any considerable exodus in that direction

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 3,980 tons shewing an increase of 1,947 tons over the imports of last week The grain was received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	3,636
„ Beypore Palghat and Combatoor	77
„ Negapatam and Trichinopoly	72
Sholapur	11
Other places	184
Total	3 980

From Bangalore 1,504 tons were exported, or 204 tons less than last week The exports were to the following quarters —

	Tons
Tumkúr	372
Bellary	64
Mysore	734
Usur (Salem District)	183
Round Bangalore	148
Total	1,504

3 Prices were unfavorably affected by the discouraging reports of the crops, and rose in every District, except Mysore and Shimoga, where prospects are very good The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each District —

	Maximum in lbs 2nd sort rice	per Rupee Ragi	Minimum in lbs 2nd sort rice.	per Rupee Ragi
Bangalore District	17	21	12½	16
Kolar „ (for 8 taluks)	18	24	12	17
Tumkur „ (for 5 taluks)	13	22	10½	16
Mysore „ (for 10 taluks)	13	18	9	14
Hassan „ (for 8 taluks)	11½	16	9	12
Kadur „	12	16	9	12
Shimoga „	14	24	9	13
Chitaldrug „	12	22	7	16

4 The number of laborers employed on civil relief works was 39,335, or a net increase of 2,168, occurring in Bangalore and Tumkúr Districts

5 Under the Public Works Department 13,870 laborers were employed on famine relief works and paid at the Famine Code rates Hitherto the returns have shewn all the Public Works' labor of the Province, but it has been thought better to exclude all except relief labor Were the returns prepared in the same manner as for last week, the number of laborers employed was 52,338, or nearly the same as for the previous week The wet weather and the approaching harvest have affected the labor returns and as applications for relief are falling off, the pressure upon works will probably diminish

The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

District	Work	No employed
Bangalore	State Railway	20 398
	Bangalore Water Supply	1,141
	Bangalore Mysore Road	918
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1 921
	Bhadrappa Tank	1,016
Tumkur	Nelamangala Tumkur Road	3 325
	Tumkur Shimoga Road	2 053
	Kumbal Yediyur Road	562
	Tumkur Bellary Road	1 101
Mysore	Mysore Water Supply	3 558
	Maddur Anicut Channel	738
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	715
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1 722
	Total	39 198

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in Relief Camps amounted to 51,328, or a decrease of 9,820 as under —

	Week ending— October 27th	November 3rd	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore District	12 024	12 318		294
Do Municipality	11 395	9 849	1 546	
Kolar District	2 911	2,417	494	
Tumkur „	11 336	9 482	1 854	
Mysore	2 611	1 705	906	
Do Municipality	711	711		
Hassan District	1 432	3 513	889	
Kadur „	542	549		7
Shimoga „	1,048	995	53	
Chitaldrug „	11 108	9 699	1 409	
Total	61 148	51 328	10 121	301
		Deduct Increase	301	
		Net Decrease	9 820	

7 The number on civil and professional works amounts to 85,673 compared with 51,328 charitably fed The following table gives the numbers relieved during the past two months —

Week ending—	C W		P W D		Total		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September	29 295	+	24 206	=	53 501	+	2 27 067	=	2 80 568
8th	28 754	+	24 847	=	53 601	+	2 21 176	=	2 71 777
15th „	28 803	+	24 912	=	53 715	+	2 08 683	=	2 62 128
22nd „	31 280	+	25 271	=	56 551	+	1 61 892	=	2,18 443
29th	31 038	+	27,655	=	58 693	+	1,26 204	=	1 84 897
6th October	27,009	+	95 497	=	62 506	+	1 03 750	=	1 66 256
13th „	32 461	+	39 741	=	72 202	+	88 757	=	1 60 959
20th „	30,276	+	48 213	=	78 488	+	73,838	=	1 52 326
27th „	31 167	+	52 274	=	83 441	+	61 148	=	1,44 589
3rd November	33,335	+	52,338	=	85,673	+	51,328	=	1,37,001

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Per Head
Bangalore District	0 9 0
Do Municipality	0 10 2
Kolar District	0 11 7
Tumkur „	0 11 4
Mysore „	0 13 0
Do Municipality	0 5 9
Hassan District	0 11 6
Kadur „	0 10 5
Shimoga „	0 8 5
Chitaldrug „	0 8 9

or an average cost of 9 annas 11 pies per head compared with 9 annas 6 pies for the preceding week

By Order,
A WINGATE,
Addl Secretary

BANGALORE,
10th November 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

No 7

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1877

	AGRA						DELHI							
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry						
Bhurtpore			12 54	224 47	267 01	33								267 01	
Mandawar	8 93			0 84	11 77	74				4 11	4 11	55	50 19	69 37	
Dosa				1 84	1 84	112						152	9 55	11 39	
Jeypore	139 04	4 38		33 03	174 45	150			8 52	1 88	10 40	191	13 58	198 43	
Sambhar						188						229			
Kishengarh						215						256			
Ajmere	38 41				38 41	232						273		38 41	
Bewr Western Rajputana State Railway						263						304			
Nasirabad	30 05				30 05	247						288	13 31	43 36	
Rewari									14 08	11 74	25 82	51	2 01	159 43	
Ulwar	07				07				64 75	39 27	104 02	97	20 21	124 30	
Other stations Rajputana Railway	9 15			57 42	66 57				5 95	11 48	17 43		56 23	140 23	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
TOTAL	225 65	2 38	12 54	322 40	563 17				224 30	68 48	292 78		165 98	1051 93	

NOTE.—The figures shew tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations.

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS OF RICE, PADDY, AND OTHER GRAINS INTO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st NOVEMBER 1877

PORTS INTO WHICH IMPORTED	FROM FOREIGN PORTS		FROM BENGAL		FROM BRITISH BURMA		FROM OTHER INDIAN PORTS		TOTAL	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras—Rice			14 978	86 458	2,295	13,380			17,273	99 838
" Paddy										
" Other Grains	--		6,791	33,062	971	4,460			7,762	37,522
Bimlipatam—Rice										
" Paddy										
" Other Grains										
Coconada—Rice										
" Paddy										
" Other Grains										
Cuddalore—Rice										
" Paddy										
" Other Grains										
*Tranquebar—Rice										
" Paddy										
" Other Grains										
Negapatam—Rice					483	2 560			483	2 560
" Paddy					35 954	1 22 768			35 95	1 22 768
" Other Grains										
Tuticorin—Rice	92	571	18 955	1 01 183	1 550	8 000			20 597	1,10 054
" Paddy			1 420	5 035	2 830	11,320			4,250	16 355
" Other Grains		--								
Cochin—Rice			5,467	26,763			100	550	5 567	27 313
" Paddy							365	1,251	365	1 251
" Other Grains							3	22	3	22
Tellicherry—Rice							36	240	36	240
" Paddy										
" Other Grains			231	1,232			198	1,020	429	2,252

Calicut—Rice	--		18,637	1,03,443			28	156	18,665	1,03,599
„ Paddy				--			112	455	112	455
„ Other Grains		--			--		337	1,152	337	1 152
*Quilandy—Rice										
„ Paddy	--					--				
„ Other Grains	--						--			
Cannanore—Rice		--	740	3 574			87	484	827	4 058
„ Paddy										
„ Other Grains		--	--				150	604	150	604
		--					94	504	94	504
			--			--	43	145	43	145
			--				--			
TOTAL—Rice	92	571	58 777	3,21 721	4 328	23 940	345	1 931	63 512	3 18 166
„ Paddy		--	1 420	5 035	38 784	1 54 088	477	1 760	40 681	1 1 829
„ Other Grains			7,022	34 294	971 *	4 160	731	*2 943	8,724	11,097
TOTAL	92	571	67,219	3 61 050	44,083	1,62 488	1,553	6,583	112,917	5,30,692
Imports in previous week									Rice	91 234	4,88 147
									Paddy	11 986	41 216
									Other Grains	13 182	59,544
									TOTAL	119,102	5,90 907

* No returns received

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS OF RICE FROM BENGAL AND BRITISH BURMA TO THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 21st NOVEMBER 1877

Ports to which exported	From Bengal												From British Burma									
	Calcutta		Chittagong		Cuttack		Pooree		Balasore		Total		Rangoon		Akyab		Bassein		Moulmein		Kyouk phyoo		Total	
	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Madras	123 641	5 35 169			871	3 528					124 513	5 38 697	1 958	7 202									1 958	7 202
„ Paddy	2,493	6 880									2 493	6 880	1 975	4 740									1 975	4,740
Bimlipatam																								
Cocanada																								
Cuddalore																								
Tranquebar																								
Negapatam	2 424	12 960									2 424	12 960												
Tuticorin	1 575	6 360									1 575	6 360												
Cochin	24 449	1 15 060							50 890	1 73 215	75 339	2 88 275												
Tellicherry	3 161	13 160									3 161	13 160												
Calicut	20,624	90 712									20,624	90 712												
Quilandy																								
Cannanore	5 235	22 820									5 235	22 820												
Mangalore																								
Other Ports	1,023	4 224									1 023	4,224												
Total	184,915	8,07,865			874	3,528			50 890	1 73 215	236 679	9 84 608	3,933	11,942									3,933	11,942
Exports in previous week											1 15 048	6 25 634											58,786	1 72 803

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 10th November 1877

Forwarded from	Received at											
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Canal to Dindigul District	Malabar District	Between Cuddapah and Nellore	Cuddapah and Nellore South	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
By the Madras Railway—	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras		1,262	3,617	238	46		52	448	98	82		18	5,861
Beypore			79	321	1,103	60							1,553
South Indian	–	1	126	2									129
Great Indian Peninsula	–									* 21			21
North Arcot	1	41	34	8									84
Salem	1	1	5	22	16								45
Coimbatore			18	68	99								185
Total	2	1,305	3,879	659	1,264	60	52	448	98	103		18	7,878
By the South Indian Railway—													
Madras													63
Negapatam	–												441
Tanjore District		–	–										121
Tuticorin													1,596
Other Stations													*
Total													2,221
												GRAND TOTAL	10,102
Forwarded in previous week													10,730

* No returns received

G H M. BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

TRANSIT OF GRAIN BY RAILWAY INTO THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS

By the Madras Railways, during the week ending 17th November 1877

FORWARDED	To: Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coimbatore and Wonnet a	Between Calicut and Kadalundi	Beyond Palghat	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	TOTAL
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
By the Madras Railway—													
From Madras													
„ Beypore													
„ Raichore													
„ Other Stations													
By the South Indian Railway—				—		*No returns received*							
From Madras													
„ Negapatam													
„ Tanjore District													
„ Tuticorin													
„ Other Stations													
TOTAL													

By the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, during the week ending 17th November 1877

		Tons
1	Deliveries at Nasik, Bhosawul, and intermediate stations	306
2	Deliveries at Poona, Sholapur, and intermediate stations	100
3	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations between Sholapur and Raichore	448
4.	Forwarded from Sholapur to stations beyond Raichore	696
	TOTAL TONS	1 850
	TOTAL FOR PREVIOUS WEEK, TONS	1 473

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 20TH NOVEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—*Madras* In some districts the dry crops have suffered from excessive rain, and from blight and insects In Kistna, Bellary, and Kurnool however the weather had cleared and no rain fell during the week In Vizagapatam and Ganjam more rain appears to be required Prospects generally, except in these two districts, are good The number on relief works has somewhat increased, having risen to 300,558, being 9,663 more than last week, but the numbers gratuitously relieved were reduced to 513,670, being 110,357 less than last week Prices are rising generally The harvesting of dry crops and of early paddy has been completed in various districts, with on the whole not unfavourable results In *Mysore* there has been very little rain crops are thriving, and rice and *raggi* are being harvested The numbers on the works have fallen to 81,162, being 4,511 less than in the previous week The numbers on charitable relief were 42,331, being 8,997 less than last week In *Bombay* no rain has fallen anywhere, except in Kurrachee and Shikárpur, where there have been slight showers Rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops in Khandesh, Násik, and Ahmadnagar, where the prospects of these crops are not satisfactory The harvesting of the *kharif* and the sowing of the rabi crops are in general progress In the *Central Provinces* the *kharif* is being harvested, with favourable results, and the *rabi* sowings are nearly completed In *Berar* prospects continue good In *Central India* no rain has fallen, and water is getting scarce in the tanks and wells The stream of emigration from Rajputana continues, but the numbers are diminishing No rain has fallen anywhere in *Bengal* during the week it is wanted in Behar and Chota Nagpore for the *rabi*, and in Pooree, in unirrigated lands, rice is suffering in the tract between the Chilka lake and the sea the crop has been almost entirely lost, and relief is being given to the people In Chumparun and Gya also prospects are generally bad Elsewhere prospects are generally favourable, but the upland crops will suffer for want of rain In *Assam* and *Burma* the crops are doing well everywhere, and prospects are favourable No rain has fallen in the *North-Western Provinces* and *Oudh*, where it is wanted to bring on the young *rabi* crops, sowings of which have been completed In the *Punjab* a little rain has fallen in Umritsar, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, but more is wanted generally for the *rabi*

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam		No report received
Vizagapatam (Nov 19th)		Rice 8 17 *cholum* 10 2, *raggi* 12 7, *cumboo* 15 5, private charity 5,060 daily, more rain required
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 35 *cholum* 12·49, *raggi* 16 65 *cumboo* 18 0, crop generally good, though partly suffering from blight, harvest of *rasangi* paddy *budama*, *jilama*, and *chama* outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 17 inches
Kistna („ 15th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 0, *cholum* 12 18 *raggi* 11 78 *cumboo* 13 93, on works 4,158, camps and houses 222 Vinukonda numbers wanting, village relief 3,594 Vinukonda and Giuntur figures not received, crops generally good *cholum* and wet paddy blighted in parts, maize, black paddy and *korra* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to full
Nellore („ 17th)	1 95	Rice 6 81 *cholum* 7 97, *raggi* 9 45, *cumboo* 9 16 on civil works 5 321 reported, probably 11,112, Department Public Works 13,917 canal 22,428, children 3 339 camps and houses 6 219 reported, probably 8 000), village relief 856 crops fair agriculture active
Cuddapah („ 16th)	59	Rice 7 65, *cholum* 10·84, *raggi* 11 74 *cumboo* 14 85 on works 23,282 children 3,577, camps 3,021, village relief 12,069, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts outturn ¾, *cholum* in some places suffering from the effects of locusts
Bellary („ 17th)	*Nil*	Rice 6 66, *cholum* 10 89, *raggi* 12 59 *cumboo* 11 59, on works 23,822, children 3,093, camps and houses 10 173, village relief 84,219, dry crops have suffered considerably from excess of rain wet crops generally fair *cholum*, *raggi*, and *cumboo* being harvested future prospects very good, weather now clear
Kurnool („ ,)	*Nil*	Rice 6 77, *cholum* 8 49, *raggi* 9 59, *cumboo* 11 31, on works 51 875 children 5,303, camps 2,799, village relief 14,874, fever exceedingly prevalent, standing crops generally thriving well, early dry crops suffered from excessive rain and ravages of insects, *cumboo* and other dry crops being harvested in some taluks, professional agency figures for Nandial and Sirwell estimated, returns not being received from the range officer for two weeks, returns from other ranges also generally defective
North Arcot („ 16th)	1 47	Rice 8 8, *cholum* 9 7, *raggi* 10 4, *cumboo* 11·2, wheat 5 6, on works 33,949, children 4,491 camps and houses 11 675, village relief 55,134, crops good, harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
South Arcot (Nov 17th)	Rain general, average of district 1 88	Rice 7 75, *cholum* 8 40, *raggi* 11 31, *cumboo* [illegible] 46, on works, Revenue Department 983, professional 914, children none, 3 returns of relief not received, camps 7,025, villages 37,025, crops promising, *kar* paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ „)	4 5	Rice 6 47, *cholum* 14 08, *raggi* 15 54, *cumboo* 14 54, on works none, camps and houses none, village relief none, rivers ¾ full, wet crops thriving, some suffer from excess of water, dry, in good condition, harvest of wet crop, *kar* and *kadappu*, dry, *cumboo*, *cholum* and *raggi*, outturn of *kar* and *kadappu* ½ to full, of *cumboo*, *cholum*, and *raggi* ½ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	1 20 (average of district)	Rice 7 61, *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 97 *cumboo* 13 94, on works 9,890, children 1,162, in camps 1,690, village relief 4 758, sowing of dry grains still continues, *samba* paddy transplanted, standing crops excellent, but dry crops suffer in some places from excessive rain and blight, *raggi*, *cumboo*, and early paddy harvested in some parts, outturn from a 6 to 12 anna crop
Madura („ „	Rain general, average of district 1 14	Rice [illegible] 92, *cholum* 10 47, *raggi* 11 23, *cumboo* 11 82, on works 1,568, children 483, in camps 11,080, village relief 31,072, freshes continue in the rivers
Tinnevelly („ „)	2 61	Rice 9 60, *cholum* 11 40 *raggi* 13 95 *cumboo* 11 25 camps and houses 474, village relief 1,275, crops good
Coimbatore („ 17th)	1 32	Rice 8 94, *cholum* 11 29, *raggi* 13 35, *cumboo* 11 24, on works 29,824, children 568, camps and houses 9,621, village relief 9,828, crops good, harvest of paddy *cumboo*, and *cholum* in parts, outturn, paddy full to ½, *cumboo* ½ *cholum* ½
Nilgiris („)	1 56	Rice 6 92, *cholum* 8 56, *raggi* 10 27, *cumboo* 8 97, relief works none camps and houses 346, village relief 11, harvest of *samay* and *raggi*
Salem („ 19th)	75	Rice 7 56, *raggi* 8 94, *cumboo* 13 05, *cholum* 8 60, on works 65,470, camps 14,148, village relief 32,090, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo*, outturn of former full, latter ¾
South Canara („ 17th)	44 in Udipu	Rice 10 33, *raggi* 11 80, second rice crop cultivation progressing favourably
Malabar („ „)	1 26	Rice 9 84, *raggi* 11 05, gratuitous relief 25, rain sufficient for existing cultivation, transplanting second crop completed, prospects good
Chingleput („)	4 25 (average of district)	Rice 8 95, *raggi* 13 15, *cumboo* 13 20, *cholum* 10 86, on works 1,443 children 154, camps and houses 4 882, village relief 58,436, crops good, except in Ponneri where injury has been done to some extent by excess of rain, *kar*, *samba*, and *manakattai* harvested in parts outturn moderate, *raggi* good
Madras („ 20th)	10 [illegible]	Rice, second sort, 7 3, *raggi* 9 97, *cholum* 9 8, imports, rice 964 tons other grains 590
		General Remarks—General prospects good, except in Vizagapatam and probably in Ganjam, prices rising generally, total number on works 900,558 total number gratuitously relieved 513 670, exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 17th November, 7,903¾ tons
		ERRATA—On page 2487 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 15th September last, opposite Godavery, for "crops in Delta withering," read "thriving"
Bombay—		
Sind (*Nov 21st*)		
Kurrachee	A little rain in places in Mahi and Hab Tapas on 8th	Cattle disease in places, fever commencing, weather very hot
Shikarpur	Slight shower	Weather cloudy, *kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowings progressing
Hyderabad	..	*Kharif* reaping finished, *rabi* sowings progressing, fever general, but of mild type
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather cloudy, threatening rain
Guzerat		
Ahmedabad	...	Cholera cases 44, deaths 21
Panch Mahals	}	No change
Kaira	}	
Broach		Crops good, cotton yield expected to be less, fodder scanty
Surat	*Nil*	Crops good, cholera prevailing
Khandesh and Násik		
Khandesh		*Kharif* crops almost harvested, *rabi* prospects rather unsatisfactory, both heat and want of moisture stunt the growth of rising crops, ague prevalent, prices rising
Násik	*Nil*	Should no rain fall soon, it is feared much of *rabi* will fail
Konkan		
Tanna		Reaping of crops almost finished, fever prevalent, cholera in Umbergaon abated
Colába (Nov 19th)		Weather good, mornings cold, harvesting of rice crops vigorously progressing throughout collectorate
Ratnágiri („ 19th)	*Nil*	Late crops nearly cut, five deaths from cholera in one taluka.
Deccan		
Poona		Fever in four talukas, *jowari* crops damaged a little by slight blight in Indapur, Sirur, Bhimthari, and Purandhar

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*continued*		
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	Another fall of rain generally required for *rabi*, cholera deaths 6
Satara	*Nil*	Crops good, cholera deaths 2
Southern Mahratta Country		
Kaladgi		*Kharif, jowari* being harvested, *rabi, jowari*, and cotton crops well, grain and wheat sowing progressing, prospects good
Belgaum		*Kharif* still being reaped and *rabi* being sown
Dharwar		Early crops being harvested, *rabi* sowing in progress, nearly finished in west and south, fever bad in black soil talukas, dysentery also prevalent
Kanara		Weather fair, rice harvest continues above Ghat, crops good, cholera deaths 15
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory		
Rájkot		*Rabi* crops healthy, fever prevailing in some talukas
Wadhwan	*Nil*	Cotton and other crops well, health good
Baroda		Reaping of *kharif* crops finished, sowing of *rabi* continues, cholera cases 58, deaths 29
		General Remarks—No material change in Sind *Kharif* harvesting and *rabi* sowing general throughout the presidency, but one more rainfall required for *rabi* crops in Khandesh, Násik, and Ahmednagar Cholera to some extent in Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Ratnágiri, Satara, and Kanara
Bengal—(Nov 20th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather close and hot on the 13th, 14th and 15th, heavy clouds about, as if storm were brewing, state and prospects of the crops are very good
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the *amun* crop is progressing favourably, cultivation of the cold weather crops is going on, public health is good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, paddy transplanted by the plough cultivators is ripening, lands are being ploughed for mustard, tobacco, and other cold weather crops
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather dry and cool, some *amun* crops have been already cut, others are nearly ripe, prices have fallen owing to the cutting of new crops
Backergunge	*Nil*	The continued drought has undoubtedly damaged the *amun* crop particularly on the high lands, but the general outturn will be 13 or 14 annas, provided there be no storm or wind when the ears are ripening, prices still continue high, fever in a sporadic form exists in many places, the health of the cattle is everywhere good
Furreedpore	*Nil*	Weather fair, but not so cold as usual at this time, no change in the prospects of the crops, rain is required for the preparation of the ground for the cold weather crops, winter rice is being cut, a half crop may be gathered
Dacca	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season, prospects are favourable, rice harvest is going on rapidly
Mymensingh	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season of year, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory
Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather fine and cool, prospects of the winter rice are very good
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and fair, prospects of the crops are good, cholera is abating, ordinary fever prevails at Barripore
	Previous week *nil*	
Jessore	*Nil*	Weather bright and clear, mornings and nights are cold, prospects are favourable, but a little more rain would have done a great deal of good to the *amun* crop, as it is, the *amun* on the higher lands will suffer much from the early cessation of the rain, the cold weather crops in the ground are doing well, fever of a severe type is prevalent throughout the district, and sporadic cases of cholera are heard of
Nuddea	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, no rain, *amun* rice and winter crops are said to be promising well in all directions, rain would however be advantageous, cholera is still prevalent in Chooadangah
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather somewhat too hot to be seasonable, harvest prospects of *amun* rice continue generally favourable, state of spring crops is reported to be good, cholera has appeared in four station circles, and there is much illness in Berhampore
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are good, but a little more rain is wanted for the *amun* crop, fever is prevalent in the town, report from Serajgunge not received
Rajshahye	*Nil*	The cutting of *dhan* has commenced, the outturn of the crop is expected to be good, the condition of the *rabi* crops is good, fever is still prevalent in the district, and some cases of cholera have been reported
Bogra	*Nil*	Weather clear and moderately cold, with heavy dew at night, *amun* and other standing crops look promising, and will, it is hoped, turn out well, gram, mustard, and *kalai* are being sown, no change in the health of the district since the last report, cholera of a bad type is still going on in parts of the district

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, north east wind prevailing, rice is ripening fast, also the pulses, fields have been prepared for mustard, prospects are good
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, state and prospects of the crops continue to be excellent, land is being ploughed for the *rabi*, cholera at Bhibanigunj shows no signs of extending itself, cases of mild ague are rather common
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Weather fair and cool, prospects of the crops are not bad, public health is good
Jalpáiguri	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, nights are cool, prospects of the winter rice are good, transplantation of the tobacco plants has commenced, in some places lands are being prepared for mustard and wheat, and in some the sowing of the former is finished, within Jalpáiguri station *kulti kalai* is already reaped, public health is bad, fever is prevalent in the town of Jalpáiguri
Darjeeling	*Nil*	[illegible] weather during the early part of the week, towards the end it has been hazy and threatening rain, *haimanti* rice is in ear, and promises a very fair outturn The minor crops of *kalai*, buck wheat and the millets are all progressing favourably
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable though a little warm, prospects of the crops are moderate, fever is extensively prevalent though not very fatal
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, with wind from the north, no improvement in the high land crops, the rice in the low lands is good
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, late rice on the high lands is suffering from want of rain, sowings of *rabi* crops are going on, indigo potato, and *kalai* have germinated in places, fever is prevalent
Burdwan	*Nil*	No rain, no change in the prospects of the crops since last week fever is still very prevalent
Bankura	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool, no change to report in the prospects of the crops, the cutting of the *aman* crops is in progress
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	Weather fine, rather warm for the time of year, no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather warm, the rice crop is good everywhere, the high land rice in Deoghur is better than was expected, rain will be wanted for the *rabi*
Bhagulpur	*Nil*	Weather cool in the morning and evening, clear sky, little wind state and prospects of the crops are excellent, *kartika* rice is being cut in places
Monghyr	*Nil*	Weather still hot, with heavy dews at night, prospects are the same as before, an 8 anna crop on the whole is expected
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather fair, a fair outturn of the rice crop is expected the *rabi* prospects are also good, fever is very prevalent
Maldah	*Nil*	Weather fair, rather hot for the time of year, state and prospects of the crops continue to be very fair on the whole, the high land rice in Khárba and Gajole is suffering somewhat as was anticipated, from want of rain, fever is very prevalent, a few sporadic cases of cholera reported
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the *rabi* is germinating well, the rice crop on high lands appears to fall under the average, tobacco is growing well
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear, in the *Sadar* sub division there is no change to report in the prospects of the rice crop, the young *rabi* crops are in fair condition, in the Seetamurhee sub division the prospects of the rice crop are getting worse day by day, and there is much want of moisture for the *rabi* crops, prospects of the crops in Tárgunum pergunnah, outpost Belsund, are fair, in the Hajeepore sub division the prospects of *dhan* and *rabi* crops are good, rain is wanted for the *rabi*
Saran	*Nil*	Weather bright and clear, no signs of rain, east wind prevailing, prospects of the *rabi* crops continue favourable, but rain is much wanted to promote their growth, *aghani* rice that has been saved is fast ripening, sugarcane is being cut and put into the mills, indigo fields are being prepared for next year, poppy is being sown, prices are stationary, public health is good
Chumparun	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but rather warmer than usual, state and prospects of the crops are generally bad, much rice has been cut for fodder, trustworthy information has now been had from over a large tract in the south, the rice crop is an almost complete failure here, the *bhadoi* was at best 6 annas, and the *kodo*, &c, reaped a little later, hardly better, about half the *rabi* lands have been sown, and the seed that has been sown has come up badly, except in some few low-irrigated places, unless moderate rain falls soon, the seedlings cannot last, nor can anything be done with the lands now fallow, opium prospects in this tract are much worse than in 1873 74, the seed is not thought likely to germinate over more than quarter of the cultivation
Patna	*Nil*	Weather unusually hot for this time of year, a little rain would now do good, but the prospects of the crops continue fair
Gya	*Nil*	Weather clear, and latterly in the day time unusually hot for the time of year, maximum thermometer in the shade 89 8°, prospects of *kharif* and *rabi* are unchanged, *rabi* sowings are nearly

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		completed, *kartika dhan* is being reaped and threshed, the outturn in Nowáda is estimated at 10 annas
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather rather unseasonable, being hot during day, no rain throughout the district, in Bhubooah the rice crop saved by irrigation is being reaped, *rabi* sowings are progressing favourably, sugarcane is improving, in Buxar the *rabi* is being sown and is germinating, the cultivators are taking canal water wherever available, in Sasseram the *rabi* sown has germinated, but is suffering from want of rain, except in places where canal water is available, in the head quarters sub division the canal water has saved the rice crop, *rabi* sowings are being pushed on, public health is good
Hazaribágh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, settled, and fine, the wet crops are all being rapidly harvested, an average 10-anna crop is expected, sugar cane promises well, *rabi* sowings are stopped for want of rain
Lohardugga	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and rapidly getting cold, no change to report, harvest operations are in full swing, a fair general outturn of rice is expected over most of the district, more rain would do *rabi* crops good, but so far prospects are on the whole moderately favourable in the *Sadar* sub division, from Palamow prospects of *rabi* crops are reported as uncertain
Manbhoom	*Nil*	Weather very cool and pleasant, no signs of rain, *dhan* is being harvested and is reported a good average 10 anna crop, rain is much needed for the *rabi* crops, which are not promising
Singbhoom	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the reaping of the *Aamanti* paddy has now begun and the anticipated yield for the entire district is reported to be 8 annas, the cold weather crops, as gram, wheat, pulses, and mustard, are doing well, tusser culture is reported successful, the district is healthy
Balasore	*Nil*	Weather clear and cold, not more than a 10 anna crop is expected in most of the pergunnahs in the south of the district, elsewhere the crops are fair
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather fine, rather warm for the time of year, in Jajpore and Kendrapara sub divisions rain is wanted, *laghu* crop is being cut and the outturn is expected to be 14 annas, *rabi* crops are progressing fairly well, general health is good, cholera is still reported from one *chukla* and Kendrapara town
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, in Khoordah rain is wanted for the high lands, the people of Khoordah are irrigating wherever they can, the *laghu* crop that survived the drought is being harvested The *sarad* rice is in ear, where irrigation is not possible in other parts of the district, the rice plants on the higher lands are suffering, in general the *rabi*, sugarcane and other miscellaneous crops are thriving, in the tracts situated between the Chilka and the sea, the condition of the people is worse than before, nearly the entire rice crop will be lost for want of rain, and the outturn of *mandia* will, for the same reason, be but scanty, relief is being given mainly from funds contributed by private individuals, public health is good
		General Remarks—No rain during the week Reports from Bengal Proper are generally favourable, but highland crops will be somewhat damaged for want of closing showers In Behar and Chota-Nagpore rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops In Chumparun and Gya prospects are generally bad There was no rain in Pooree, and where irrigation is not possible, rice plants are suffering November rice is being cut, general outturn is expected to be average
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov 20th)		No change
Allahabad („ „)		
Jhansi („ 21st)		Weather cloudy, prices stationary
Agra („ 20th)		No change, weather hot, cholera disappearing
Bareilly („ 21st)		No change
Lucknow („ „)		No change, rain wanted
Sitapur („ „)		Rain needed, no fall in prices
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Seed sown has germinated and fields are being irrigated, rain wanted
Partabgarh („ 19th)		Prospects good, but rain wanted
Meerut („ 21st)		Cloudy at times, no other change
		General Remarks—No change, sowings for the *rabi* completed, weather hot, and rain is now wanted to assist the young crops
Punjab—(Nov 20th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowings now in progress, small pox rife in city
Hissar	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, rain wanted for *rabi* crop, cattle suffering from drought, numbers of labourers leaving for employment on canal works at Rupar, health generally good
Umballa	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects bad, health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Unusually hot, *rabi* sowings promising, health good
Amritsar	1 0	*Rabi* prospects fair, health good
Lahore	Slight sprinkling of rain	More rain required for *rabi* sowings, health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab—*continued*		
Rawalpindi	10	Agricultural prospects good; health good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	4	More rain wanted for the *rabi* crops, health good
Peshâwar	10	No change to report
		General Remarks—A moderate rainfall has improved agricultural prospects in a few districts, but more rain is wanted and may be looked for, as it has become generally cloudy
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Nov 17th)		Clear, cool, *rabi* promising, cholera continues, prices falling
Sambalpur		Clear, rice harvest progressing, health good, prices steady
Bilâspur		Clear, *kharif* satisfactory; *rabi* sowings continue, fever prevalent prices of rice risen
Raipur		*Kharif* favourable; rice cutting, *rabi* sowings continue, prices stationary
Balaghat		Cool; cloudy; *kharif* harvesting, prospects favourable, fever continues, prices steady.
Chhindwâra		Clear, prospects favourable, cholera disappearing, fever prevalent prices steady
Chânda (Nov 18th)		Cool, *rabi* sowings nearly completed, rice harvest continues fever prevalent, prices slightly fallen
Betul (, 19th)		Prospects of *kharif* favourable, fever continues, prices stationary
Bhandâra („ 20th)		*Kharif* prospects favourable, rice harvest continues
Nâgpur („ 21st)		Clear; *kharif* prospects good, cotton picking continues, rice harvesting, *rabi* doing well, health good, prices stationary
Wardha		*Kharif* prospects excellent, cotton picking continues
Nimâr		Prospects of crops good, *rabi* sowings nearly completed, small pox continues, cattle disease prevalent, prices steady
Hoshangabad		Cool, pleasant; prospects good prices stationary
Narsinghpur		Prospects fair, *rabi* sowings completed, health good, prices slightly risen
Jubbulpore		Clear, cool, *rabi* sowings nearly completed, *kharif* crops harvesting, health good
Saugor		Prospects of crops the same as last week, health good
Seoni		*Rabi* sowings nearly completed, health good, prices stationary
Mandla		Clear, cool prospects of *kharif* favourable, *rabi* sowings progressing, health good prices stationary
		General Remarks—A clear and cool week prospects of *kharif* good *rabi* sowings nearly completed and where unfinished being vigorously pushed on
British Burma— (Nov 21st)		
Arrakan Division	*Nil*	Public health good, crops doing well everywhere
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	3 14	Public health good; state of crops most favourable notwithstanding damage by floods, an outturn of grain at least equal to last year may be expected; total rainfall 102 64 inches
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health and crops good, crops replanted are anticipated to be failures
Prome	*Nil*	Health fair, slight cholera, total rainfall 124 5 inches, crops flourishing
Henzada	27 in Henzada during week ending 17th, 2 10 in Myanoung and 1 60 in Mengyee during week ending 10th	Total rainfall in Henzada 77 32, in Myanoung 52 1, in Mengyee 63 50 inches, 7 deaths from cholera in Mengyee township, 14 in Tahpoon, otherwise health good, crop prospects favourable, replantings promising
Prome	*Nil*	Seven deaths from cholera in Poungday division otherwise public health good, crops promise well
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good, crops promise better than last year, rains ceased, total rainfall 65 54 inches
Tenasserim Division		
Amherst	1 50	No change in prospects of crops
Shwegyeen	07	Crops progressing, health good
Tounghoo	*Nil*	Cholera disappeared; fever prevalent, crops favourable
		General Remarks—Crops everywhere very promising
Assam—		
Gauhati (Nov 21st)	*Nil*	Weather settled, clear and cool, mornings foggy, prospects of crops continue favourable, public health good
Sylhet (,)	*Nil*	Good outturn of crops expected *kataria* paddy nearly reaped, *aman* crops being reaped, price of rice same as last week
Mysore and Coorg—	28 in Bangalore 30 in Kolar *nil* in other districts	Weather fair, crops thriving, paddy and *raggi* being harvested, health generally good, ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 13½ to 14 lbs and *raggi* 17¾ to 19 lbs per rupee, for week ending 10th on Civil works 34 209 on Professional Department works 46 9o3 and charitably relieved 42,331

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (Nov 21st)		*Kharif* harvesting commenced, *rabi* crops fair
Central India— (Nov 20th)		
Gwalior		*General Remarks*—Weather hot and dry, scarcity of water in wells and tanks, cholera between Rutlam and Neemuch, emigrants still coming from Rajputana, but fewer
Indore		
Neemuch		
Rutlam		
Sutna		
Rajputana—		
Harowtee (Nov 19th)		Health and prospects good, wheat above ground in many places
Jhalawar (, 15th)		Weather warm, tanks drying up
Ajmere (,, 21st)		Weather exceptionally hot for time of year
Jeypore		*Rabi* operations progressing favourably, weather seasonable health good
Bhurtpore		No change, occasionally cloudy, health good
Ulwur (, 20th)		No change, prices steady
Nepal (, 18th)	Nil	Agricultural prospects fair

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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OFFICIAL PAPERS

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS REGISTERED AT THE INDIAN POST OFFICES, AS IT STOOD ON THE 31st MARCH 1877

No 5840, dated Simla, the 1st November 1877

From—E R DOUGLAS, ESQ, *Officiating Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India,*

To—*The Secretary to the Government of India,* FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

As directed in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department of the 4th February 1874, I have the honor to submit, for the information of Government, a list of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors of Post Offices, as it stood on the 31st March 1877

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters General and Chief Inspectors in existence on 31st March 1877

European	Oriental.	European and Oriental
	BENGAL	
Behar Herald	Ádarsha	Amrita Bázar Patriká
Bengali	Adbhut Rahasya	Banga Bhandhu
Bengal Magazine	Akhbár-ul-Akhyár	Banga Bidyá Prakáshiká
Bengal Times	Anáthini	Bengali Gazette
Calcutta Advertizer	Anish Behar	Howrah Hita Kari
Calcutta Gazette	Áryya Darsan	Mitrodaya
Calcutta Journal of Medicine	Bámá Bodhini Patriká	Moorshedabad Patriká
Calcutta Magazine	Bándhab	Moorshedabad Pratinidhi
Calcutta Stock and Share Market Report	Banga Darsan.	Pratikár
	Banga Mahilá	Sabdártha Susarsangraha

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl , &c —contd

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	BENGAL—*continued*	
Circular of Price Current of Metals, &c	Banga Mitra	Samadarshi
Darjeeling News	Bángalá Rájakiya Gazette, or the Bengali Edition of Government Statistical Reporter	Weekly Advertiser or Saptahik Bigyápani
Dinapore Advertizer		
East	Behar Bandhu	
Englishman	Behar Government Gazette	
Englishman Evening Mail	Bhágbat Tutwabodhiká	
Englishman Overland	Bharat Mihir	
Englishman Saturday Evening Journal	Bharat Sanskárak	
Englishman Weekly Shipping List	Bhárat Sramjibi	
Exchange Gazette	Bháiat Suhrid	
Friend of India and Statesman	Bidyárthi	
Gazette of India	Binodini	
General Waste Rooms Gazette	Biswa Durisan	
Goods and Coaching Traffic Sheet	Biswa Suhrid	
Hindu Patriot	Brahma Baibartha Púrán	
Illustrated Catalogue of Printing Material	Chikitsá Kalpadruma, or Cyclopœdia of Practice of Medicine	
Indian Agriculturist	Chikitsá Tatwa	
Indian Bradshaw	Chumbuk Nazir	
Indian Charivari	Dacca Prakásh	
Indian Church Gazette	Dasthak	
Indian Daily News	Datta's Homœopathic Series	
Indian Medical Gazette	Dharma Tatwa	
Indian Mirror	Dibákar	
Indian Omnibus	Education Gazette	
Indian Student	Ekádhik Sahasra Rajani	
Indo-European Correspondence or Indian Catholic Gazette	Ekákini	
Leader	Fabt Jyotish	
Legal Companion	Family Guide	
Mudrassa Club Budget	Grámbárta Prákashiká (Monthly)	
Masonic Herald	Grámbártá Prákáshiká (Weekly)	
Mathewson's Monthly	Guldasta Nazir	
Mission Field	Gupta Lipi	
Monthly Circular	Gyánánkura	
Monthly Price Current	Gyandipiká	
Monthly Price Current (Robert Campbell's)	Hindu Hitaishini	
Monthly Price Current	Hindu Ranjiká	
National Indian Association	Indian Law Report	
National Magazine	Jewish Gazette	
Oriental Sporting Magazine	Kathá Sarit Sagar	
Overland Amritbazar	Krishna Vakti Rashárnava	
Pearl	Matsya Purán	
Price Current	Midnapore Gazette	
Price List	Midnapore Samáchár	
Produce Circular	Motichur	
Revue Commerciale	Nazir Sangraha	
Special Price List	Padma Purán	
Statesman and Friend of India	Piáchin Kávya Sangraha	
Statistical Reporter	Prakritibád	
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter	Rahasyánubád	
Templar in India	Rahasyá Prakash	
Trade Circular	Rungpore Dikprakásh	
Trade Price List	Shabda Kulpadruma	
	Sádhárani	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	BENGAL—*concluded*	
Weekly Circular (Toulman and Co)	Sahachar	
	Samáchár Chandriká	
	Samáj Darpan	
	Sam Veda Sanhitá	
	Sangbád Báhiká	
	Sangbád Pravákar	
	Sangbád Váskar	
	Saptáhik Samáchár	
	Sarbártha Dáyini	
	Sarbártha Sádhini	
	Shástra Prákásh	
	Shushruta	
	Soma Prakásh	
	Srimat Bhágbat	
	Srimat Bhágbat	
	Sulav Samáchár	
	Suprasiddha Faráshi Dasya	
	Tatwa Bodhini Patriká	
	Tipperah Patiiká	
	Uriya Gazette	
	Utkal Darpan	
	Utkal Dipiká	
	Yayur Veda	
	MADRAS	
Aspinwal and Co's Market Report	Andrabhusa Sanjibani with a Supplement styled the Hásyabardhani	Bellary District Gazette
Athenæum and Daily News	Dinavarthamani	Chingleput and Madras District Gazette
Bangalore Examiner	Hitávádi	Coimbatore District Gazette
Bangalore Spectator and Herald	Janavinodini (Tâmil)	Cuddapa District Gazette
Bellary Rock	Janavinodini (Telugu)	Desábhimáni
Bulletin Commerciale et Prix Current	Jareeda-i-Roygar with Supplement	Fort St George Gazette
Christian Advocate, Hyderabad	Karnátaka Prákásiká	Ganjam District Gazette
Cochin Argus	Kerulapakari	Godavery District Gazette
Coconada Advertiser	Law Journal	Kasim-ul-Akhbár
Daily Import and Export Lists	Law Recorder	Kristna District Gazette
Daily Transactions	Makhzan-ul-Akhbár	Kurnool District Gazette
Deccan Advertiser.	Mansha'i Muhammadi	Madura District Gazette
Deccan Times	Padchima Thâraka and Kerula Pathaka	Malabar District Gazette
European	Palanisthala Vinodini	Mysore Gazette
Gordon Woodroff and Co's Fortnightly Price Current	Pathethamátha Sangari	Mysore Vrithantha Bothini
Hyderabad Residency Orders	Saffeiray Madras.	Neilgherry District Gazette
Indian Critic	Salem Patriot	Nellore District Gazette
Indian Jurist.	Sathiavathasithanthum	North Arcot District Gazette
James Darrogh and Co's Market Report	Shahi Umdat-ul-Akhbár	Police Weekly Circular
Juvenile Reader	Shams ul-Akhbár	Purushártha Prathâni
MacDowell and Co's Wine Circular	Swadharma Prakásini	Salem District Gazette
Madras Church Missionary Record	Tilisma Hirath	Sathia Varthamani
Madras Journal of Education	Trumpet of the Voice of Truth	South Arcot District Gazette
Madras Law Reporter	Vedánta Nirnaya Patriká	South Canara District Gazette with Supplement
Madras Mail	Vetikudiem	Swadeshi
Madras Market Report and Price Current	Vivaka Varthani	Tanjore District Gazette
		Tinnevelly District Gazette
		Travancore Times
		Trichinopoly District Gazette
		Vizagapatam District Gazette

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	MADRAS—*continued*	
Madrassee		
Madras Standard		
Madras Times		
Madras Times Overland Mail		
Madras Weekly Mail		
Malabar Advertiser		
Moniteur Official des Etablishments Francois dans l' Inde		
Native Public Opinion		
Neilgherry Courier		
Once a Week		
Our Chronicle		
Overland Athenæum and Daily News		
Pierce Lesli & Co's Market Report		
Revue Commerciale (French)		
South Indian Post		
South of India Observer		
Stephenson Nixon & Co's Fortnightly Price Current		
Supplement to the Athenæum and Daily News		
Uncovenanted Service Gazette		
Vizagapatam Advertiser		
Western Star		
	BOMBAY	
A Cruz	Abalá Mitra	Bodh Sudhákár
A Gazette de Bardez (Portuguese)	Adul Insaf	Bombay Government Gazette
A India Catholica (Portuguesa)	Advertiser	Dina Bandhu
A India Portuguesa	Ahmedabad Samáchár	Gyán Bhándar
Album Litterario	Akhbár-i-Sandagar Samáchár Darpan and Bombay Chabook	Gyán Chakshu
A Patria	Alam Samachár	Gyánodaya
A Ultramar	Arunodaya	Gyán Prakásh
Boletin do Gaverno do Estado da India	Aryya Dharma Prakásh	Hitechhu
Bombay Catholic Examiner	Aryya Mitra	Indu Prakásh
Bombay Church Chronicle	Aryya Patriká	Jagan Mitra
Bombay Educational Record	Arrya Samudaya	Kashta Vilásini
Bombay Exchange Price Current	Aryyawarta	Kattywar Political Agency Gazette
Bombay Gazette	Bahjat-ab-Akhbár	Manna
Bombay Gazette Overland Summary	Belgaum Samáchár	Mediator
Bombay Guardian	Bharátártha Prakásh	Nagar Samáchár
Bombay Price Current	Bombay Dast	Native Opinion
Daily Exports	Bombay Samáchár	ODesha Sudharnechhu
Deccan Herald	Broach Vartmán	Purátan Vaidayik Grantha Sangraha
English Mail	Budhi Prakásh	Satya Dipiká
Enquire within	Canarese School Paper	Sudarshana Chintanika or Studies in Indian Philosophy
Hand-book of information for passengers and shippers	Dambha Haraka	Suryya Prakásh
Indian Antiquary	Daterdoo	Vedártha Yatna or an attempt to interpret the Vedas
Indian Spectator	Deshi Mitra	
	Dharwar Chandrodaya	
	Dharwar Vrit	
	Dunyadad Patri,	
	Furhut-ul-Ahbab	
	Fursad	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	BOMBAY—*continued*	
Indian Traveller's Guide	Guzerath Mitra	
James Mackintosh & Co's Weekly Freight Circular	Guzerath School Paper	
McCullock Beyts & Co's Freight Circular	Gyán Bodhaka	
Merchants' Daily Companion	Gyán Ságara	
Nova Goa	Gyan Vardhak	
Ordnance Circular Orders	Hindu Mitra.	
Pastoral Gazette	Hindu Punch	
Poona Observer	Hitechhu	
R Lupi & Co's Fortnightly Freight Circular	Hubli Vaibhava	
Standard	Jain Divákar	
Times of India (Daily)	Jain Sudhákar.	
Times of India (Bi-weekly)	Jamé Jamshed	
Times of India Overland Summary	Kalpataru and Ánandvrit	
W M Tennent's Freight Circular	Karnatak Vartik	
W Nicol & Co's Weekly Overland Circular.	Kasid-i-Mumbai	
	Kattywár Samáchár	
	Kandesh Vaibhaba	
	Kheda Vaitman	
	Khushful Akhbár	
	Loke Mitra	
	Mahaiástra Mitra	
	Majm-ul-Baharim	
	Malwan Samáchár	
	Manusmriti.	
	Milanda	
	Monthly Magazine on Engineering	
	Mukhbere Suroor	
	Nasik Samáchár	
	Nasik Vrit	
	Nibandha Málá.	
	Niti Prakásh	
	Nur-i-Ilm	
	Nyáyashraya	
	Nyáya Prakásh	
	Nyáya Sindhu	
	Nyáya Tatwa	
	Pandhari Vrit	
	Parashu	
	Parsee Punch	
	Pravákar	
	Punch Daud.	
	Rast Guftar and Satya Prakásh	
	Saif-ul-Islám.	
	Saumarg Darshaka.	
	Sartha Markanda Purán	
	Sarva Sangraha	
	Satya Mitra	
	Satya Sádhak	
	Satya Sadhán	
	Shilpakalá Sangraha	
	Shri Shiwajee	
	Stri Bodh	
	Subha Suchak	
	Subodh Patriká	
	Shumsher Báhádur	
	Suryyodaya.	
	Swadesh Hitechhu	
	Swadesh Mitra	
	Swadesh Vatsalá	
	Upayukta Nibandha Sangraha	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European	Oriental.	European and Oriental
	BOMBAY—*concluded.*	
	Valmiki Rámkathá Mahodaya.	
	Vartaman Dipiká	
	Vidnyan Vilás	
	Vidya Mitra	
	Vivida Jnana Vistár	
	Yazdan Parast	
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES	
Allahabad Exchange Gazette	Adib Alam.	Aligárh Institute Gazette
Aryan	Agra Akhbár	Lower Provinces Government Gazette
Cawnpore Exchange Gazette	Ama-i-Tibabat	Malwa Akhbár
Commercial Gazette.	Akhbár Alam	Mangal Samáchár Patra
Delhi Gazette.	Akhbár Mufidam	North-Western Provinces Government Gazette
Discoveries in Science	Akhbái Muhtasham	North-Western Provinces Police Gazette
Himalaya Chronicle	Almora Akhbár	Prince of Wales Gazette
Indian Tribune	Anjuman Akhbár	Vrit Dhárá
Naini Tal Advertiser	Aryya Patriká.	
Naini Tal Gazette and Ranikhet Advertiser	Balá Bodhini	
Nierces and Co's Price List	Benares Akhbár	
On Guard	Bijnor Gazette	
Pioneer	Brahmagyan Prakásh	
Pioneer Mail	Budhi Prakásh	
Shamrock	Dabdiba-i-Sikandra	
Sikandra Messenger	Guldasta	
	Gulshan-i-Riyazi	
	Gwalior Gazette	
	Harish Chandra Chandriká	
	Jalwa-i-Tur	
	Kaisur-ul-Akhbár	
	Kasi Patriká	
	Kavibachan Sudhá	
	Kilid Nazair	
	Lama-i-Nur	
	Lawrence Gazette	
	Literary Journal	
	Loh-i-Mahfuz	
	Mahomedan Social Reformer	
	Makhzan Masihi	
	Makhzan-ul-Kuanin	
	Maiyyáda Puipati	
	Matla-i-Nur	
	Mohabi Hind	
	Muzaffarnagar Institute Gazette	
	Naiyar Akhbár	
	Naiyai Azim	
	Najm-ul-Akhbár	
	Nasim Jaunpur	
	Nur-ul-Absár	
	Nur-ul-Afaq	
	Nur-ul-Anwar.	
	Pandit	
	Pryag Aryya Dharm Patriká	
	Pryag Dharm Prakásh	
	Ratna Prakásh	
	Risala Makhzin-ul-Ulum.	
	Rohilkhand Akhbár	
	Ruidad Anjuman Tebzib.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European.	Oriental	European and Oriental
	NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES—*continued*	
	Safer Budhana	
	Sajjanodaya	
	Samaya Binod	
	Sanátan Dharam	
	Shola-i-Tur	
	Taj-ul-Akhbár	
	Umdatul Akhbár	
	Urdu Law Report	
	Veda Bhásya	
	Yadgar Kaisri	
	PUNJAB	
Albany Monthly Akhbár	Aftab-i-Punjab.	Police Gazette
Benmore Weekly Advertiser	Akhbár-i-Am	
Bugle	Akhbári Rafa i-Am.	
Bulletin to Civil and Military Gazette	Akmal-ul-Akhbár	
	Anwar-ul-Shamas	
Civil and Military Gazette	Ashraf-ul-Akhbár	
Delhi Advertiser	Chashma-i-Faiz	
Gillon's Monthly Cash Price List	Chashma-i-Nur	
	Ganjina-i-Nazir	
Punjab Government Gazette	Ganji Shaigan	
Punjab Record	Hindu Bandhwa	
Rawalpindi Advertiser	Italik-i-Zimindaran	
Simla Courier	Journal of the Anjuman Punjab	
	Khairkhwah Alam	
	Khairkhwah Hind	
	Khairkhwah Punjab	
	Koh-i-Nur	
	Lytton Gazette	
	Makhzan-i-Alam.	
	Mirat-ul-Tibabat	
	Nafa-ul-Azim	
	Nasir-ul-Eman	
	Nasrut-ul-Akhbár	
	Nizam-ul-Akhbár	
	Nur Afshan	
	Patiala Akhbár	
	Punjabi Akhbár	
	Qasamul Alam.	
	Rahbari Hind	
	Risála Anjuman Kusur	
	Risála Delhi Society	
	Risála Kanun Hind.	
	Risála Niti Prakásh	
	Risála Star of India	
	Sadik-ul-Akhbár	
	Safur-i-Hind	
	Said-ul-Akhbár.	
	Seifa-ul-Sudur	
	Tohfa-i-Kashmere	
	Urdu Government Gazette	
	Vakil-i-Hindustan	
	Vidyodaya.	
	Zakhera Rafa-i-Am.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —contd

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	BRITISH BURMA.	
Arakan News	British Burma News	Friend of Moulmein.
Bassein Weekly News	British Burma Vernacular Gazette	
British Burma Advertiser.	Burmah Herald	
British Burma Gazette	Educational Gazette	
Christian Ark	Tenasserim News	
Christian Tower		
Crossin & Co 's Price Current List		
Export Freight Report		
Export Shipping List		
Hegt & Co 's Price List		
J Poxton & Co 's Price List		
Market Report		
Moulmein Advertiser		
Rangoon Daily News		
Rangoon Gazette		
Rangoon Times		
	CENTRAL PROVINCES	
Central Provinces Gazette	Berar School Paper	Berar Samáchár
Indian Railway Service Gazette	Central Provinces News.	
Masonic Record of Western India	Pramodh Sindhu.	
	Urdu Akhbár	
	Varad Mitraha.	
	SIND	
Karáchi Price Current and Market Report	Muzhir-ul-Kutab	Sind Advertiser
Messrs Finlay & Co 's Weekly Price Current	Sind Samáchár	Sind Official Gazette
Messrs Fleming and Co 's Weekly Market Circular	Sind Sudhár.	
Messrs Valkart Brothers' Weekly Price Current.		
Monthly Circular		
Monthly Price List.		
Sindian		
Sind and Punjab Times		
Sind News		
	OUDH	
Buck's Chronicle	Akhbár Tamunnai	Kashmir Pandit
Bugle	Akhbár-ul-Akhyar	Murakka-i-Tahzib
Commercial Gazette	Anjuman Hind	
Indian Sunday School Journal	Anjuman Islám	
Lucknow Church Missionary Gleaner	Anwar-ul-Akhbár.	
	Jámá-ul-Akkam.	
Lucknow Times.	Karnama.	
Price Current.	Kakub Iswi.	
Price List	Kayesth Samáchár	
Witness	Khair Khwah Oudh.	
	Mirat-ul-Hind.	
	Mumba-ul-Akkam.	
	Oudh Akhbár	
	Oudh Educational Gazette	
	Oudh Punch or Latayef	
	Riaz-ul-Akhbár.	

List of Newspapers registered in India at the Offices of the several Post Masters Genl, &c —concld.

European	Oriental	European and Oriental
	OUDH—*continued*	
	Risála Anjuman Rafa	
	Rozenámcha	
	Sakt Sikshauagi	
	Shams-ul-Akhbár.	
	Shaskut Kaisru	
	RAJPUTANA.	
Rajputana News	Chirág Rájasthán	Rajputana Official Gazette
	Jeypore Gazette	
	Jeypore Medicinal Journal	
	Kotá Gazette	
	Marwar Gazette	
	ASSAM	
Assam Gazette	Assam Bilásini.	Arunodaya
	Assam Dipak.	
	Hitasádhini	
	Sylhet Prakás	

SIMLA,
The 1st November 1877

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Dy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE.

(No 40)

Special famine report for the week ending 10th November 1877

Statement No 40, regarding famine relief operations in the Province of Mysore for the week ending the 10th November 1877

The rainfall of the week was very trifling, and this opportune break in the weather proved most beneficial The standing crops are reported to be looking remarkably well, harvesting has been general, and sowings for the Vaisak crop recommenced The aspect of things is accordingly much brighter, and the change has caused such an improvement in the general appearance and condition of the country, that the Famine Commissioner anticipates that, except in Túmkúr and parts of the Bangalore and Chitaldrug Districts, the services of the Special Relief Officers may be dispensed with after the end of December Before leaving, the Special Officers will make a list of necessitous persons in their taluks, and will carefully ascertain the present population of a selected portion of their charge where an average amount of distress has prevailed

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 3,649 tons, or 331 tons less than last week. The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras ...	3,401
„ Beypore, Palghat, and Coimbatore ..	86
„ Tanjore, Negapatam, and Trichinopoly	120
„ Other places	42
TOTAL ...	3,649

From Bangalore 1,476 tons were exported, or 28 tons less than in the previous week The exports were to the following quarters —

	Tons
Túmkúr	372
Bellary ...	152
Mysore	610
Usur (Salem District)	205
Round Bangalore ..	137
TOTAL ..	1,476

3 Prices have been steadier during the week, with a tendency downwards In Chitaldrug and Shimoga the effect of the new grain brought to market has been more marked than appears from the average prices returned The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each district —

		Maximum in lbs per Rupee		Minimum in lbs per Rupee	
		2nd sort rice	Ragi	2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District		18	22	12½	17
Kolar „	(for 8 taluks)	19	24	13	20
Túmkúr „	(for 6 taluks) ...	15	26	11	14
Mysore „	(for 10 taluks) ..	13	18	8	14
Hassan „	(for 8 taluks) ..	13	16½	8	13
Kadur „	... ..	12	16	9	12
Shimoga „	.. ...	14	24	9½	10
Chitaldrug „	... ...	14	36	8	16

4 The number of labourers employed on civil relief works was 34,209, or a net increase of 874, occurring chiefly in the young children In Kolar, Mysore, and Hassan there was a decrease on civil works, but this was compensated by the increase in other districts, and especially in Bangalore and Chitaldrug Of the total number 34,209, there were 26,992 employed in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts Kolar and Chitaldrug divided 5,207 about equally between them, thus leaving some 2,000 to the four other districts

5. Under the Public Works Department 46,953 labourers were employed on strictly famine relief works The returns, as last week, are prepared so as to exclude all, except relief labour They show an increase of 3,083 over the numbers of the preceding week, chiefly in the Bangalore and Túmkúr Districts Adding labourers employed on ordinary public works unconnected with the present distress, the total for comparison with previous statements would be 55,953 The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 labourers and upwards —

District	Work	No employed
Bangalore	State Railway	21,582
	Bangalore Water supply ..	2,158
	Bangalore Mysore Road ...	650
	Mallappa Chetti s Tank ..	1,899
	Bhadram Tank	1,320
	Bangalore Bellary Road *viâ* Devanhalli ...	510
Tumkur	Nelamangala Tumkur Road	3 265
	Tumkur Shimoga Road	3 893
	Kunigal Yediyur Road ...	744
	Tumkur Bellary Road	695
Mysore	Mysore Water supply	3,824
	Maddur Ane Channel works —	754
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	730
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1 902
	Chitaldrug Hidrihar Road ...	528
	TOTAL	44 334

It will be observed that nearly all the relief labour has been concentrated upon large useful works, and that something like half of the whole is employed upon the State Railway to Mysore

6 The numbers gratuitously fed in relief camps amounted to 42,331, or a decrease of 8,997 as under —

	Week ending— November 3rd	November 10th	Decrease	Increase
Bangalore District	12 318	10 638	1 680	
Do Municipality ..	9,849	8,629	1,220	
Kolar District ..	2 447	2 380	67	...
Tumkur „ ...	9 482	6 970	2,512	
Mysore „	1,735	1 740		5
Do Municipality	711	706	5	
Hassan District	3,513	2,576	967	
Kadur „ ..	549	531	18	
Shimoga „ ..	995	856	139	...
Chitaldrug „	9,699	7,305	2,394	...
Total ..	51,328	42,331	9,002	5
		Deduct Increase ...	5	
		Net Decrease	8,997	

7 The number on civil and professional works amounted to 81,162, compared with 42,331 charitably fed The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August —

Week ending—	C W		P W D		Total		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September	29,295	+	24 206	=	53 501	+	227,067	=	280,568
8th „	26 754	+	24 847	=	53 601	+	221,176	=	274,777
15th „	28,803	+	24 942	=	53,745	+	208 683	=	262,428
22nd „	31,280	+	25 271	=	56 551	+	161 892	=	218,443
29th „	31 038	+	27,655	=	58,693	+	126,204	=	184,897
6th October ..	27,009	+	35 497	=	62,506	+	103 750	=	166 256
13th „ ...	32,461	+	39 741	=	72,202	+	88 757	=	160,959
20th „ ...	30,275	+	48,213	=	78,488	+	73 838	=	152,326
27th „	31,167	+	52 274	=	83,441	+	61,148	=	144,589
*3rd November	34 335	+	43 870	=	77,205	+	51 328	=	128,533
*10th „	34,209	+	46,953	=	81,162	+	42,331	=	123,493

* *N B* —About 9,000 labourers are deducted from the Public Works total as not being relief labour

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Cost per head A	P
Bangalore District	8	6
„ Municipality	10	4
Kolar District	7	10
Tumkúr „	13	3
Mysore „	8	10
„ Municipality	5	6
Hassan District	12	10
Kadur „	11	11
Shimoga „	7	0
Chitaldrug „	11	5

or an average cost of 10 annas 4 pies per head, compared with 9 annas 11 pies for the preceding week

By order,
A WINGATE,
Addl. Secretary.

BANGALORE,
17th November 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No 41)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 17th November 1877

Statement No 41, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore, for the Week ending the 17th November 1877

The Province during the past week has escaped a great danger Had the same abnormally heavy rainfall that Madras experienced been extended to Mysore, it would have done irreparable damage to the crops and tanks But the storm seems to have expended itself on the eastern coast, and though the sky for some days was overcast with clouds, the showers that fell were only slight and partial, and there is every appearance now of fine settled weather The standing crops are very good, and only in the western districts where distress is lightest, has the heavy rain, at the close of October, caused any considerable damage Reaping, especially of early or "Kartika" paddy and ragi, actively continues, and there begins to be a demand for field labor for this purpose There is still a month left, in which the late or "Baisakh" paddy and Bengal gram can be sown, and in many quarters the land is being prepared for these crops, the cultivation being beneficially stimulated by the grant of takavi from Government But in the parts which have suffered most in Túmkúr and the east of Chitaldrug, the amount of land under cultivation is not equal to the average The public health is fair, but fever prevails as usual at this season The improvement in the condition of the people is already great, and their spirits are raised by the sight of a good crop coming to maturity, even those who have no connection with the land are leaving the Relief Camps and Works in the hope of getting a livelihood by reaping and gleaning—a hope which will not always be fulfilled Fears are expressed that the relief afforded by the harvest will be only temporary, and that in the worst affected districts, unless prices materially fall, distress will not immediately cease At present the people are averse from leaving their homes to seek relief in the Government Camps or on Works at a distance from their villages, and the Famine Commissioner, having regard to the circumstances of the season, has discouraged the use of pressure to induce them to do so The fall of prices has necessitated the introduction of a minimum instead of a sliding scale of wages on Relief Works, it being an object to retain the people employed till they have sufficiently recovered strength to be safely relegated to their usual occupations Speaking generally, the prospects are good, the famine is in hand, the present arrangements for dealing with it are sufficient and complete and the efforts of all officers are rather directed to the working up of those arrangements to the highest degree of efficiency, than to extending or opening them in any new direction

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 2,704 tons, or 945 tons less than last week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras ...	2,333
„ Beypore, Palghat and Coimbatore ..	66
„ Tanjore, Negapatam and Trichinopoly ...	250
„ Other places	55
Total	2,704

From Bangalore 1,663 tons, or 187 tons more than in the previous week were exported to the following quarters as shewn by the octroi returns —

	Tons
Tumkúr	454
Bellary	235
Mysore	666
Usur (Salem District)	165
Round Bangalore	193
Total	1,663

3 Prices fluctuate Rice shews a tendency to increase in price, whilst ragi has only materially fallen in the western districts The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each district —

	Maximum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi	Minimum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District	16	20	12½	16½
Kolar „ (for 9 taluks)	16	26	12	17
Tumkur „ (for 7 taluks)	16	26	11½	14
Mysore „ (for 10 taluks)	13	18	9	13½
Hassan „ (for 8 taluks)	13	17	9	12½
Kadur „ (for 4 taluks)	11	20	9	14
Shimoga „	14	36	9	20
Chitaldrug „ (for 7 taluks) . .	13	32	9	26

4 The number of laborers employed on Civil Relief Works was 29,940, or a net decrease of 4,269, occurring chiefly in the Bangalore District, and in great measure due to transfer of men from Civil Relief Works to Works under supervision of the Department Public Works

5 Under the Public Works Department 50,080 laborers were employed on strictly Famine Relief Works, or an increase of 3,127 over the number returned last week The increase was due, as just stated, to a number of laborers taken over in the Bangalore District from Civil Works The returns were prepared so as to exclude ordinary Public Works labor Adding such labor, the total number of persons employed by the Department Public Works was for purposes of comparison with previous returns about 59,080 The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

District	Work	No employed
Bangalore	State Railway	22,352
	Bangalore Water Supply	3 213
	Dodballapur Yelahanka Road	2 214
	Mallappa Chittis Tank	1 819
	Bhadram Tank	1 468
Tumkur	Nelamangala Tumkur Road	3 135
	Tumkur Shimoga Road	4,071
	Kunigal Yediyur Road	516
	Tumkur Bellary Road	1 293
Mysore	Mysore Water Supply	3 560
	Maddur Ane Channel works	715
Hassan	Mandigiri Channel	511
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	681
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1,834
	Total	47,382

Thus of 50,080 laborers employed by the Department Public Works, 47,382 are concentrated on large and useful works

6 The numbers fed gratuitously in Relief Camps amounted to 31,370, or a decrease of 10,961 as under —

	Week Ending November 10th	November 17th	Decrease
Bangalore District	10,638	9 109	1 529
Do Municipality	8 629	4,215	4,414
Kolar District	2,380	1,837	543
Tumkur „	6 970	5 496	1,174
Mysore „	1 740	1,644	96
Do Municipality	706	700	6
Hassan District	2,576	2,108	468
Kadur „	531	510	21
Shimoga „	856	369	487
Chitaldrug „	7 305	5 382	1,923
Total	42,931	31,370	10,161

The decrease in the Bangalore Town Camps is partly due to transfers to works, and partly to the fact that residents in the town who were hitherto fed at the Relief Camps are now relieved by the grain dole which is issued consequent on the house-to-house visitation Accurate returns of the numbers thus relieved have not yet been received

7 The number on civil and professional works amounted to 80,020, compared with 31,370 on charitable relief The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August —

Week ending	C W		P W D		Total		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September	29 295	+	24 206	=	53 501	+	227,067	=	280,568
8th „	28 754	+	24 847	=	53,601	+	221,176	=	274 777
15th „	28 803	+	24 942	=	53 745	+	208,683	=	262,428
22nd „	31 280	+	25,271	=	56 551	+	161,892	=	218 443
29th „	31 038	+	27 655	=	58 693	+	126,204	=	184,897
6th October	27 009	+	35 497	=	62 506	+	103,750	=	166,256
13th „	32 161	+	39,741	=	72 202	+	88 757	=	160 959
20th „	30,275	+	48 213	=	78,488	+	73 838	=	152 326
27th „	31,167	+	52 274	=	83 441	+	61,148	=	144,589
*3rd November	33 335	+	43 870	=	77,205	+	51,328	=	128 533
*10th „	34 209	+	46 953	=	81,162	+	42 331	=	123,493
*17th „	29 910	+	50,080	=	80,020	+	31,370	=	111,390

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Cost per Head
Bangalore District	1 0 5
Do Municipality	1 0 9
Kolar District	0 8 5
Tumkur „	0 13 11
Mysore „	0 10 1
Do Municipality	0 7 0
Hassan District	0 13 7
Kadur „	0 14 1
Shimoga „	0 12 6
Chitaldrug „	0 12 7

or an average cost per head of 14 annas, compared with 9 annas 11 pies for the preceding week The excess cost in Bangalore District is due to inclusion of some expenditure not shewn before occurring in a previous week, and in Bangalore Municipality, to issue of rations for special reasons

By Order,
A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

BANGALORE,
24th November 1877.

* *N B*—About 9,000 laborers are deducted from the Public Works total as not being relief labor

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY

Statement No LII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country for the week ending 17th November 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles.	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 16th November 1877	Average Daily Number of People employed: During the Week ending 3rd November	During the Week ending 10th November	Percentage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices		During the past Week	During the present Week	Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for two years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' Weekly Reports †
									Rs	Rs							
Khandesh	10,162	5 500	1,028,642	646 944	No rain Prospects as before Public health good	1,430	1 097	10	4 27 587	3 00,680	Jowari Bajri	56 54	27½ 25	30½ 27	24 94	14 40	21 19
Násik	8,113	2 000	729 252	250 000	No rain The kharif harvest is nearly completed The rabi crops would be improved by rain 15 deaths from cholera.	1 420	3 713	50	5 86,251	3,92 933	Jowari Bajri	54 47	28 23	27½ 23½	35 29	27 55	23 97
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	773 938	677 376	No rain No change Another fall of rain is wanted for the rabi crops 6 deaths from cholera	1,390	1 419	18	16 52,053	8 06 998	Jowari Bajri	76 66	25 28	25 28	24 30	10·65	18 92
Poona	5,099	2,500	907 235	318,601	No rain	9,663	6,693	73	14,41 875	13 53,839	Jowari Bajri	65 51	24 22	24 23	30·60	20·76	23 73
Sholapur	4,496	4 496	718,034	718 034	No rain No change in the weather or the condition of the crops	7,644	6,151	85	36 60 241	18 09 830	Jowari Bajri	66 60	24 30	26½ 28½	25 21	8 11	32 93
Satara	4,988	2 682	1 064,002	461 000	No rain Prospects good 9 deaths from cholera	2,755	1,145	10	11 88 794	10 72,601	Jowari Bajri	39 35	20 24	21 27	54 60	25 43	44 99
Kaládgi	5 695	5,695	816,037	816 037	The weather is fair with an eastern wind The rabi crops are good and further sowings are progressing rapidly Much ague diarrhœa and dysentery	*6 476	*5 739	70	30 46 024	23 05 186	Jowari Bajri	56 76	14 17½	18 22½	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	938 760	501 000	The reaping of kharif has commenced Rabi sowing still continues	4 696	2 123	22	14 58,248	9 94 015	Jowari Bajri	43 54	19 26	26 35	30 48	21 34	39·29
Dharwar	4 564	3 000	988 037	630 000	Crops in excellent condition Kharif harvest progressing everywhere Rabi sowing [illegible] rapidly	5 701	3 745	37	16 48 060	12 56 726	Jowari	43	20	25½	26 39	13 81	30 56
TOTAL	54,355	34 183	7 963 927	5 018 992		41 375	31 82	39	1 50 99 133	1 02 92 808							
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						*974	*759										
GRAND TOTAL						42,349	32,584										

* These figures are for the weeks ending 27th October and 3rd November respectively

† For details and dates, see table appended

The weather has now become fine everywhere, and prospects are thereby very much improved in most of the districts More rain is still desired in Násik and Ahmednagar for the rabi crops, but the fine weather has been favourable for the khanf harvest

2 Prices have not materially varied from the rates quoted last week in the case of the five districts most to the north, but they have again fallen considerably in the Southern Mahratta districts Prices are now much more nearly equal throughout the distressed area than they have been heretofore

3 The number of labourers upon relief works has fallen during the week from 42,349 to 32,584

4 The deaths from cholera during the week have numbered only thirty in the nine distressed districts

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 10th instant, and from the other Collectors for the week before The table, compiled from these reports, showing the rainfall and the prices of food grains in each taluka, is appended as usual The khanf crops are now being harvested almost everywhere They have not turned out so well as was expected in Sholapur, and have been a good deal damaged also in Satara and Kaládgi The harvest had not begun in Belgaum at the date of the report The sowing of rabi proceeds rapidly, and is approaching completion in some districts Fever is prevalent in Kaládgi and parts of Dharwar

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 27th October, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 25,783 to 18,976 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 20th October was taken, in the last statement, as approximately 63,885 The number for the week ending the 27th instant may be taken approximately as 51,579 This gives a decrease of 12,006 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the Week	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	320	128	3 314	490	54	4 800
Násik	97	40	2,551	2 610	280	23 223
Ahmednagar	*1 653	*719	47,019	4 385	484	40 652
Poona	5 169	2 349	2 26 479	4 122	517	63 363
Sholapur	9 902	6 271	1 81 046	1 553	211	45 005
Satara	*3 754	*1,399	97 194	736	72	18 185
Kaládgi	*9,269	*6,110	2,52 852	1,424	196	85 868
Belgaum	5,686	2 986	1 51 623	1 420	206	25 069
Dharwar	2 335	2 271	69,252	1,806	270	36 214
Kanara	116	93	6,437	17	2	1 051
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	113	14	547
TOTAL	38,301	22 366	10,38 196	18,976	2,336	3,74,477

* Returns incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 3rd instant The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 66 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh	Bombay-Agra Road	675	675	
Nasik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	2,042	2,380	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	5,611	9,088	
	Motoba Tank	1,712		
	Mutha Canal	1,226		
	Shirsophal Tank	539		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,624	4,091	
	Pangaon Tank	1,671		
	Barsi-Pandharpur Road	696		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	1,788	2,696	
	Pingli Tank	908		
Kaladgi	Sholapur-Hubli Road	911	911	
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	1,334	3,176	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	1,323		
	Bagewadi-Saundatti Road	519		
Dharwar	Kalwar-Bellary Road	1,100	2,120	
	Poona-Hurryhur Road	1,020		
	Grand Total		26,337	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 3rd instant The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 32,756 and on works under Civil Agency 7,437 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 20 3 to 18 5 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,02,92,808, which with the expenditure of Rs 1,35,230 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 10,38,196 from the Collectors' decretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,14,66,234

9 The table showing the condition of the affected Native States is appended as usual The excessive rain has now stopped The number of labourers upon relief works has, however, slightly risen

10 During the week ending 10th November, 252 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Mahratta Ports, and 761 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Násik lines, making a total of 1,013 tons for the week This is less by 468 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 10th November 1877 to the Southern Mahratta Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 10th November was 430,283 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October, November, and December 1876	In January, February, and March 1877	In April, May, and June 1877	In July and August 1877	In September 1877	In October 1877	In November up to 10th	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Mahratta Forts	44 215	46,332	54,547	16,061	3 319	525	252	165,251
South Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67 195	41,708	45 798	41 990	16,256	8 720	299	221 966
North Eastern line from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	5 581	9,567	2 519	4 637	462	43 066
TOTAL	124 239	95 511	105,926	67,618	22,094	13,882	1 013	430 283

11 There have been decreases during the week of 9,765 in the number of labourers on relief works, 6,807 in that of young children, and 12,006 in that of people on gratuitous relief

12 The general situation still continues to improve The condition of the people is becoming more and more satisfactory Prices of food-grains are falling considerably in the Southern Mahratta Districts People are leaving the relief works and relief houses of their own accord The weather has now become fair in Kaladgi, but, owing to the late excessive rain, there is unfortunately a good deal of sickness in that district

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY

Statement No LIII regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, for the week ending 24th November 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram, dated 22nd and 23rd November 1877	Average daily number of People employed: During the Week ending 10th November	During the Week ending 17th November	Percentage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of Staple Grains in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices		During the past Week	During the pre ceit Week	Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years.	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports †
									Rs	Rs							
Khandesh	10 162	5 500	1,028,642	646 944	The kharif harvest is nearly finished. The prospects of the rabi are rather unsatisfactory the rising crops being stunted by the heat and want of moisture Ague is prevalent	1,097	652	·06	4,27,587	3,01,836	Jowari Bajri	56 54	30½ 27	29 29½	24 94	14 40	21 19
Násik	2 113	2,000	729 252	250 000	Rain is much wanted for the rabi crops. 14 deaths from cholera	3 713	3,237	44	5,86,201	3 94,853	Jowari Bajri	54 47	27½ 24½	28 23	35 29	27 55	23·97
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	773,938	677,376	Another fall of rain is generally required for the rabi crops 10 deaths from cholera.	1 419	1,351	17	16,53,796	8 08 009	Jowari Bajri	76 66	25 28	26 25	24 30	10·65	18·92
Poona	5,099	2 500	907,235	318,601	The jowari crops have been slightly damaged by blight in four talukas. Fever in Sirur	6,693	3,742	41	14,41 875	13,57,761	Jowari Bajri	65 51	24 23	22 23	30·60	20 76	23·73
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	718 034	718,034	The jowari crops require rain The condition of the people is improving	6,151	4,921	68	36 60 772	18,15,157	Jowari Bajri	66 60	26½ 28½	25½ 28½	25 21	8 11	32 93
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064 C02	461,000	Prospects continue good. 2 deaths from cholera	1,145	81	07	11 88 794	10,73 561	Jowari Bajri	39 35	21 27	22 30	54 60	25 43	44·99
Kaládgi	5,69	5,695	816,037	816 037	The sowing of gram and wheat progresses, and prospects are good Ague, diarrhœa and dysentery are prevalent	* 5,739	* 2 869	5	30,46,024	23 07,286	Jowari Bajri	56 76	18 22½	19 23	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	938,750	501,000	The reaping of kharif and the sowing of rabi continue	2,123	69[illegible]	07	14,58 416	9,96,946	Jowari Bajri	43 54	26 35	28 28	30 48	21 34	39 29
Dharwár	4,564	3 000	988 037	630,000	The early crops are being harvested, and the sowing of rabi is well advanced Slight cholera reported in Gadag Fever is prevalent, especially in the black soil districts	3,745	1 506	15	16 88,460	12,61,756	Jowari	43	25½	26½	26 39	13 81	30 70
Total	54,355	34,183	7,963,927	5,018,992		31,825	19,792	24	1,51,51 975	1 03,17 165							
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						* 759	* 521										
Grand Total						32,584	20,313										

* These figures are for the weeks ending 3rd and 0th November respectively

† For details and dates see Table appended.

No important change in the condition of the crops has been reported in the week's telegrams More rain is desired in Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. The jowari in Poona has been slightly damaged by blight

2 Prices continue to approach more nearly to a level throughout the nine districts They have slightly risen during the week in Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona In Belgaum bajri, which was quoted at 35 pounds for a rupee in the last statement, has fallen back to 28, but this rate is cheaper than that of previous weeks In Satara, Kaladgi and Dharwar there is steady improvement

3 The number of labourers upon relief works has fallen during the week from 32,584 to 20,913 Thus, more than a third of the whole number of labourers have been discharged during the week ending with the 17th instant, and two weeks (from that date) remain for the discharge of the rest

4 Only 26 deaths from cholera have occurred during the week in the nine districts

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara for the week ending the 17th instant, and from the Collectors of Khandesh, Belgaum and Dharwar for the previous week No written reports have been received from the Collectors of Poona and Kaladgi The kharif harvest is progressing generally, and the sowing of late crops still continues

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 3rd November, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works. The number of children has fallen during the week from 18,976 to 11,966 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved in the week ending 27th October was taken, in the last statement, as approximately 51,879 The number for the week ending the 3rd November may be taken approximately as 29,549 This gives a decrease of 22,330 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W—1116, of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	36	16	3,330	87	26	4,826
Násik	33	104	2,655	198	27	23,252
Ahmednagar	820	324	47,343	665	66	40,719
Poona	3,377	1 396	2,27,875	3,530	437	63,800
Sholápur	7,670	4,395	1,85,441	2 747	309	45,314
Satara	*1,073	*447	97,641	619	58	48,243
Kaládgi ...	*7,447	*4,926	2,57,780	1,089	163	86,031
Belgaum	3,631	1,988	1,53,612	1,439	195	25,264
Dharwar	2,169	1,795	71 047	1,492	181	36,395
Kanara	55	61	6,498	6	1	1,549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	94	10	557
TOTAL	*26,311	15,452	10,53,651	11,966	1,473	3,75,950

* Returns incomplete*

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 10th instant The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 67 45 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works

Districts	Works.	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh				
Nasik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	4,432	4,432	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	4,086	6,503	
	Motoba Tank	1,238		
	Mutha Canal	645		
	Shirsophal Tank	534		
Sholapur	Asti Tank	2,485	4,154	
	Pangaon Tank	1,091		
	Barsi-Pandharpur Road	578		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	1,143	1,143	
Kaladgi				
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	892	2,023	
	Belgaum-Panchgaon Road	1,131		
Dharwar	Poona-Hurryhur Road	874	874	
	GRAND TOTAL		19,129	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 10th instant The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 23,210, and on works under Civil Agency 5,147 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 18 5 to 18 1 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,03,17,165, which with the expenditure of Rs 1,35,642 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 10,53,651 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,15,06,458

9 The table showing the condition of the affected Native States is appended as usual The reduction of the number of people employed upon relief works proceeds very slowly indeed Prices are very fluctuating

10 During the week ending 17th November, 164 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 706 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 870 tons for the week This is less by 143 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 17th November 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway

Stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 17th November was 431,153 tons —

Food-grains sent to	In October November and December 1876	In January, February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July and Aug 1877	In Septem ber 1877	In October 1877	In Nov up to 17th	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Maratha Ports	41 215	46,332	54 547	16,061	3,319	525	416	165,415
South Eastern line from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	41,990	16 256	8,720	699	222,366
North Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12 829	7,471	5,581	9 567	2,519	4,637	768	43,372
TOTAL	121,239	95,511	105,926	67,618	22,094	13,882	1 883	431 153

11 There have been decreases during the week of 12,271 in the number of labourers on relief works, 7,010 in that of young children, and 22,330 in that of people on gratuitous relief

12 On the whole, there is improvement in the general situation

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

ABSTRACT SHEWING THE RESULT OF EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA DURING THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1877

No 1 —As to age and sex

	Demerara			Trinidad			French West Indian Colonies			Total		Grand Total	Remarks
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F		
Under 2 years	22	21	43	7	11	18	8	13	21	37	45	82	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica, Natal, Mauritius and Surinam.
From 2 to 10 years	37	31	68	32	22	54	26	25	51	95	78	173	
„ 10 to 20 „	79	40	119	105	24	129	65	41	106	249	105	354	
„ 20 to 30 „	199	90	289	202	91	293	156	88	244	557	269	826	
„ 30 to 40 „	24	8	32	17	9	26	9	6	15	50	23	73	
„ 40 to 50 „		1	1	2	1	3	2		2	4	2	6	
Above 50 years					1	1					1	1	
GRAND TOTAL	361	191	552	365	159	524	266	173	439	992	523	1 515	

No 2 —As to places whence emigrants came to Calcutta for embarkation

Orissa	1		1	3	4	7				4	4	8	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica Natal, Mauritius and Surinam
Western Bengal	1		1	7	5	12	7	4	11	15	9	24	
Central „		3	3	7	10	17				7	13	20	
Eastern „	1		1	2		2				3		3	
Behar	31	23	54	66	32	98	112	60	172	209	115	324	
N W Provinces	154	75	229	121	43	167	42	32	74	320	150	470	
Oudh	87	32	119	105	38	143	12	1	13	204	71	275	
Central India	2	3	5	5	3	8	1		1	8	6	14	
Punjab	1		1	2		2	1	1	2	4	1	5	
Nepaul	1		1							1		1	
Misc, Madras and Bombay, &c	82	55	137	44	24	68	91	75	166	217	154	371	
GRAND TOTAL	361	191	552	365	159	524	266	173	439	992	523	1 515	

No 3 —As to caste and religion

Brahmins high caste	45	24	69	37	11	48	39	19	58	121	54	175	No emigration took place during this month to Jamaica Natal Mauritius and Surinam
Hindoos: Agriculturists	81	40	121	105	37	142	63	23	86	249	100	349	
Hindoos: Artisans	21	6	27	13	3	16	10	6	16	44	15	59	
Hindoos: Low castes	171	97	268	157	68	225	131	95	226	459	260	719	
Mussulmans	43	24	67	53	40	93	23	30	53	119	94	213	
Christians												—	
GRAND TOTAL	361	191	552	365	159	524	266	173	439	992	523	1,515	

Memo.	M	F	Total
1 Hindus ..	873	429	1,302
2 Mussulmans .	119	94	213
3 Christians .	—		
Total	992	523	1,515

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

he 31st Oct. 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

No 9

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 24th November 1877

	AGRA						DELHI							
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand total	Remarks
	E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Ry						
Bhurtpore	9 55		..	83 86	93 41	33								93 41	
Mandawar	9 26			37 33	46 59	74				6 46	6 46	155	47 72	100 77	
Dosa				95	95	113						152	8 11	9 06	
Jeypore	18 77			95	19 72	150				2 98	2 98	191	17 68	40 38	
Sambhar				22	22	188						229		22	
Kishengarh						215						256			
Ajmere	4 92				4 92	232			10 07		10 07	273	4 95	19 94	
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway			..			263						304			
Nasirabad						247						288	9 43	9 43	
Rewari									82 43	3 09	85 52	51		85 52	
Ulwar									77 68	101 12	178 80	97	25 48	204 28	
Other stations, Rajputana Railway				72 19	72 19					22 19	22 19		119 80	214 18	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
TOTAL	42 50	..		195 50	238 00				170 18	135 84	306 02		233 17	777 19	

NOTE —The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of **COTTON** *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* **OCTOBER** *1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876, 1875, and 1874*

Presidencies and Ports whence Cotton is exported		QUANTITIES AND VALUE OF COTTON EXPORTED TO																	
		United Kingdom		Austria		France		Italy		Russia		Ceylon		China.		Straits Settlements		Other Countries		Total	
		Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs
Bengal	Calcutta	839	19 300									4	108							843	19 408
	Other Ports																				
	Total October 1877	839	19,300									4	108							843	19 408
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1876	421	8 838											941	20 130			3	24	1 365	28 992
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875	1	19											17 542	4 90 6 7	729	17 475			18 271	4 98 171
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874	75	1 500					568	11 894					1 666	49 446			5	140	2,314	62 980
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	8 417	2 08,735	10 112	2 69 000			9 681	2 57 996					717	15 600			73	300	29 000	7 51 631
	Kurrachee													2 713	74,935			1	14	2 714	74 999
	Carwar																				
	Other Ports																				
	Total October 1877	8 417	2 08 735	10 112	2 69 000			9 681	2 57 996					3 430	90 535			74	314	31 714	8 26 630
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1876	38 638	8 93 198	5 264	1 35 500	165	44,770	9 363	2 37 370					1 893	53 530			24	700	57 057	13 65 368
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875	15 585	3 57 900	14,986	3 80 052	350	5 600	12 021	3 46 120	85	17 795			4 434	1 12 355					48 733	12,24,622
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874	37 768	9 81 117	17 502	4 64 900	91	2 090	7 9.0	2 14,0 0					1 359	32,850			114	2,375	64,728	16,97 372

MADRAS	Madras		40	900										121	2,700				161	3,600
	Coconada		1 843	41 400															1 843	41 400
	Tuticorin									26	6 000								268	6 000
	Other Ports																			
	Total October 1877		1 883	42 300						269	6 000			121	2 700				2,272	51 600
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS	1876	27 92	6 22 137	938	21 40	2 84	63 66						2 759	64 600				34 131	7 71 397
		1875	44,227	10 04,032	849	41 51	[illegible]	3 18 5[illegible]		1 609	34 120		2	2 17[illegible]	48 689				65 36	14,49 685
		1874	44,923	10 16 123			6 301	1 4[illegible] 1 0[illegible]		[illegible] 6	1 [illegible] 84		9						58 9[illegible]	1[illegible] 28,055
BRITISH BURMA	Rangoon															6,201	1 34 820		6 201	1 34,820
	Other Ports																			
	Total October 1877															6 201	1 34,820		6,201	1,34 820
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS	1876	1 330	2 3[illegible]												749	12 558		2 079	32 923
		1875														13 921	2 91 241		13 921	2 91 241
		1874	4 964	[illegible]															4 964	82 983
GRAND TOTAL	Total October 1877		11 139	2 70 335	10 112	[illegible]				9 919	2 64 [illegible]		4	1[illegible]	3 5o1	93 285	6 201	1 34 820	74	314	41 030	10,32 458
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS	1876	67 9s1	1o 44,529	6 202	1 56 [illegible]	4,6[illegible]	1 0[illegible] 430		9 393	2 37 330				5 o93	1 38 260	749	12 5o6	27	724	91 632	21,98 679
		1875	59 813	13 61 951	16 734	4,26 [illegible] 06	15 628	3 24 [illegible] 65		14 229	3 82,o40		857	17,595	2	24,151	6 41 721	14,649	3 06,716			146,061	34,63,599
		1874	87 [illegible] 50	20 81 622	1[illegible] 02	4,64 [illegible] 0	6 442	1 42 240		15 999	3 97 [illegible] 08				9	3,024	82,296			119	2,515	130,836	31,71,290

DEPT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH.

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st August 1877

CANAL DIVISIONS	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING AUGUST 1877				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)			RAINFALL		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE)		REMARKS
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE		GROSS CONSUMPTION CUBIC FEET PER SECOND		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC									
	Full supply	Actual average throughout	Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout	Up	Down	Zila	Acres		Average	During month	Name	Area in acres	
BARI DOAB CANAL — 1st Division	4 90	4 35	3073 60	2481 28		—	Gurdaspur	11 102		8 73	66	Cotton	8 712	On the Bari Doab Canal there is an increase in the area irrigated which is entirely amongst Miscellaneous Crops
2nd Division, Main Branch Lower	4 60	3 55		1161 01			Amritsar	28 590		6 47	0 10	Rice	16 6 2	
2nd do, Lahore Branch	3 00	3 39		780 99			Lahore	29 020				Sugarcane	5 749	
												Others	37 559	
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL			3073 60					68 712					68 712	
Corresponding period of last year			3073 60				—	61 564					61 564	
WESTERN JUMNA CANALS — Karnál Division	4 33	4 71	2546 00	739 85	—	2 330 karri ngs lumbe & and 2 853 mau ds of timber & 3 643 mounds of firewood	Umballa	2 591		4 722	0 66	Cotton	76 6 5	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 1 8 acre a compared with the corresponding period of last year which is due to failure of rain
Delhi do	5 15	4 32		707 22			Karnal	32 327				Rice	28 908	
Hansi do	8 80	8 9		1041 00			Delhi	35 340		3 3 8	0 1	Sugarcane	40 747	
Do Bulla Head	8 00	9 08		509 10			Rohtak	35 957				Others	18,688	
							Hissar	34 207						
							Jind	22 009						
							Bikaner	278						
							Kalsia State	1 262						
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANALS			2546 00			27 5 30 5		165 001					165 001	
Corresponding period of last year			2546 00			255 137		153 940					153 940	
INUNDATION CANALS — Upper Sutlej Division					—		Lahore	3,400				Details not available for want of establishment		The supply both in Bari Doab Canal and Western Jumna Canal has been very much larger than in any previous season but owing to the entire failure of rain and consequent heat and dryness the duty performed by each cubic foot of water is less than usual
Lower Sutlej and Chenab					—		Montgomery	24,000						
Indus Canals	—					—	Mooltan	150 300						
							Dera Ghazi Khan	130 000						
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS								307 700					307 700	
Corresponding period of last year						—	—	278 700					278 700	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works					—		Delhi	22				Cotton		No crop owing to failure of rain
							Gurgaon	30				Rice		
							Rohtak					Sugarcane		
												Others	52	
TOTAL DELHI AND GURGAON WORKS								52					52	
Corresponding period of last year	—						—	11 543					11 543	Total increase on Perennial Canals amounts to 1o 209 acres
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL								233 713					233 713	
Do, corresponding period of last year								218 504					218 504	

LAHORE,
The 28th September 1877

W BROADFOOT, *Captain, R E,*
Asst Secy to Govt, Punjab, P W D, Irrigation Branch

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 27TH NOVEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras slight rain has fallen along the coast from Nellore southwards, general prospects continue good, prices are somewhat fluctuating in 11 out of 20 districts there is a slight rise in the cheapest food grains since last week, in one there is no change, and in 8 prices have slightly fallen The total number on works is 252,123, less by 48,435 than last week, and on gratuitous relief 411,715, less by 101,955 In Mysore rain is reported from only one district, prospects are good, and prices lower than last week, the number on works for the week ending the 17th was 80,020, and on gratuitous relief 31,370, the former is less by 1,142 and the latter by 10,961 than in the previous week In Bombay there has been no rain except a shower in Dharwar and a storm in Hyderabad (Sind), prospects are good throughout the Southern Mahratta Country and Southern Deccan, in Guzerat, Násik and the Northern Deccan Districts rain is much required No rain is reported from the Central Provinces, the *rabi* sowings are complete, and the young plants doing well, prospects are generally favourable In Behar there has been no rain, the *kharif* is being harvested, and the *rabi* is in fair condition In Central India also there has been no rain, and water is everywhere scarce, about 200 emigrants from Rajputana pass Neemuch daily In Rajputana slight rain has fallen in Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Jeypore, Ulwur, Marwar and Sirohi, which has improved prospects generally, sowings are still going on No rain is reported from any part of Bengal during the week, the crops on high lands have generally suffered for want of closing showers, but the general outturn will probably be a fair average, except in Gya, Chumparun and Pooree, rain is much wanted for the *rabi* in Behar and parts of Chota Nagpore In Assam prospects continue favourable In Burma the rains appear to have ceased, and there is every prospect of a good harvest In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh showers are reported from Agra, Meerut, Bareilly, Lucknow, and Sitapur, rain is generally wanted to assist the *rabi* In the Punjab there has been general rain all over the province, which was very heavy in Peshâwar and Râwalpindi, agricultural prospects have much improved in consequence, but more rain is still needed in the southern districts

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Nov 24th)	*Nil*	Rice 9 17, *raggi* 15 3, *cholum* 15 2, *cumboo* 15 92, cholera getting worse, specially at Berhampore and Chicacole, unirrigated paddy withered, irrigated crops fair, average daily fed at Berhampore and Itchapore 44 imports, Chilka land rice 211 tons
Vizagapatam (, 26th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 1, *cholum* 9 9 *raggi* 13 4 *cumboo* 14 9 numbers applying for private charitable aid diminishing, imports continue
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 44 *cholum* 12 3 *raggi* 16 71 *cumboo* 18 crops generally good though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of *varagu* paddy, *budama pilama*, *chama*, and *arugu*, outturn ½ to ¼, water over anicut 12 inches
Kistna („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 6 78, *cholum* 11 48, *raggi* 10 35 *cumboo* 12 97, on works 3 316, camps and houses 109 village relief 4,811 Guntur report not received, crops generally good *cholum* and paddy suffering from blight in some places, *varagu* and other crops damaged by locusts in Bapatla and Narsarowpet taluks
Nellore („ 24th)	0 88	Rice 6 63 *cholum* 8 28 *raggi* 9 52 *cumboo* 9 32, on civil works 7 974, Department Public Works 13,077, canal 22 110 children 2 746, camps and houses 4,640 reported, probably 5 600 village relief 1 360, crops fair
Cuddapah („ 23rd)	0 17	Rice 7 80 *cholum* 10 93, *raggi* 11 58, *cumboo* 15 16, on works 17,312, children 2 042, camps 2 868, village relief 8,7 38, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts outturn ⅔, *cumboo* in some places suffering from the effects of locusts
Bellary (, 24th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 25, *cholum* 10 64, *raggi* 12 34 *cumboo* 11 62, on works 18,576, children 604 camps and houses 9 209, village relief 48 728, wet crops generally fair, *cholum raggi* and *cumboo* being harvested, outturn is small, as the crops suffered from excess of rain, future prospects very good, agricultural operations of later crops going on in many places
Karnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 7 21, *cholum* 9 73, *raggi* 10 14 *cumboo* 11 21, on works 30,760, children 2,806, in camps 2,439, village relief 41 308, fever exceedingly prevalent and fatal, standing crops are thriving well
North Arcot („ 23rd)	0 66	Rice 8 3, *cholum* 9 3 *raggi* 9 9 *cumboo* 10 6, wheat 6 1, on works 30 815, children 8,329, camps and houses 12 537, village relief 36 125, crops good harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor
South Arcot („ 24th)	0 56	Rice 8 13, *cholum* 10 92, *raggi* 11 34, *cumboo* 11 82, on works, Revenue Department, 1,008 Professional 544, children none one return not received camps 7,216, villages 36,364, crops good, *kar* paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
Tanjore (Nov 24th)	0 65	Rice 6 61, *cholum* 13 34, *raggi* 14 25, *cumboo* 4 48, wet crops thriving, some suffer from excess water, dry in good condition, harvest outturn *kar*, *kadappu*, and *kuruvai* ½ to full, *cumboo cholum*, and *raggi* ¼ to full
Trichinopoly („ „)	0 87	Rice 8 25, *cholum nil raggi* 10 97, *cumboo* 14 46, on works 10,558, children 1 507, in camps 964, village relief 1 921, sowing and harvest continue in parts outturn about a 9 anna crop, wet cultivation under tanks vigorous, dry crops benefited by present cessation of rain, public works returns received from Musiri only, previous figures therefore repeated elsewhere
Madura („ „)	0·20	Rice 7 69 *cholum* 9 52 *raggi* 11 81 *cumboo* 11 39, on works 10 179, children 582, in camps 10 766 village relief 24,621, freshes continue in the rivers, black *cholum* harvested in some parts on a small scale
Tinnevelly („ „)	0 81	Rice 9 0 *cholum* 12 30 *raggi* 16 05 *cumboo* 11 55, camps and houses 478 village relief 1,251, wet crops good, dry crops in some places damaged by excessive rain
Coimbatore („ „)	0 10	Rice 8 85 *cholum* 10 48 *raggi* 12 80 *cumboo* 15 01 on works 18,152 children 68 camps and houses 22 655 village relief 8 374, crops good harvest of paddy and *cumboo* in parts outturn full to ¾, Department Public Works accounts from 4 taluks not come
Nilgiris („ „)	0 67	Rice 7 13 *cholum* 8 26, *raggi* 10 15, *cumboo* 8 97, camps and houses 121, village relief 12, harvest of *samay*, *raggi* and *korah*, outturn about ¼
Salem („ 26th)	0 10	Rice 7 38 *raggi* 9 64 *cumboo* 12 80 *cholum* 8 63, on works 58 550, camps 12 360, village relief 25 640 crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo* outturn of former full, latter ¾
South Canara(„ 24th)	0 39	Rice 10 72 *raggi* 13 62, second rice crop plants in good condition
Malabar („ „)	0 91	Rice 10 19 *raggi* 12 96 gratuitous relief 54 rain sufficient for existing cultivation second crop in good condition prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	A few showers in 2 taluks	Rice 8 76, *raggi* 12 47, *cumboo* 11 38 *cholum* 12 63 on works 2 001, children 246, camps and houses 5 109, village relief 48 275, crops generally in good condition *kar samba raggi* and *cumboo* harvested in parts of 4 taluks no harvest during the week in Saidapet and Tiruvellore, outturn of *raggi* full, other grains from ½ to ¾
Madras („ 27th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 3, *raggi* 10 64 *cholum* 9 8 *General Remarks*—General prospects continue good prices fluctuating with continued upward tendency in several districts, total number on works 252 123 total number gratuitously relieved 411 715, exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 24th November, 8,008¼ tons
Bombay—(Nov 28th)		
Sind (Nov 28th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Freshet down Gaj on 9th, all tanks filled, cotton being picked, worm appeared in late *kharif*, much fever, cold weather set in
Shikarpur		No signs of rain, public health fair
Hyderabad	32	Rain with hail in Allahyar taluka on 18th
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather continues cloudy, *rabi* sowings progressing, prospects poor no fresh cases of small pox
Guzerat (Nov 28th)		
Ahmedabad	...	*Rabi* crops good, cholera in Dholka and Gogo, in city cases 16 deaths 30
Panch Mahals		Extensive failure of *rabi* apprehended
Kaira		Prospects becoming gloomy again, *kharif* crops withering owing to heat, *rabi* crops not in good condition
Surat		Cholera prevailing, crops good, though few suffered from insects in Olpad
Broach		Prospects becoming gloomy again, *kharif* crops withering owing to heat, *rabi* crops not in good condition, cholera in Broach and Ahmod, cases 11, deaths 6
Khandesh and Nasik (Nov 28th)		
Khandesh		No change in weather and crops, cholera has disappeared, ague prevalent
Násik	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects somewhat worse, especially in Yeola, where crops are withering
Konkan (Nov 28th)		
Colába (Nov 26th)		Weather at Ahbág good, mornings cold, harvesting of rice crops vigorously progressing throughout collectorate
Ratnagiri („ 20th)	*Nil*	Cutting of late crops nearly finished
Deccan (Nov 28th)		
Poona		Rain wanted in all talukas
Ahmednagar	*Nil*	One fall of rain urgently required, crops suffering generally, cholera deaths 6
Sholapur	...	No change
Satara	...	
Southern Mahratta Country		
Kaládgi		*Kharif* harvest and *rabi* sowing continues, *rabi* already sown doing well

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*continued*		
Belgaum		No change
Dharwar	02	*Kharif* being harvested, *rabi* sowing nearly finished, fever general
Kanara		Weather fair, cholera deaths 6
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory		
Rajkot	.	*Rabi* prospects good, weather cold, health generally good, fever in some talukas
Wadhwán	*Nil*	Cotton and other crops thriving, health good
Baroda		Thirty two cases of cholera, 14 fatal
		General Remarks—No change in Sind the crops in parts of Guzerat and North Deccan require rain, cholera somewhat extensively prevalent in Guzerat
Bengal—		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine and seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are very good
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season, reaping of early *amun* has begun on the churs and high lands prospects are fair, much land was left uncultivated in Hatia, public health is not so good as when last reported fever and cholera cases occur
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Weather cool and foggy in the morning up to 8 A M, the plough cultivators paddy crop is now being harvested a very poor outturn is anticipated in places where the crop was damaged by the floods in September last, mustard is being sown here and there the gathering of cotton still continues, the *ex officio* Assistant Commissioner of Cox's Bazar reports that crops are healthy and promise a good outturn
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather still warm in the daytime, the cutting of *amun* crops continues the outturn promises to be excellent
Backergunge	*Nil*	Weather seasonable in consequence of continued drought the crops on the high lands have to a certain extent been injured, but the general outturn is expected to be fair, the new rice is coming into market in small quantities, cholera and fever have made their appearance in the police stations of Nulchitti Backergunge, Gournadi, Mendigunge Shoroopkati, and Mottuna, and a few deaths are reported therefrom
Furreedpore	*Nil*	Weather clear and cooler than during the previous week, prospects of the crops continue the same as before, the early kinds of *amun* are being cut moderate rain is required for the preparation of lands for the spring crops fever is prevalent especially at head quarters and Goalundo, there have been numerous cases of cholera at Furreedpore, but not in an epidemic form, it seems to be now disappearing
Dacca	*Nil*	Weather very warm for the season but not unfavourable for crops state and prospects of the crops are favourable, cholera and fever are bad in Manickgunge sub division and cholera in part of *sadar*
Mymensingh	*Nil*	Weather settled, but warm for the time of year, prospects of the crops are excellent but prices continue extraordinarily high
Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather fine, but rather warm for the time of year, prospects of all crops are good
24 Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the time of year, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, the winter harvest has begun, fever is prevalent in Busseerhat sub division and sporadic cases of cholera are reported from all parts of the district
Jessore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, crops on the whole promise well, the outturn on the high lands will probably be rather short owing to insufficient rain, fever is very prevalent throughout the district, cholera is increasing
Nuddea	*Nil*	Weather warm in the day, but heavy dews at night, the *amun* crop is said to be satisfactory in all the sub divisions except Kooshtea, where the outturn is poor, the winter crops promise well, fever is bad in Kooshtea and Bongong and cholera is prevalent in many parts of the district
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Temperature unseasonably warm, prospects of crops continue to be as good as reported last week, harvesting of *amun* is in fair progress prices of rice are almost steady, cholera and fever are still prevalent in Berhampore, Jungypore and Lalbag sub divisions, in Rampore Haut public health is good
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather fine, cool, and seasonable, reaping of *amun* has commenced, and consequently no more rain is now required, state and prospects of winter crops appear to be good, fever is still prevalent in the town, and cholera has appeared in many places in the *mofussil*
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather clear, days rather hot but nights cold with heavy dew, in places where the winter rice crop has ripened, it is being cut, *rabi* crops are flourishing, but a little rain would improve them, there have been several cases of cholera in different parts of the district, and fever is still prevalent
Bogra	*Nil*	Weather dry and clear, and warm for the time of year, reaping of *amun* has begun, and there is every probability of a bumper harvest, minor crops are looking well, cholera is on the increase, chiefly in the western part of the district, 859 deaths have occurred since the outbreak of this disease, fever, too is prevalent

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Dinagepore	Return not received	Rather unseasonably warm, as if bad weather coming, state and prospects of the crops are very good reaping of rice crop has commenced, ten deaths from cholera reported, principally in the south, during the week
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather dry with a westerly wind in the afternoons, state and prospects of all kinds of crops continue to be most satisfactory mustard is being sown and nearly all the tobacco has now been transplanted, fever of the intermittent type is more prevalent than during last week, cholera has broken out in Gobindagunj, but is diminishing in Bhabanigunj
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Weather fair and moderately cool, prospects of the crops are not bad *amun* rice is in ear and promises an average outturn, fever is prevalent in the *Sadar* and Mekhligunj sub divisions, but the health of the district is generally good
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Weather somewhat too hot to be seasonable, prospects of the winter rice are good, transplantation of tobacco in some places is nearly complete and in others has just commenced mustard and potato sowings are over land is being prepared for barley and wheat, sugar cane promises well public health is not yet good, fever is still prevalent in the town of Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling	*Nil*	Alternate sunshine and hazy weather, with signs of rain, heavy dew at night, the early *haimanti* rice is being reaped in some places, all the crops promise a very fair outturn
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather rather warm, otherwise seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are fair
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather too hot to be seasonable rice harvest is commencing on the high lands, taking high lands and low lands together the crop is quite up to the average in the south of the district, the northern part of the *sadar* sub division is worst off, but even there the low land crop is good
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, harvesting of late rice has commenced, sugarcane is being cut, *rabi* sowings are going on, vegetables are doing well, fever is very prevalent
Burdwan	*Nil*	Reaping of *amun* and sowing of *rabi* are going on, no change in the prospects on the whole since last report
Bankoora	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool, *amun* is fast ripening, no change in the prospects of the winter crop
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for this time of the year, no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather warm and occasionally cloudy, *dhan* continues good, rain is wanted for the *rabi*
Bhagalpur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot state and prospects of the crops are the same as last week cholera and fever are very prevalent
Monghyr	*Nil*	Weather still very hot, prospects of the crops are unchanged
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather fine, nights getting cold, prospects of crops continue fair, *aghani dhan* is being cut, fever is very general, and cholera is reported from two or three places
Maldah	*Nil*	Weather fair and rather warm, harvest of *amun* (coarse kind) has commenced, in some parts a bumper crop is reported, but generally a good average of 12 or 13 annas, the *haimanti* is nearly ripe and promises well fever is still very prevalent, and sporadic cases of cholera have been reported during the week
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather unusually warm for this time of the year, the *rabi* has germinated well, the low lying *dhan* lands promise well but the high land *dhan* has suffered, and the outturn will not, it is feared, be satisfactory
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather warm and unseasonable, there is no change to report in the prospects of the crops
Sarun	*Nil*	Weather bright and clear east and west wind, no change in the prospects of the crops since last report, *rahur* and cotton are good, sugarcane is being cut and put into the mills, paddy that has been saved is fast ripening, in some places it is being cut, *rabi* has germinated well, rain is much wanted to accelerate a healthy growth, poppy is being put in the ground, indigo fields are being prepared for the next year's crop
Chumparun	*Nil*	Weather warmer than usual at this time of year, otherwise seasonable, state and prospects of the crops appear to be somewhat worse than reported last week, prices are however easier owing probably to imports from Nepal, which had been temporarily stopped by the local authorities, and from Mozufferpore
Patna	Return not received	Weather unusually hot for the time of year, state and prospects of the crops are good but if this abnormal heat continues, rain will be wanted for the *rabi*
Gya	*Nil*	Weather warm in the middle of the day and sky occasionally clouded over, maximum thermometer in the shade 89·6° prospects of the crops are unchanged, some rain is hoped for and would do much good
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and hot, in Buxar *rabi* crops have been sown and have germinated, in Bhubooah rice is being harvested, other *aghani* crops are in bad condition for want of rain, *rabi* sowings are about to close, and the young plants are drying in many places

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
		for want of rain, no report received from Sasseram, in the head quarters sub division *rabi* crops are still being sown and in places where germinated are doing well from being irrigated from canal water, health of the district is good
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	No change to report in the state and prospects of the crops
Lohardugga	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cold, the harvest operations are actively proceeding, and the outturn so far over most part of the district is good, *rabi* crops promise well at present
Manbhoom	*Nil*	Weather pleasant, no signs of rain, state and prospects of the crops are much the same as reported last week, rain is much needed for the *rabi* crops
Singbhoom	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, nothing to report about the rice crop, the cold weather crops are doing well, the district is reported healthy
Balasore	*Nil*	Weather cold, no rain in any part of the district, so that the cold weather crops will be retarded, the *dhan* crop is doing fairly well, and there is no special change to report since last week, a good deal of sickness prevails in the north of the district
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather fine and hot, the crops are doing well, no change from last week
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, in Khoordah it is reported *sarad* crops are being irrigated in several places, in other parts of the district, where irrigation is not possible, the crops on the high lands are suffering, *laghu* crop which survived the drought, is being harvested, *sarad* rice in some places is coming to ear and in others is in ear, *rabi*, sugarcane, and other miscellaneous crops are thriving, the state of the crops in the tracts situated between the Chilka and the sea is worse than in any other part of the district, relief is being given to the people of those parts from funds contributed by private individuals, cholera has made its appearance in the city
		General Remarks—The weather is unseasonably warm in many parts of the province, and fever and cholera are prevalent, there is no important change to report in the state and prospects of the crops this week, owing to the want of closing rains the crops on the high lands have suffered but the general outturn is expected to be a fair average, except in Gya, Chumparun, and Pooree, the harvesting of November rice is progressing, and winter rice is coming to ear, the cold weather and other miscellaneous crops are flourishing, but rain is wanted badly in Behar and parts of Chota Nagpore, the pressure in the Chilka tracts is increasing, but relief is being given
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Nov 27th)		No change
Allahabad („ „)		Rain wanted for unirrigated *rabi*
Jhánsi („ 28th)		Great heat, young wheat drying up, rain much wanted
Agra („ 27th)	A shower of rain	Clouds about, prospects unchanged
Bareilly („ 28th)	Slight shower in parts of district on the 26th	Weather now clear
Meerut („ 28th)	1 at Sirdhana, very slight drizzle over the whole district on the 25th	
Lucknow („ „)	Slight drizzle in Mohanlalganj and Mallahabad on the 26th	
Sitapur („ „)	2 at Misrikh, only a few drops at Sadrpur	
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted
Partabgarh(„ 26th)		Prospects good
		General Remarks—Slight showers are reported in some districts, otherwise no change, rain is generally wanted
Punjab—(Nov 27th)		
Delhi	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, *rabi* sowings in progress, small pox prevalent
Hissar	8	Weather cloudy, more rain required for the *rabi* sowings, cattle still suffering greatly, health generally good, but small pox prevailing in Rohtak
Umballa	7	More rain wanted for the *rabi* sowings, health good
Jullundur	1 4	Health and agricultural prospects good
Amritsar	1 4	*Rabi* prospects fair, health good
Lahore	1·2	Agricultural prospects much improved, health good
Rawalpindi	3 0	Agricultural prospects good, health generally good, but small pox prevailing in some localities.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab—*continued*		
Mooltan	Drizzling rain	*Rabi* sowings still in progress, and water has entered the inundation canals, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	1 9	*Rabi* sowings in progress, health good
Peshawar	5 7 (This is the rainfall reported in the telegram for the week but does not agree with the daily telegrams, which give a rainfall of 8 0)	
		General Remarks—The rainfall has been general over the province and agricultural prospects have improved in all save in southern districts, where more rain is still needed
Central Provinces—		
Sambalpur (Nov 23rd)		Early rice harvest nearly finished health good, prices steady
Upper Godavari („ 21th)		Clear, rice where saved being gathered, *jowar* and *rabi* crops doing well, cholera continues, prices high
Bilaspur		Cloudy, *rabi* doing well, fever continues, prices rising
Raipur		Rice harvesting, *rabi* doing well, fever continues, prices unchanged
Bálaghát		Cool, prospects favourable fever continues, prices stationary
Chhindwara		Clear, prospects favourable, fever continues, prices steady
Chanda (Nov 25th)		*Kharif* harvesting, *rabi* sowings completed, fever continues, prices slightly fallen
Betúl („ 26th)		Prospects favourable, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Bhandara („ 27th)		Clear, *kharif* harvesting, *rabi* doing well, fever continues, prices stationary
Nágpur („ 28th)		*Rabi* sowings completed, *kharif* harvesting, cotton picking continues, health good, prices stationary
Wardha		*Kharif* gathering, cotton picking continues *rabi* doing well
Nimar		Days close and oppressive, prospects of *rabi* good, small pox continues
Hoshangabad		Warm, *kharif* harvesting, *rabi* promising, prices stationary
Narsinghpur		*Rabi* doing well, health good, prices slightly risen
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and warm, *kharif* threshing and winnowing progressing *rabi* sowings completed, health good
Saugor		*Rabi* doing well but rain required health good
Seoni		Reaping and threshing of *kharif* continue, prices stationary
Mandla		*Rabi* sowings continue, prospects favourable
Damoh		*Rabi* doing well, *kharif* harvest continues
		General Remarks—*Rabi* sowings completed everywhere, except at Mandla, and the young plants doing well, rice harvest continues *jowar* and other *kharif* crops gathering, prospects favourable fever prevalent in many districts in the province, weather close and warm
British Burma— (Nov 28th)		
Arrakan Division	*Nil*	Public health good, early paddy crops being reaped remainder continue to promise well
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	*Nil*	Public health good reports regarding crops continue favourable some of those replanted after second floods have been damaged by blight, total rainfall 102 64 inches
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health and crops good
Bassein	*Nil*	Health good, crops flourishing
Henzada	*Nil* 40 in Myanoung during week ending 17th	Total rainfall in Henzada 77 32, in Myanoung 63 90 inches, 5 deaths from cholera in Tahpoon township, 7 in Mengyee, otherwise public health good, crops prospects favourable, re plantings promising
Prome	*Nil*	Cholera in Pouugday division, 17 deaths, 4 in Padoung, otherwise healthy reaping begun, a good harvest expected generally
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good, harvest prospects favourable, total rainfall 65 54 inches
Tenasserim Division		
Amherst	90	Public health fair
Shwegyeen	*Nil*	Public health good, crops progressing
Toungboo	*Nil*	Thirteen deaths from cholera, crops progressing
		General Remarks—Rains apparently ceased, every promise of a good harvest
Assam—		
Gauháti (Nov 28th)	*Nil*	Weather settled, clear and cool, mornings raw and foggy, prospects of crops continue favourable, public health good
Sylhet („ „)		A thunder storm with rain this morning, reaping of rice crop continues, outturn fair, prices gradually falling, some sickness still prevails

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Mysore and Coorg— (Nov 28th)	1 2 in Chikmagalur, *nil* elsewhere	Weather fine; prospects good, health indifferent, fever prevalent ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 15¼ to 15¾ lbs and *raggi* 20 to 21 lbs per rupee, for week ending 17th on civil works 29,940 on professional department works 50,080, and charitably relieved 41 370
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amráoti (Nov 28th)		*Kharif* harvesting continues, *rabi* crops fair
Central India— (Nov 28th)		Weather continues hot water everywhere scarce, Rajputana emigrants passing through Neemuch about 200 daily, cholera on railway works and in several towns in Malwa
Rajputana—		
Abu (Nov 27th)	20	
Marwar („ 24th)	20	A week's water supply in tanks fever prevails to some extent *rabi* sowings still progressing, cloudy, prices falling slowly
Harowtee (26th)		Weather cool, prospects good
Jhallawar (, 22nd)		Small pox in the city, weather unsettled
Ajmere (, 28th)	Rain general, accompanied with hail on 24th, average 30	Slight damage to cotton crops, ungerminated seeds lately sown destroyed, prospects otherwise improved, weather cooler
Jeypore (, 27th)	18	*Rabi* operations progressing favourably weather seasonable health fair
Bhurtpore (, 28th)	05	Cloudy, wind easterly
Ulwur (, 27th)	1¼	Sowings almost completed
Nepal (Nov 20th)	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects fair, fields being prepared for wheat &c the autumn harvest is believed not to have exceeded 8 annas

ERRATUM.—On page 2768 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd November 1877 opposite Hoshangabad, for 52 16 in Mungyee, read 57 10

G H M BATTEN,

Officiating Secy to the Govt of India

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 48

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 27th November 1877

No. 46.—The following Statute is published for general information —

40 & 41 VIC, CAP 51

ARRANGEMENT OF CLAUSES

Clause

1 Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding 5,000,000*l*

2 Bonds may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned by Secretary of State.

3 Debentures may be issued.

4 As to payment of principal and interest on debentures

5 Debentures transferable by delivery Coupons by delivery.

6. Bills may be issued

7 Description, currency of, and interest on bills

8. Capital stock and annuities may be created and issued.

9. Transfer books of such capital stock and annuities to be kept

10 Annuities deemed personal estate.

11. The whole amount charged not to exceed 5,000,000*l*.

Clause

12 Power to raise money for payment of principal money

13 Securities, &c to be charged on revenues of India.

14. Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds and debentures under this Act

15. Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.

16. Returns to be prepared half-yearly of moneys raised on loan, and presented to Parliament.

17 Saving powers of the Secretary of State in Council

18. Stock created hereunder to be deemed East India stock

19. Sect. 3, &c. of 33 & 34 Vict, c. 93, extended to capital stock created under this Act

An Act to enable the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the Service of the Government of India

[14TH AUGUST 1877.]

WHEREAS the exigencies of the public service in India require that the Secretary of State in Council of India should be enabled to raise money in the United Kingdom on the credit of the revenues of India :

Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and

Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows

Power to the Secretary of State in Council of India to raise any sum not exceeding 5,000,000*l*

1. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India, at any time or times after the passing of this Act, to raise in the United Kingdom, for the service of the Government of India, any sum or sums of money not exceeding in the whole five millions of pounds sterling, of which two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, or annuities, bonds, debentures, or bills, or partly by one of such modes and partly by another or others, and the whole or any portion of the remaining two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling may be raised by the creation and issue of bonds, debentures, or bills, but not by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest, or of annuities

Bonds may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned by Secretary of State

2. All bonds issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council of India, and countersigned by the Secretary of State for India, or one of his Under Secretaries, or his Assistant Under Secretary, and shall be for such respective amounts, payable after such notice, and at such rate or rates of interest as the said Secretary of State in Council may think fit

Debentures may be issued

3. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council, and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts, and at such rate or rates of interest, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

As to payment of principal and interest on debentures

4. All debentures issued under the authority of this Act shall be paid off at par at a time or times to be mentioned in such debentures respectively, and the interest on all such debentures shall be paid half-yearly on such days as shall be mentioned therein, and the principal moneys and interest secured by such debentures shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England

Debentures transferable by delivery

5. All or any number of the debentures issued under the authority of this Act, and all right to and in respect of the principal and interest moneys secured thereby, shall be transferable by the delivery of such debentures, and

Coupons by delivery

the coupons for interest annexed to any debenture issued under the authority of this Act shall also pass by delivery

Bills may be issued.

6. All bills issued under the authority of this Act may be issued under the hands of two members of the Council and countersigned as aforesaid, for such respective amounts as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and shall be issued at or for such prices and on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council.

Description, currency of, and interest on bills

7. A bill issued under the authority of this Act shall be a bill for the payment of the principal sum named therein at the date therein mentioned, so that the date be not more than twelve months from the date of the bill, and the principal sum secured by such bill shall be payable either at the treasury of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England Interest shall be payable in respect of such bill at such rate and in such manner as the Secretary of State in Council may determine.

Capital stock and annuities may be created and issued

8. Any capital stock created under the authority of this Act shall bear such a rate of interest, and any annuities to be created under the authority of this Act shall be at such rate per centum per annum, as the Secretary of State in Council may think fit, and such capital stock and such annuities may be issued on such terms as may be determined by the Secretary of State in Council, and any such capital stock may bear interest during such period, and be paid off at par at such time, as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such capital stock, and such annuities may be terminable at such period as the Secretary of State in Council may prescribe previously to the issue of such annuities

Transfer books of such capital stock and annuities to be kept

9. In case of the creation and issue of any such capital stock or of any such annuities, there shall be kept, either at the office of the Secretary of State in Council in London or at the Bank of England, books wherein entries shall be made of the said capital stock and annuities respectively, and wherein all assignments or transfers of the same respectively, or any part thereof respectively, shall be entered and registered, and shall be signed by the parties making such assignments or transfers, or, if such parties be absent, by his, her, or their attorney or attorneys thereunto lawfully authorised by writing under his, her, or their hands and seals, to be attested by two or more credible witnesses, and the person or persons to whom such transfer or transfers shall be made may respectively underwrite his, her, or their acceptance thereof, and no other mode of assigning or transferring the said capital stock or the said annuities, or any part thereof respectively, or any interest therein respectively, shall be good and available in law, and no stamp duties whatsoever shall be charged on the said transfers or any of them

Annuities deemed personal estate

10. All annuities created and issued under the authority of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be personal and not real estate, and shall go to the executors or administrators of the person or persons dying possessed thereof, interested therein, or entitled thereto, and not to the heir-at-law, nor be liable to any foreign attachment by the custom of London, or otherwise

The whole amount charged not to exceed 5,000,000*l*

11. The whole amount of the principal moneys to be charged on the revenues of India under this Act shall not exceed five millions

Power to raise money for payment of principal money.

12. Upon or for the repayment of any principal money secured under the authority of this Act, the Secretary of State in Council may at any time borrow or raise, by

all or any of the modes aforesaid, all or any part of the amount of principal money repaid or to be repaid, and so from time to time as all or any part of any principal money under this Act may require to be repaid, but the amount to be charged upon the revenues of India shall not in any case exceed the principal money required to be repaid, and the total amount raised under this section by the creation and issue of capital stock bearing interest or of annuities shall not at any one time exceed two millions five hundred thousand pounds sterling

Securities, &c to be charged on revenues of India

13. All bonds, debentures, and bills to be issued under this Act, and the principal moneys and interest thereby secured, and all capital stock to be issued under this Act, and the interest thereon, and all annuities to be issued under this Act, shall be charged on and payable out of the revenues of India, in like manner as other liabilities incurred on account of the government of the said territories

Provisions as to composition for stamp duties on India bonds extended to bonds and debentures under this Act

14. The provisions contained in section four of the Act of the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of King William the Fourth, chapter sixty-four, with respect to the composition and agreement for the payment by the East India Company of an annual sum in lieu of stamp duties on their bonds, and the exemption of their bonds from stamp duties, shall be applicable with respect to the bonds and debentures to be issued under the authority of this Act, as if such provisions were here repeated and re-enacted with reference thereto

Forgery of debentures and bills to be punishable as forgery of East India bonds.

15. All provisions now in force in anywise relating to the offence of forging or altering, or offering, uttering, disposing of, or putting off, knowing the same to be forged or altered, any East India bond, with intent to defraud, shall extend and be applicable to and in respect of any debenture or bill issued under the authority of this Act, as well as to and in respect of any bond issued under the same authority

Returns to be prepared half yearly of moneys raised on loan, and presented to Parliament.

16. Provided always, that, at the end of each of the half years ending on the thirty-first day of March and the thirtieth day of September in every year, the Secretary of State in Council shall prepare or cause to be prepared a return of all loans raised in England under the provisions of this Act or of any other Acts, and of loans raised in India chargeable on the revenues of India, outstanding at the commencement of each half year, with the rates of interest and total amount payable thereon, and the date of the termination of each loan, the debt incurred during the half year, the moneys raised thereby during the half year, the loans paid off or discharged during the half year, and the loans outstanding at the close of the half year, stating, so far as the public convenience will allow, the purpose or service for which moneys have been raised during the half year, also a return of all stocks, loans, debts, and liabilities then chargeable on the revenues of India, as provided for in the Act twenty-first and twenty-second Victoria, chapter thirty, with rates and amount of interest, showing the changes which have taken place in each half year, in respect to the debts incurred and paid off or discharged, that such returns shall be presented to both Houses of Parliament, as respects the return of loans and liabilities in England, within fifteen days after the expiration of the said half-yearly periods, and within three months after the expiration of each half year, as respects the return of loans and liabilities in India, if Parliament be then sitting, or if not sitting, then within one week after Parliament shall be next assembled; and the various conditions in respect to terms, prices, dates of payment, and rates of interest on which bills have been issued during the half year under the authority of sections six and seven of this Act, shall be shown in the return in a form admitting of a comparison with previous years

Saving powers of the Secretary of State in Council

17 This Act shall not prejudice or affect any power of raising or borrowing money vested in the said Secretary of State in Council at the time of passing thereof

Stock created hereunder to be deemed East India stock

18 Any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be East India stock, within the Act twenty-second and twenty-third Victoria, chapter thirty-five, section thirty-two, unless and until Parliament shall otherwise provide, and any capital stock created under this Act shall be deemed to be and shall mean India stock within the Act of the twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh Victoria, chapter seventy-three, anything in the said last-mentioned Act to the contrary notwithstanding

Sect 3, &c of 33 & 34 Vict c 93, extended to capital stock created under this Act

19 The provisions contained in the third section of the Act of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Victoria, chapter ninety-three, and all other enactments in the said Act relating to or affecting such provisions, shall be extended and be applicable to any capital stock created under this Act

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —PUBLIC

Fort William, the 24th November 1877

No. 2097 —The following Notification by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor General is published for general information —

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will arrive in Calcutta by a special train at 5 P M, Calcutta time, on Thursday, the 29th November 1877

His Excellency will be received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Justices and Commissioner of Police for the Town of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah, and at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Members of His Excellency's Council, the principal Civil and Military Officers and other gentlemen who are desirous of attending

A Guard of Honor of Native troops will be drawn up on the platform at the Howrah Railway Station, with Band and Color

The route taken will be by the Hoogbly Bridge, Strand Road and Esplanade Row.

The Body Guard will form the Escort.

A Guard of Honor of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps will be drawn up in front of Government House

A Viceregal Salute of 31 guns will be fired as His Excellency alights at Government House

Full dress will be worn by Officers entitled to uniform Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

G. POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy

ESTABLISHMENTS

The 27th November 1877

No. 941.—Mr A P Howell, C.S, M A, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd proximo, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

No. 942 —APPOINTMENT —Mr J O'Kinealy, of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence of Mr Howell, or until further orders

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ECCLESIASTICAL

The 29th November 1877

No. 392.—The Reverend B T Atlay, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 17th October last

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MEDICAL

The 27th November 1877

No. 629.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Odeutoolla are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma

PATENTS.

The 27th November 1877

No. 666.—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 47 of 1877 —Mr R Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, for improvements in the means or apparatus for pressing indigo

No 48 of 1877 —Mr R Olpherts, of Ardee, Ireland, for improvements in machinery for pressing indigo or other substances

No 71 of 1877 —Count A Apraxine, of St Petersburg, in the Empire of Russia, presently resident at Paris, for improvements in balloons for aerial navigation

No 72 of 1877 —Mr J E G Monnier, a Foreman Platelayer in the employ of the East Indian Railway Company, residing at Muddapur, for an improved permanent way

No 81 of 1877.—Mr T Balmer, of Fochaber, in the County of Moray, in that part of Great Britain called Scotland, for improvements in apparatus for withering and drying tea leaf

No 86 of 1877 —Mr S J Tucker, of Calcutta, mechanic, and there carrying on business under the style of Messrs Edward Thomson & Co, for working punkahs by machinery.

ARTHUR HOWELL,

Offg Secy to the Govt. of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, o the *Bohmeria nivea*.

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5. What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear

and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machines employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 1 1 per maund, or Rs 110 9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —POLITICAL

Fort William, the 30th November 1877

No. 2641P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr J Bienenfeld Rolph as Consul for Italy at Aden

No. 2643P —With reference to Notification No 2399P, dated 17th October 1877, Mr J Salmon, Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 7th November 1877

GENERAL

The 27th November 1877

No 3269G —Mr H M Durand, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and First Assistant to Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, held charge of the current duties of the office of the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, in addition to his own duties, from the 7th September to the 4th October 1877, both days inclusive, during the absence of Mr Lyall on special duty

The 30th November 1877

No 3305G —The unexpired portion of the sick leave granted by Notification of this Depart-

ment, No 2233G, dated 13th August 1877, to Surgeon J C Lucas, late Civil Surgeon of Bushire, is cancelled with effect from the 5th October 1877

No 3306*G* —The service of Major W Anderson, Officiating 2nd in Command, Malwa Bheel Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Major Miller

No 3307*G* —*Erratum* —In Notification of this Department, No 3099G, dated 31st October 1877, for "*that date*" substitute "*21st September 1877*"

T J COPLOWDEN,
Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Fort William, the 30th November 1877

No 2335 —*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of October 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875* —

	1875	1876	1877
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Government of India	2 53,58 333	3 73 36 590	1,73,94,841
Bengal	1,95 23 587	93 67 513	90 88 747
Assam	31 14,796	24 27 667	24,05 619
British Burmah	49,26 493	39 24 483	29 88,589
North Western Provinces	1 40 86 635	1,47 32 133	95 18,725
Oudh	48 66 858	41 27 880	24 43,676
Punjab	99 76 826	98,27 861	90 66 815
Bombay	1,73 01 154	1,88,08 595	1 49 02 277
Central Provinces	34 35 160	35 16 639	31 24 437
Madras	2 10 62 062	1,28,61,166	1,97,01,106
TOTAL	12 36 51 904	11 69 30 527	9 06 34,832

MINT AND CURRENCY

The 30th November 1877

No 2336 —*Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877* —

	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED		Coined and examined
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers	From Merchants	
	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of October 1877—			
Calcutta	70 57 701		45 24,882
Bombay	1 12 79 344		1,07,97,280
TOTAL	1,83 37,045		1 53 22,162
First ten months—			
Calcutta	2 90,61 980	1,968	2,81,23,190
Bombay	7 25 41 541		7,41,80 963
TOTAL	10,16 02 921	1 968	10 23 04,153

Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877

	GOLD			SILVER			TOTAL		
	Imports	Exports	Net	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of October	9,10 029	25 64 900	Exports 16 54 871	2,32 09 308	7,73,800	2,24,35,508	2,41,19,337	33,38,700	2,07,80,637
First ten months	1,72,79,654	94 41 359	Imports 78,38,295	12,08,71,909	1,08,11,272	11 00,60,637	13,81,51,563	2,02,52,631	11,78,98 932

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 30th November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 1050—BREVET—

Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the following casualty, the names of the under-mentioned Officers are placed on the Indian Gradation List as specified —

Colonel W H Freese, Madras Infantry, is placed on the list of Major-Generals,
Major J M Sexton, Bombay Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Colonels,
Captain H G Pritchard, Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Majors on the Indian Gradation List

} In consequence of the death of Colonel (Major General on the Indian Gradation List) W T Money, Madras Infantry, on the 20th August 1877

No 1051.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Corps	Rank and Names	To what rank promoted	From what date	In whose room
Infantry	Major Arthur Edward Downing	Lieutenant-Colonel	15th Nov 1877	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) E J Wild, retired
Cadre of the late 51st Native Infantry	Captain C E Macaulay, (Staff Corps)	Major		

No 1052.—LONDON GAZETTE—

The following Extracts are published for general information —

"London Gazette" of the 26th October, 1877, page 5801

India Office, 22nd October, 1877

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Captain

Captain J Biddulph, half-pay, late 19th Hussars Dated 1st November, 1871

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant H M Mason, 45th Foot Dated 28th October, 1871
Lieutenant H T G Burne, 63rd Foot Dated 9th August, 1873
Lieutenant W O Harris, 17th Foot Dated 28th October, 1871

Page 5805

The date of rank of the undermentioned Officers admitted to the Indian Staff Corps should be as follows, and not as stated in the London Gazettes specified below —

BENGAL

Lieutenants

Lieutenant Solomon Charles Frederick Peile, 109th Foot Dated 9th August, 1874,
Lieutenant Edward Dermot Hamilton Daly, 15th Hussars Dated 9th August, 1874,
Lieutenant Charles Hogge, 22nd Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of May 18, 1877
Lieutenant George Henry B Coats, 1st Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
Lieutenant Charles John Dennys, 65th Foot Dated 26th March, 1874,
Lieutenant Charles Campbell Whistler, 76th Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of June 8, 1877
Lieutenant George Wingate, 19th Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
Lieutenant Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland, 39th Foot Dated 13th November, 1872,
Lieutenant Alexander Melvin, 109th Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves, R A Dated 16th July, 1863,
Lieutenant Michael King Martin, 3rd Foot Dated 28th October, 1871,
and not as stated in the *Gazette* of July 24, 1877
Lieutenant James Andrew Colville Wedderburn, 51th Foot Dated 27th October, 1871
Lieutenant Thomas Caldwell Pears, 70th Foot Dated 29th May, 1872
Lieutenant Charles Stewart Wheler, 13th Hussars Dated 30th December, 1871

India Office, 24th October, 1877

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and Her Majesty's Indian Forces, made by the Governments in India —

BREVET

To be Captain

Lieutenant Henry Affleck Graves Bengal Staff Corps Dated 16th July, 1877

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS

BENGAL STAFF CORPS

To be Majors

Captain Henry Warde Webster Dated 26th July, 1877
Captain George Scott Hills Dated 4th August, 1877
Captain Charles James Durand Dated 4th August, 1877.

Captain Henry Gordon Waterfield Dated 4th August, 1877
Captain Talbot Bridford Middleton Glassock Dated 11th August, 1877
Captain Linley Blathwayt Dated 11th August, 1877

To be Captains

Lieutenant Thomas Francis Hobday Dated 25th July, 1877
Lieutenant Edward Hales Wilson Dated 25th July, 1877
Lieutenant Robert Alexander Gilchrist Dated 4th August, 1877

BENGAL ARMY

CAVALRY

To be Colonel

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Charles Dumbleton Dated 4th August, 1877

To be Lieutenant-Colonel

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) John Innis Robinson Dated 4th August, 1877

To be Majors

Late 1st European Light Cavalry

Captain (Brevet Major) Cunliffe Martin Dated 4th August, 1877

Late 2nd European Light Cavalry

Captain (Brevet Major) John Lowis Loch Dated 4th August, 1877

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT

To be Surgeon-Major

Surgeon Andrew Skeen Dated 31st March, 1877, to stand immediately below Surgeon-Major Robert Harvey

"London Gazette" of the 30th October, 1877, page 5923

War Office, Pall Mall, 30th October 1877

BREVET

Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel William Bolton Gladstone, Retired List, Bengal Staff Corps (since deceased), to have the honorary rank of Major-General Dated 16th August, 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Sussex Charles Milford, Bombay Staff Corps, to have the honorary rank of Major-General on retirement Dated 31st October, 1877

Page 5924

Apothecary J Slane, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Surgeon Dated 31st October, 1877
Apothecary A G Price, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon Dated 31st October, 1877
Apothecary J C Ellis, Bengal Medical Establishment, to have the honorary and local rank of Surgeon Dated 31st October, 1877
The second Christian name of Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W M Lees, Bengal Staff Corps, is *Munnings*, and not *Manning*, as hitherto stated

To be Lieutenant-Colonels Dated 1st October 1877 —

* * * *

Major Albert Seagrim, Bengal Staff Corps

Page 5925

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels —

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C M MacGregor, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps Dated 18th June, 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel George Arnold Laughton, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 3rd July, 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel Sussex Charles Milford, Bombay Staff Corps Dated 4th July, 1877

No 1053 —ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel F Fteson, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel H F Brooke, appointed Adjutant General, Bombay Army
Major H Thompson, Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel T Rattray, C B, C S I, on furlough
Major M C Farrington, 51st Foot, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Major Thompson

No 1054 —ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

The following Officers to be Sub-Assistant Commissaries General, 3rd Class, on probation, with effect from the dates specified against their respective names —

Lieutenant M R Spence, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—6th November 1877
Lieutenant T L Lewis, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—7th November 1877

No 1055 —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the under-mentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal They are accordingly admitted into the Service —

Surgeon W Gillies
" D Basu
" J A Nelis
" A M Crofts
" W Coates
" J Blood
} Arrived at Bombay, 10th November 1877

No 1056 —HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

4th Infantry

Surgeon C L Swaine, Madras Medical Department, to be Officiating Medical Officer *vice* Surgeon-Major H Crocker, M D, on furlough

No 1057.—NATIVE ARMY—

16th Bengal Cavalry

Jemadar Fattehyab Khan, to be Woordie Major, *vice* Mahomed Shami, promoted, 23rd March 1877

No 1058 —Jemadar Gool Badshah, appointed on probation to the 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, in G G O No 1113 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 4th November 1875

No. 1059—The following direct appointment of a native gentleman is made —

5th Bengal Cavalry

Dowlut Ram, to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from date of joining appointment

No. 1060—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

The following order issued by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed —

No 212, dated the 26th July 1877—Appointing Subadar Kaka Sing, of No 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Subadar-Major to the Artillery of the Force, under the operations of G G Os Nos 605 of 1864 and 1 of 1877, *vice* Subadar-Major Maidan Ali Shah, of No 1 Mountain Battery, invalided, with effect from the 1st May 1877

No 5 Garrison Battery

No 1061—Havildar Shaick Himmut, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ameer Singh, invalided

No. 1062—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the formation of a volunteer rifle corps at Rangoon, to be designated the "Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps," and to notify the following appointment —

To be Commandant

Major Richard Charles Evanson, Madras Staff Corps

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 1063—The following corrections to be made in G G O No 681 of 1877 —

Table No 148 (Commissariat)

Hospitals for Natives, page 51

Expunge the entry "corks for bottles"

Table No 151 (*Commissariat*) *page* 35

After "Sand, fine cleaned, for Macnamara's filters," enter *Scissors for trimming the wicks of Kerosine oil lamps, scale,* 1 *pair per barrack or building when Kerosine lamps are burned*

DRESS

No 1064—Paragraphs 6 and 7 of G G O No 929 of 1877 are cancelled, and the following substituted as paragraph 6 —

6 The Army pattern helmet with plume or spike will replace the cocked hat and plume, the turban being white The plume or spike will be worn as laid down for Staff Officers

EQUIPMENT

No. 1065—With a view to the assimilation of equipment in the Mountain Batteries (Royal Artillery and Native) armed with 7-pounder Rifled Muzzle Loading Guns, 200 lbs, serving in India, Equipment Tables for these Batteries have been published for adoption throughout the three Presidencies

No alteration in the scale of equipment now laid down is to be made without the sanction of the Government of India, and the nomenclature and proportion as entered therein should be strictly followed.

All changes that may be made applicable to India will, from time to time, be published either in General Orders by the Government, or in those of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief with the sanction of Government

Copies of the Equipment Tables will be printed and distributed to Batteries and Departments in the Bengal Presidency by the Inspector General of Ordnance, Bengal, under the orders of the Government of India, and to Batteries and Departments in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay under the orders of the Governments of those Presidencies

EQUIPMENT TABLES

No 1066—With reference to G G O No 717 of 1875, the following addition will be made to Equipment Tables of 9-pounder M L R Batteries of Royal Horse and Field Artillery, *viz*,—at page 16 between the items "worms wadhook," &c, and "Wrenches nons" &c, enter *Wrenches iron box for muzzle sight, 2 per Battery*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1067—The under mentioned Officer is granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Surgeon Edward Reginald Johnson, Medical Officer, 33rd (The Allahabad) Regiment of Native Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

No 1068—The grant of leave on medical certificate to Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M Thomson, Infantry, Officiating Political Agent, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General with the *ex* King of Oude and Superintendent of Political Pensions, in G G O No 874 of 1877, is to be considered as under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, instead of those of 1804, as previously notified

No 1069—The furlough granted to Captain C C Brownlow Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force in G G O No 758 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request

No. 1070—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain (Brevet Major) J S Irvine, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—Bombay, 16th November 1877

Captain G T Halliday, late 4th European Light Cavalry, Brigade Major on the Establishment,—Bombay, 16th November 1877

Lieutenant F R Ditmas, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 15th Bengal (Cureton's Mooltanee) Cavalry,—Bombay, 16th November 1877.

Lieutenant L W. Christopher, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—Bombay, 19th September 1877

No 1071—Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) C M MacGregor, C S I, Bengal Staff Corps 1st Assistant Quartermaster General, reported his arrival in India on the 26th March 1877, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G G O No 261 of 1875

No 1072—Captain R B Lockwood, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, reported his arrival in India on the 29th March 1877, from the furlough to Europe granted to him in G G O No 1117 of 1874

No 1073 —REPORTS OF DEPARTURE—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J A Tytler, C B, V C, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 829 of 1877 *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay

Lieutenant-Colonel E Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G O No 610 of 1877 *Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay

Surgeon-Major H Crocker, M D, Madras G O No 795 of 1877 *China*, 15th October 1877, from Bombay

Veterinary Surgeon W Boyd, Assistant Superintendent, Horse Breeding Operations, Punjab, G G O No 873 of 1877 *Mongolia*, 7th September 1877, from Bombay

Captain J Colledge, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 931 of 1877 *Travancore*, 1st October 1877, from Bombay

Captain E Shaw, Madras Staff Corps, Madras G O No 765 of 1877 *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay

Captain J R M'Cullagh, Royal Engineers, G G O No 912 of 1877 *Kashgar*, 5th November 1877, from Madras

Lieutenant T Hope, Bombay Staff Corps, Bombay G O No 521 of 1877 *Venetia*, 14th September 1877, from Bombay

Lieutenant R R N Sturt, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 949 of 1877 *Travancore*, 1st October 1877, from Bombay

Lieutenant G H Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 647 of 1877 *Khedive*, 8th October 1877, from Bombay

Lieutenant J W Hogge, Bengal Staff Corps, G G O No 912 of 1877 *City of Manchester*, 20th October 1877, from Calcutta

HONORS AND REWARDS

No 1074 —GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer a good service pension on the under-mentioned Officer, with effect from the 4th May 1877, in room of Colonel G Selby, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance —

Colonel ANDREW VANCE FALLS, *of the Royal (late Madras) Artillery*

DATES OF COMMISSIONS

2nd Lieutenant	11th June 1839
1st Lieutenant	17th August 1841
Brevet Captain	11th June 1854
Captain	11th April 1855
Lieutenant-Colonel	9th June 1862
Brevet-Colonel	9th June 1867
Colonel	5th February 1870

APPOINTMENTS

Commanded A Troop, Horse Artillery, from 10th August 1852 to 4th November 1852, and from 21st February 1854 to 18th May 1854

Commanded No 7 Horse Battery, from 12th September 1857 to 30th April 1858, and from 12th May 1858 to 1st January 1861

Commanded B Troop, Horse Artillery, from 31st January 1861 to 21st February 1862

Commanded Royal Artillery, Ceded Districts, from 20th April 1863 to 31st December 1865

Commanded D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, and Royal Artillery, Mysore Division, from 6th November 1869 to 28th February 1870

Commanded 23rd Brigade, and Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 7th June 1870 to 31st October 1870

Commanded 20th Brigade, and Royal Artillery, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 20th November 1873

WAR SERVICES

Served in the Southern Mahratta Campaign from 21st October 1844 to 4th February 1845, and was present at the sieges of Punallaghur, Powenghur, Munohur, Munsintosh, also at the capitulation of Budderghur, 10th November 1844

No 1075 —First Class Apothecary Simon DeCruz, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G G O No 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment on a pension of Rs 100 per mensem, payable in India

No 1076 —Subadar Omrow Dooby, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, having served 40 years with unblemished character, is granted a pension of Rs 10 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle

No 1077 —Sepoy Nehal Sing, of the 32nd Regiment, Punjab Pioneers, is granted an injury pension in the 3rd degree of Rs 5-4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the Punjab Circle

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No. 1078.—The services of Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) C A deKantzow, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent, Sudder Bazar, Delhi, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department

RETIREMENTS

No 1079.—The under-mentioned Officer in Civil employ is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456-5-0 per annum, with an additional annuity of £528-7-0, with effect from the 11th June 1877, under the terms of the Secretary of State's despatch in the Home Department, No 81, dated the 18th July 1876

The pension and annuity are payable in England

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Blair Thomas Reid, Bengal Staff Corps, late Superintendent of Chumba, Punjab

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from 17th to 30th November 1877 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
General List, Infantry	Captain H B Swiney	20th November 1877	Near Fort Mackeson		
1st Battalion, 8th Foot	Captain C F Malet	22nd November 1877	Pachmarhi		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 24th to 30th November 1877

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE					Rs A P		
John Gillespie (a)	Lieut Col	Bengal Staff Corps	7th Feb 1877	Will left	186 3 0		

(a) —*Next-of kin—Mother*—Mrs Gillespie
Brother and Executor—Charles Gillespie, Esq Tacksman
Sisters—Mrs Sophia Adam
Miss Christina Mary Gillespie Tulloch House Kingussie Invernesshire

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secretary to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 30th November 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 36 —Mr Wilfred Chandler to be a 4th Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 29th November 1877

No 506 —Mr W Smith, Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade, resumed charge of the Simla Imperial Circle from Major J P Steel, R E, on the forenoon of the 20th November 1877

The 30th November 1877

No 507 —With reference to Military Department Notification No 884, dated 20th September 1877, Mr W Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, is posted to the Western System of State Railways

No. 508 —The resignation by Mr H Buchan of his appointment as Accountant, 3rd Grade, Mysore, is accepted

No 509 —Sub-Conductor Nicholas Hutchinson, Barrack Serjeant, is promoted to Barrack Master, 2nd Class, with effect from 28th September 1876, *vice* Barrack Master Honorary Captain Mathews, retired

No 510 —The services of Mr J C Oman, Accountant, 1st Grade, attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, Educational Department

No 511 —Major C S Thomason, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is placed on special duty under the Government of India

No. 512 —Lieutenant-Colonel J Bonus, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, attached to the Western System of State Railways, was, on return from furlough, granted subsidiary leave from the 7th to 19th November 1877, both days inclusive

No 513 —Mr E Rose, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Nizam's State Railway, is transferred to Bombay for employment on the Dhond and Manmad Railway

W A CROMMELIN, *Major, R E*,
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E J DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877

No 1712—The rate of conversion of Indian into sterling money for Overland Money Orders has been changed to 1*s* 8$\frac{3}{4}$*d* per rupee Schedule 14 of the Tariff Table is therefore in force until further notice

W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 29th November 1877

No. 23.—The three months' furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr A J M Reade, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, in Notification No 32 of 9th December 1876, is commuted to privilege leave for seventy-four days under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg Dir Genl of Tels in India

REVENUE SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 27th November 1877

Major Donald Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 2nd Grade, having availed himself, on the forenoon of the 22nd August last, of the privilege leave for three months granted in Notification dated 29th June 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 19th instant, the unexpired portion is cancelled from that date

H L THUILLIER, *Major General,*
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATIONS

Camp Bandersindree, the 21st November 1877

No. $\frac{2624}{2172}G$ —Colonel T E Gordon, C S I, Political Superintendent, Hilly Tracts, Meywar, held charge, in addition to his own duties, of the office of the Political Agent in Meywar from the 11th September to the 4th November 1877 (both days inclusive), during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant-Colonel E C Impey

Camp Doodoo, the 22nd November 1877

No $\frac{2840}{2171}G$ —Surgeon-Major L D Spencer, Agency Surgeon, held charge of the current duties of the Eastern States Agency, in Rajputana, from the 1st October to the 4th November 1877, inclusive, during the absence of the Political Agent on special duty at Simla

Camp Mokurpoora, the 24th November 1877

No. $\frac{2870}{2182}G$ —Lieutenant-Colonel W H Beynon resumed charge of his appointment of Political Agent in Jeypore and Kishengurh from Major V E Law on the forenoon of the 16th instant

By Order,
N C MARTELLI, *Capt*,
Offg 1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATION

Hyderabad Residency, the 17th November 1877

No. 109—In continuation of Notification in Residency Orders No 90, dated 5th October 1877, Mr E Moffat, District Superintendent of Police, 3rd Grade, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, during Mr Cotgrave's absence on privilege leave, *viz*, from the 13th September to the 12th October 1877

By Order,
A J DUNLOP,
Offg 2nd Asstt Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 23rd November 1877

No 113—The following transfers are ordered —

Mr F A Ashhurst, Assistant Engineer, from Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works, to Head Quarters Staff of Inspector General, Military Works

Lieutenant W Peacocke, R E, Assistant Engineer, from Head Quarters Staff of Inspector General of Military Works to Rawal Pindi Command, Military Works

C W HUTCHINSON, *Colonel, R E*,
Inspr Genl of Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 22nd November 1877

No 77—With reference to Government of India Notification No 111, dated 16th November 1877, Lieutenant G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Agra Division, Military Works

No. 78—With reference to Government of India Notification No 111, dated 16th November 1877, Lieutenant J G Day, R E, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the Meerut Division, Military Works

The 26th November 1877

No. 79.—Conductor W Higher, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the 8th October 1877, of the privilege leave for nineteen days granted to him in this Office Notification No 76 of 15th November 1877, and returned to duty on the 27th October 1877

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Meerut Command, Military Works

Presidency Command

Calcutta, the 27th November 1877

No 9.—Sick leave of absence, from 20th September to 8th October 1877 inclusive, is granted to Baboo Goroodass Chatterjea, Overseer, 1st Grade, of the Fort William Division

T L RUSSELL, *Colonel*,
Supdg Engr, Presdy Command, Military Works

Sirhind Command

Umballa, the 23rd November 1877

No 32—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No 109 of the 13th November 1877, Mr R D Falkiner, C E, Executive Engineer, made over, and Lieutenant G Hildebrand, R E, Executive Engineer, received over charge of the Umballa Division, Military Works, on the afternoon of 21st idem

JOHN P C ANDERSON, *C E*,
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Command, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System

NOTIFICATIONS

Darjeeling, the 20th November 1877

No. 78.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 364 of 17th August last, Babu Shama Churn Mookerjee, Probationary Accountant, 4th Grade, reported his arrival at Darjeeling, and joined the Central Office of Accounts, North-Eastern System of State Railways, on the forenoon of 9th October 1877

No. 79.—Mr W R Monks, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Office of Accounts, North-Eastern System of State Railways, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd October 1877

No. 80.—With reference to Notification No 63 of 18th October 1877, Mr P Bradley, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the forenoon of 5th November, and is posted to the Mahanuddi Division

No 81.—Babu Sarut Chunder Mookerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 4th October 1877 from the sick leave granted in Notification No 15 of 25th September 1877, and joined the Mahanuddi Division

No 82—With reference to Notification No 76 of the 13th November 1877, Mr R F Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Mahanuddi Division, Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 25th October 1877

No. 83—Mr E A Coello, Accountant, 4th Grade, returned on the forenoon of 1st November 1877 from the sick leave granted him in Notification No 53 of 3rd October 1877, and joined the Southern Division, Northern Bengal State Railway

No. 84—Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Mahanuddi Division to the Southern Division, which he joined on the forenoon of 30th October 1877

The 27th November 1877

No 85.—Baboo Modoo Soodun Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th October 1877

No 86—Mr T J Dumayne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted an extension of twenty days' privilege leave, in addition to that granted in Notification No 26 of the 4th August 1877

No 87—Baboo Ram Gotty Mookerjee, Manager, Calcutta and South-Eastern and Nalhati State Railways, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 12th November 1877, from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 60 of the 3rd October last

No 88—With reference to Notification No 63 of the 18th October 1877, Mr J Kirby, Supervisor, 1st Grade, joined the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 2nd current and is posted to the Southern Division

No. 89.—Mr J P Devine, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, availed himself on the afternoon of the 8th November 1877 of the privilege leave granted in Notification No 71 of the 26th October last

No 90—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 411 of the 17th September last, Mr A W Rendell assumed charge of his duties as Locomotive Superintendent of the Northern Bengal State Railway, on the forenoon of the 8th November 1877

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 20th November 1877

No 43.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 440, dated 5th ultimo, Major D H Trail, R E, took over charge of the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Western System, from Major J P Westmorland, R E, on the afternoon of the 30th October 1877

No. 44.—Mr Robert E Wright, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), Indus Valley State Railway, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may be able to avail himself of the same

The 21st November 1877

No. 45—Baboo Sheo Dyall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway, passed the colloquial examination in the Hindustani language on the 12th October 1877

The 21st November 1877

No 46—Mr H S Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiated as Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, while in charge of the open line maintenance of the Punjab Northern State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr D G Ottley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, from the 1st September 1877 to the 15th instant

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No 117, dated 12th October last, Captain W I LeBreton, R E, received charge of the office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta from Mr F Morrison on the forenoon of 27th November 1877

F S TAYLOR, *Col, R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India
for Guaranteed Railways

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 20th November 1877

No 82.—Mr H Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his arrival in Bombay on the forenoon of 24th October on his return from the six months' leave, out of India, granted him in this office notification No 11, dated 14th March 1877 He was granted three days' subsidiary leave from the 21th to 26th October 1877, inclusive, to reach the head quarters of the Ghat Division, which he did on the forenoon of the 27th October 1877

No. 83.—Mr H Mann, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the afternoon of the 2nd November 1877 to join the Neemuch Extension Division to which he is transferred

The 22nd November 1877

No 84—With reference to this Office Notification No 71, dated 12th October 1877, Mr H C Woods, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on the afternoon of 30th September 1877 to join the famine relief works in Mysore

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line)

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 20th November 1877

No 15.—With the approval of the Director of State Railways, Central System, it is hereby notified for public information that on and after the 1st December 1877, all Railway Stations of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways will be open for the receipt of telegraph messages sent by the public under the usual rules

2 The additional stations thus opened are —

Ajanti,
Atai,
Kheri,
Balwara,
Kalakund,
Rao,

on the Holkar State Railway, and

Pihlia,
Ajnod,

on the Neemuch State Railway

3 These offices will be open for receipt of messages between the hours of 6 A M and 6 P M, and at such times as passenger trains are present in the stations

The 21st November 1877

No 16—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 479 of the 1st November 1877, Mr W A Campbell, Accountant, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 19th November 1877, on transfer to the Dhond and Manmad State Railways

W S S BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 20th November 1877

No 241.—With reference to this Office Notification No 165, dated 24th July 1877, Mr R. H Froude, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is granted an extension of privilege leave from 30th October to 5th November 1877, both dates inclusive

No 242.—Mr R E Wilson, temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bahawalpur Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 15th November 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

No. 243—Mr J B Chalmers, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), is transferred from the Shujabad to the Reti Division

The 23rd November 1877

No 244—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Sind District —

Mr W A Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Reti Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 26th November 1877

No. 63—With reference to Director of State Railways, Central System, Notification No 28, dated the 26th October last, Lieutenant J Burn-Murdoch, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left this Railway for the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways on the afternoon of the 3rd instant

FRED FIREBRACE
Manager

Report of a Deserter from the 40th Regiment of Foot, dated at Fort William, Calcutta, this 27th day of November 1877

Number Rank, and Name — No 148—193, Private Hugh McGuire
Age,—27 years 8 months
Size —5 feet 9 inches
Color of—
Complexion, dark, hair, black, eyes, grey
Date of Desertion,—22nd November 1877
Place of Desertion,—Fort William, Calcutta
Date of Enlistment,—9th December 1874

At what Place Enlisted — Liverpool
Parish and County in which Born —Dems, near Saint Derrygonelly, Fermanagh
Marks —None
Trade —Cooper
Coat or Jacket, — } Regimentals
Waistcoat — } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals
REMARKS,—From Tattoo, 22nd November 1877
Under 3 years service

F N DUDGEON, *Major,*
Dett 40th Regt

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

DATE	SILVER TENDERED REFI MATED VALUE	CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR RUPEES		BALANCE OF BULLION		
		On General Treasury	On the Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov 19	6,11,198	5 52,126	5,75,710	56 77,285	1 10,76,443	40,47,980
" 20	2 12 200	5 23,677	5,75,646	52 92,308	1 12 40,276	40,86 808
" 21	2,750	5,24,097	5 95,373	46,94,318	1 13 74,815	41,56 087
" 22	5 400	3 96 803	7,04 537	40,98 395	1,15 07 985	42 19,942
" 23		5,02,645	6,13,809	34 87 094	1,15,13 223	44,63,645
" 24	11 178	4,95,583	6,90,464	29,00,837	1,11,13 228	50 61,080

CALCUTTA MINT
The 26th Nov 1877

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 29th November 1877 Rs 1,08,01,271-15-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
30th Nov 1877

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA

Published at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, for the quarter ending 30th September 1877

Local Agents

Calcutta,—Messrs Thacker Spink & Co
Allahabad —Curator of Government Books
Nagpoor,— Do Do
Lahore,—Mr W Ball, Bookseller and Stationer
Madras —Messrs Higginbotham & Co
Bombay,—Messrs Thacker & Co

N B—Maps are *not sold* at the Office of the Surveyor General of India, Calcutta, but applications for maps on payment should be made to Agents This Department only issues maps *free of charge*, on the Public Service It is particularly requested that the nearest local Agent as above be first applied to for any map required on the Public Service before indenting on this Department The cost of postage of parcels must be borne by applicants themselves as also such incidental charges as may be incurred at their request for mounting and binding maps The best maps are invariably supplied in lieu of those asked for which may not be available and lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of local Governments

Description	Size	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy			
		Uncolored		Colored	
		Rs	A	Rs	A
GENERAL MAPS					
Scale 8 Miles = 1 Inch					
Presidency Division (Bengal)	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch					
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 52 N W, Jhalwai Kotah Tonk, &c (Rajputana)	½ Sheet Atlas	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 124 S E, Kamrup Nowgong, &c (Assam)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 130 N W Darrang Nowgong &c (Assam) *Preliminary Edition without Hills*	Ditto	0	12	0	12
Indian Atlas Quarter Sheet No 72 S W, Nagpur, &c (Central Provinces)	Ditto	0	12	0	12
DISTRICT MAPS					
Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch					
Bara Banki (Oudh)	Super Royal	0	8	0	10
Lucknow	Ditto	0	8	0	10
Rae Barch	Ditto	0	8	0	10
REVENUE SURVEY MAPS					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch					
Agra District Sheets Nos 3 and 10	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Beerbhoom District Sheet No 7	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Bahawulpoor Stat Sheets Nos 28 40 and 44	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Deccan T S Sheet No 2 (District Nasik)	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Deccan T S Sheet No 37 (Districts Poona, Ahmadnagar & Sholapoor)	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Deccan T S Sheet No 42 (Districts Poona, Sholapoor & Satara)	Ditto	1	8	1	12
Dinagepoor District Sheets Nos 1 and 2	Double Royal	1	8	1	12
Hamirpur District Sheets Nos 1 and 2	Double Elephant	1	8	1	12
Kurnal District Sheets Nos 1 to 14	Ditto	1	8	1	12
TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY MAPS					
Scale 1 Mile = 1 Inch					
Khandesh and Bombay Native States Sheet No 4	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Ganjam and Orissa (*Old Series*), Sheets Nos 20 22, 33, 42, 43 52, 69 71, 73, 75, 96, and 98	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Chota Nagpore Sheet No 54½ (*Second Edition*)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Rewah Sheet No 14 (*Second Edition*)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
Scale 2 Miles = 1 Inch					
Central Provinces and Vizagapatam Agency (*New Series*) Sheets Nos 44 46 63 and 65 (in one sheet) 48, 50 67 and 68 (in one sheet) 60 and 62 (in one sheet) and 64 and 66 (in one sheet)	Double Elephant	1	0	1	4
Ganjam and Orissa (*Old Series*), Sheets Nos 30 31, & 32 (in one sheet) and 46 and 48 (in one sheet)	Ditto	1	0	1	4
CANTONMENT CITY AND CIVIL STATION PLANS					
Scale 6 Inches = 1 Mile					
Buxa Cantonment (District West Dooars)	Super Royal	0	4	0	6

R V RIDDELL, *Capt, R E,*
Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge of Surveyor General's Office

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 15th November 1877

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE,—Treasury Account Branch

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 2nd November 1877

The following Account is published in accordance with the law —

Account of the Profits of the Currency Note Circulation and of the Charges and Expenses incidental thereto, during the year 1876 77, or from April 1876 to March 1877, made up as required by Section 20 of the India Paper Currency Act, 1871

DR CR

Charges and Expenses	Rs	A	P	*Profits*	Rs	A	P
Salaries of Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, &c	38 899	11	6	Interest on Government Securities	23,66,598	0	0
Establishment	1,48 136	10	1	Miscellaneous Receipts	861	4	8
Temporary Establishment	12 3 7	6	3	Rent realized for the 2nd flat of the Currency Building, 1, Dalhousie Square	1,340	0	0
Charges for Remittance	9 786	0	8				
Stationery	2 520	4	3				
Printing Charges	4 272	15	6				
Service Telegrams	2 533	0	0				
Purchase of Service Stamps	1 875	2	0				
House, Lighting, Police and Water Rates	5 636	13	3				
Cost of Note Forms	68,574	2	8				
3rd Freight on Europe Stores	0	6	0				
Pensions and Gratuities	2,782	0	0				
Cost of Repairs, &c to Currency Buildings	6 067	4	6				
Cost of Chests Bags, and Locks	1,200	3	1				
Dead Stock (Cost of Office Furniture &c)	1,648	2	8				
Contingencies	7,319	7	4				
Travelling Allowances	97	5	0				
	3 13 656	14	9				
Profit of Note Circulation for 1876 77	20,55 142	5	11				
RUPEES	23,68,799	4	8	RUPEES	23,68,799	4	8

E E
W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th November 1877

LIABILITIES				Rs	A	P
Capital, paid up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,305	0	0
	Rs	A	P			
Public Deposits at Head Office	62 81 510	15	10			
Public Deposits at Branches	93 70,992	1	11	1 56,52,503	1	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,25 64 804	7	9
Bank Post Bills, &c				2 73 429	1	5
Sundries				11 98,295	0	7
RUPEES				6 15 88,336	11	6

ASSETS				Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1,07,19,952	13	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				45,46,497	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				41,80,298	15	1
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1 62 52 048	2	9
Balances with other Banks				8 14,522	0	2
Bullion				3 14 630	12	7
Dead Stock				10,00,550	6	0
Stamps				10,451	3	2
Sundries				2,03,321	8	6
				3,80,42,272	15	0
	Rs	A	P			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	99,69,250	2	8	2,35,46,063	12	6
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,35,76,813	9	10			
RUPEES				6,15,88,336	11	6

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th Nov 1877

W WESTLAND
Offg Chief Accti & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secy & Treasurer.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
85	B 53—05222	10	B Venkut Row, Chickballapore
86	B 40—89103	5	Mr J Fenn, Bellary
87	B 54—17625	20	Colonel A Richardon, Madras
88	B 54—31221	20	C Venkatachella Pillay, Arconum
89	B 58—40148	100	Assistant Engineer, S I Railway, Madras
	„ —40149	100	
	„ —40151	100	
	„ —40152	100	
	„ —40153	100	
	„ —40154	100	
	„ —40155	100	
	„ —40156	100	
	„ —40157	100	
	„ —40158	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs	
189	B 58—28372		100	M Chickunnah Chetty, Bangalore
190	B 40—98951		5	M Sashadri Iyengar, Chintadripett, Madras
	„ —98952		5	
191	B 52—72547		10	P T Srirunga Chari, Madras
192	B 52—64412		10	T Venooba Row, Bangalore
193	B 55—18237		50	Allanji Mahomed Esoph, Bangalore
194	B 52—85085		10	Mr G G Brown, Bangalore
	„ —96741		10	
195	B 53—15165		10	V Bashium Iyengar, Madras
	„ —18642		10	
	B 55—34564		50	
54	B 41—94807	wrongly joined	10	G Pichaya Chetty, Madras
	„ —94801			
55	B 53—06887	ditto	10	P Annasawmy Chetty, Madras
	B 52—83773			
56	B 54—01846	ditto	20	C Mungapathy Naidu, Madras
	„ —01849			

FORT ST GEORGE—Acctt Genl s Office, *The 19th November 1877*

G W CLINE, LL D
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
40	D 4—75727	50	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Rajpootana
	„ —75728	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs	
25	D 10—88842	wrongly joined	5	Múnshí Sookh Ram, Allahabad
	„ —88841			

ALLAHABAD—Paper Currency Office, *The 22nd November 1877*

H KEENE
Asstt Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office.

Nagpur Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
4	F 10—61723	100	Colonel R G Lewis 31st Regiment, Light Infantry
5	F 7—78018	10	Sitaram Venkatesh of Warora

HALF NOTE

		Rs	
19	F 7—75667	10	Abas Ali, Mohurir, Honorary Magistrate s Court, Damoh.

MISMATCHED NOTES

		Rs	
7	F 7—75759	10	Agent, Bank of Bengal, Nagpur
	„ —75271		
8	F 7—62953	10	Narayen Hurry of Bombay
	J 10—64353		

NAGPUR.—Paper Currency Office, *The 22nd November 1877*

C G VANSITTART,
for Depy. Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Regr No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
312	O 10—34133	10	Mr R Evans
	,, —34134	10	
	L 28—93045	5	
	,, —18502	5	
315	O 28—32511	1 000	Moonna Lal Byjnath
	,, —32512	1,000	
317	L 92—60748	50	Mrs C Chisholm
318	L 81—75807	50	Babu Mohendra Nath Banerjee
	,, —75876	50	
319	L 84—64987	100	The Assistant Inspector General Government Railway Police, L P, Howrah
	L 51—88862	100	
321	L 92—55270	50	Mrs A Clown

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
205	O 4—52746 / —01353	20	The Officiating Chief Pay Master F I Railway Calcutta
206	L 64—98825 / ,, —98821	20	Purshotum Luckmedass
209	L 17—89286 / ,, —89289	5	Mrs Eliza Raye
210	L 95—46608 / L 62—41776	10	Babu K C Das
339	L 94—02263	100	Surgeon W E Battersby
340	L 26—87053	5	Babu Jugguu Nath
341	O 5—84564	10	Mr C J Dumaine
342	L 84—34756	100	Babu Basanta Coomar Guha Thakurta
343	O 5—06185	10	Babu Sarodi Kanto Majumdar
344	L 92—62216	50	Babu Nila Kanta Banerjee
345	O 7—62315	10	Sreemuti Khetro Moni Dasi
346	L 52—89641	500	The Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal Calcutta
	—93389	500	
	O 27—19390	500	
	,, —17781	500	
	,, —21673	500	
	N 6—02605	500	
	,, —01736	500	
	L 53—32239	1 000	
	L 70—37158	1,000	
	L 85—13900	1,000	
347	L 52—69910	500	Mr W Young C S
348	L 16 —43818	5	Babu Upendra Kri to Ghose
349	O 6—63623	10	Mr G A Brumell
350	L 28 —46232	5	Babu Brojo Mohun Biswas
351	O 27—11056	500	Khetoo Roy
352	L 9—88319	5	Shaik Ali Mohamed

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept, *The 30th Nov 1877*

R E HAMILTON
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
W78	M 33—0 531	20	Parsotumdass Morarji Kalyan
W79	M 30—11521	10	Mr Geo Burbidge, Station Master Cawnpore
	M 29—95451	10	
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W80	M 22—02038	20	The Post Master General, N W P, Allahabad

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1877		Rs	
H179	M 6—90896	5	Krishnaji Gunesh Compositor Gunpat R Press, Bombay
H180	C 90—90385	1 000	Bank of Bengal Calcutta
	—90512	1,000	
	M 26—07816	1,000	
	C 70—96402	500	
H181	M 20—82278	10	Chikka Bishto Classie Mysore Revenue Survey
	,, —82297	10	
	,, —82298	10	
	,, —82299	10	
	,, —82300	10	
M107	M 4—74102 wrongly joined / ,, —74103	5	A F Turner, Esq Solicitor Meadow Street, Fort Bombay

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept, *The 27th November 1877*

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No of Notes		Value.		Name of Claimant.
			Rs		
75	E 13—15102		100	..	Mrs S E Nuttall, Rawul Pindee

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs		
129	E 10—73023		10	,	Lieutenant C F Gambier, 5th Panjab Cavalry, Edwardesabad
41 ,	E 7—96069 } wrongly „ —96068 } joined		5		Budree Das, Naib Treasurer, Dera Doon

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 23rd November 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accts Genl, in charge of Currency Office

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th October 1877

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets

The present rates are —

	Parcels (Closed Covers)	Packets (Open Covers)
	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 10 tolas		1
Not exceeding 40 tolas	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877

E R DOUGLAS,
Offg Dy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Socotra*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 2nd December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 3rd December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 4th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Ava*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 5th December 1877, at 6 P M

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 7th December 1877

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 6th December 1877, at 6 P M

N B —The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th December 1877, at 6 P M

W ALPIN,
Offg Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@ Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@ „	2	12	0	„
23 „	@ „	2	14	0	„
24 „	@ „	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@ Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 „	@ „	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@ „	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 1st June 1877

NOTICE

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information —

SALE OF EBONY

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers The sale to commence at noon

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c, may be obtained from the Master Attendant

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter

J E O'CONOR,
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1877. { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

PROMISSORY NOTES

Lost

Two 4 per cent Government Promissory Notes, No 015719 of 1835-36 and No 095796 of 1865 for Rs 1,000 each, standing in the name of Heera Lall, the Proprietor Payment of the above Notes and of interest thereupon has been stopped in the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is made to Public Debt Office for the issue of Duplicates in favor of the Proprietor

LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov 1877* } HEERA LALL

Stolen

The Government Promissory Note No 037871 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Doyal Chand Shaboo, and last endorsed to Brajendra Kumar Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietor

BRAJENDRA KUMAR SEN
37, Rutton Sircar's Garden Street

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

N° 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. {Register No 33

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PART IV —Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.—(*Nothing for publication*)

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SUPPLEMENT No 49

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Government House on Tuesday, the 18th December 1877, at 9-30 P M

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their names and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Thursday, the 13th Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St James or at Government House, will be good enough to add the names of the gentlemen who will present them

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring with them the two cards which will be forwarded to them, one to be delivered on entering Government House, the other to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation

The carriages of gentlemen (except such as have the private entrée) attending the Levée will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate. Carriages will take up at the Grand Stairs

---

THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY LYTTON will hold a Drawing-Room at Government House at 9-30 on the evening of Thursday, December 20th

Ladies purposing to attend the Drawing-Room are requested to send their cards and addresses to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting not later than Saturday, the 15th, and to bring with them to the Drawing-Room the two cards which will be sent to them, one to be given on entering Government House, and the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Ladies who have not already been presented at the Court of St James or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name

of the lady by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting as soon as possible

Ladies who present others should themselves attend the Drawing-Room

Ladies are requested to appear in full dress with trains Trains, however, will not be considered indispensable

The carriages of those who have the private entrée will enter by the South-East Gateway, and set down at the South Entrance of Government House

All other carriages will enter by the North-East Gate, set down under the Grand Stairs, and pass out by the North-West Gateway

By Command,

G POMEROY COLLEY, *Colonel*,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 3rd December 1877

No 47—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble D Cowie of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations

The 5th December 1877

No 48—In exercise of the power conferred by the Act 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, section 17, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Wednesday the 12th instant at noon, as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

No 49.—Mr G T Spankie took over charge of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, North-Western Provinces, from Mr J E Howard, in the forenoon of the 17th November 1877

The 7th December 1877

No 50—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation by Mr C P Hill, from the 30th November 1877, of his office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Calcutta

No 51—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble R A Dalyell of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Fort William, the 4th December 1877

No 953—Mr J O'Kinealy assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department on the forenoon of the 3rd instant

The 5th December 1877

No. 957—Mr G K Webster is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service with effect from the 8th August last

No. 962.—The Hon'ble E G Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 19th October last

The 7th December 1877

No 964—Mr H B Simson is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service

JUDICIAL

The 4th December 1877

No 1755—Lieutenant-Colonel W G Ward, Officiating Superintendent of the School of Industry and of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, to be Superintendent of the School of Industry with effect from the 15th ultimo

The 6th December 1877

No 1773.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 10, Act VI of 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to invest Babu Chundra Nath Nundi, Extra Assistant Commissioner, 5th Grade, in Assam, with the powers of a Munsif within the limits of the District of Cachar

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 5th December 1877

No. 396.—The Reverend Charles Swinnerton, of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, reported his arrival in Calcutta on the 12th ultimo

Mr Swinnerton's services are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government

No 399.—The services of the Reverend M E Mills, who reported his return from furlough on 17th ultimo, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

Mr Mills is granted seven days' subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment.

No. 402.—The Reverend W H Gale, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 10th August last

The 7th December 1877

No 407.—The services of the Reverend W W Nicholls, who reported his return from furlough on the 16th ultimo, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

No. 410—The services of the Reverend T D Gray, who reported his return from furlough on the 21st ultimo, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

Mr Gray is granted three days' subsidiary leave

No. 413—The Reverend A C Pearson, Chaplain of Moulmein, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Chaplain of Rangoon Cantonments

J O'KINEALY,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use.

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners. The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 4 1 per maund, or Rs 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1. Name in full and residence
2. Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rhea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department

FORESTS

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877

No 1615 *F*—With reference to Notification No 110, dated the 26th January last, Mr E A Down, Officiating Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, is attached to the Forest Survey Branch for a further period of three months, with effect from the 25th November 1877

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The 7th December 1877

No 24 of 1877—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information —

NOTICE TO MARINERS

ENGLISH CHANNEL—DUNGENESS TO DOVER

Night Signals shown by British Pilot Vessels

The Trinity House, London, has given notice that on and after the 1st December 1877, the Pilot-cutters cruising between Dungeness and Dover, with Pilots for London on board, will exhibit, in addition to the white mast-head light, *two flare lights* in quick succession, *every fifteen minutes*

These flare lights will distinguish such Pilot-cutters from Foreign Pilot-boats in the vicinity

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr (Late I N),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 7th December 1877

By Order,
G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

This Notice affects the Admiralty Channel Pilot, Part I, page 227

INLAND CUSTOMS

The 4th December 1877.

No 227—Mr Auckland Colvin, C S, Collector of Bijnor, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Inland Customs, during the absence of Mr W S Halsey on privilege leave, with effect from the 26th November 1877

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The 4th December 1877

No 50—Mr F. Fedden, Assistant of the 3rd Grade in the Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade, in place of Mr T W H Hughes, with effect from the 1st November last, the date on which Mr Hughes proceeded on furlough

SURVEYS

The 5th December 1877

No. 704—Mr R R Beynon, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Superintendent with effect from the 28th April 1875 instead of the 30th October 1875, as stated in Notification No 278, dated the 27th April last.

The 6th December 1877

No. 707.—Mr A G Hudson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is confirmed in the grade of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 25th October last

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

THE MOST HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BATH.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 3rd December 1877

WHEREAS Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, and Empress of India, has by a Warrant under Her Sign Manual appointed His Highness JAYAJI RAO SINDIA, Maharaja of Gwalior, to be an Honorary Member of the Military Division of the First Class or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, AND WHEREAS it has pleased Her Majesty by a Warrant under the Royal Sign Manual to authorize His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, to invest His Highness, in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, with the Insignia of his Dignity in the Order It is hereby notified that His Excellency

the Viceroy and Governor General has fixed, under the authority cited above, the 1st of January 1878 as the day and Government House, Calcutta, as the place for the Investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior.

Companions of the said Most Honorable Order who can conveniently be present are requested to attend the ceremony, and to apply to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department for cards of admission before the 15th December next

By Command of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt. of India,
Foreign Dept.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 7th December 1877.

No 183J—The following Notification regarding the "Extradition Ordinance (Ceylon), 1877," which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 30th October 1877, is republished for general information —

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 23rd day of *October 1877*.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty
His Royal Highness Prince Leopold
Lord President.
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas by section 18 of "The Extradition Act 1870," it is among other things enacted, That if by any law made after the passing of the said Act by the Legislature of any British Possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such Possession the surrender of Fugitive Criminals who are in, or suspected of being in, such British Possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Act in the case of any Foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, either—

Suspend the operation within any such British Possession of the said Act, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such Foreign State, and so long as such law continues in force there and no longer,—

Or direct that such law or ordinance or any part thereof shall have effect in such British Possession, with or without modifications and alterations, as if it were part of the Act

And whereas by an Ordinance enacted by the Legislature of Ceylon, the short title of which is, "The Extradition Ordinance (Ceylon), 1877," it is provided that "all powers vested in and acts authorized or required to be done by a Police Magistrate or any Justice of the Peace in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals in the United Kingdom under 'The Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873,' are thereby vested in and may in the Colony be exercised and done by any Police Magistrate in relation to the surrender of Fugitive Criminals under the said Acts."

And whereas it is further provided by the said Ordinance that the said Ordinance shall not come into operation until Her Majesty shall by Order in Council direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect within the Colony as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870," but that the said Ordinance shall thereafter come into operation as soon as such Order in Council shall have been publicly made known in the Colony.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in pursuance of "The Extradition Act, 1870," and in exercise of the power in that behalf in the said Act contained, doth by this present Order, by and with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, direct that the said Ordinance shall have effect in the Colony of Ceylon, without modification or alteration, as if it were part of "The Extradition Act, 1870"

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly.

C. L. PEEL.

No 184J—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated Friday, October the 26th, 1877, is published for general information —

At the Court at *Balmoral*, the 23rd day of *October*, 1877

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas by an Act of Parliament passed in the 7th year of Her Majesty's reign intituled "An Act for the better Government of Her Majesty's subjects resorting to China" it is (amongst other things) enacted that it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by any Order or Orders made with the advice of Her Majesty's Privy Council, to ordain, for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Emperor of China, or being within any ship or vessel at a distance of not more than 100 miles from the coast of China, any law or ordinance which to Her Majesty may seem meet, as fully and effectually as any such law or ordinance could be made by Her Majesty in Council for the government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the Island of Hong Kong

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, by Order in Council of the 9th day of March, 1865, to ordain (amongst other things) that all Her Majesty's jurisdiction exercisable in China or in Japan for the judicial hearing and determination of such matters as are by the 4th section of the said Order specified should be exercised according to the provisions of the said Order and not otherwise and that save as expressly provided by the said Order, all jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong exercisable in relation to British subjects resident in or resorting to China or Japan should absolutely cease

And whereas by the Foreign Jurisdiction Amendment Act 1866 it was enacted that it should be lawful for Her Majesty in Council by Order in Council under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts to confer upon any Court in Her Majesty's possessions out of the United Kingdom any jurisdiction which Her Majesty in Council might lawfully by any such Order confer on any Court in any country or place

out of Her Majesty's dominions within which Her Majesty has power or jurisdiction

And whereas Her Majesty was pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council by another Order in Council of the 28th day of March 1868 to ordain (amongst other things) that in addition to the powers then vested in the Supreme Court of Hong Kong the said Supreme Court might have jurisdiction over and take cognizance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land being within six miles of any part of the Colony of Hong Kong, and not being on the mainland of China, and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid

And whereas it has seemed to Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to be expedient to revoke the said last-mentioned Order in Council and to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Hong Kong in respect to matters arising in the neighbourhood of the Colony of Hong Kong

Now therefore, Her Majesty by virtue of the powers in this behalf by the said recited Act, or otherwise vested in Her, is pleased by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered as follows —

1 In addition to the powers now vested in the said Supreme Court of Hong Kong, the said Supreme Court may have jurisdiction over and take cognizance of all crimes and offences committed by British subjects at any place on land, being within ten miles of any part of the Colony of Hong Kong and of and over all disputes and differences between British subjects being in any such place within such limit as aforesaid, and the said Court shall and may deal with, try, hear and determine all such cases as fully and effectually as if such crimes or offences had been committed or such disputes or differences had arisen by or between British subjects within the said Colony of Hong Kong

2 The said Order in Council of the 28th day of March 1868 is hereby revoked except for the purpose of completing any proceedings criminal or civil which may have been commenced thereunder before this Order is published in the said Colony of Hong Kong and any proceedings so commenced may be completed and any sentences and judgments given therein may be executed as fully and effectually as if this Order had not been made

3 The jurisdiction hereby conferred upon the Supreme Court of Hong Kong shall be in addition to and concurrent with any power or jurisdiction now possessed by the Supreme Court for China or Japan or any Provincial Court under the said Order in Council of the 9th of March 1865 to deal with, try, hear and determine such cases as are herein mentioned and nothing in this Order contained shall affect the power of the said Supreme Court for China or Japan or of any Provincial Court under the said last-mentioned Order in Council to deal with, hear, try and determine the said cases

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Carnarvon, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, is to give the necessary directions herein accordingly

C L PEEL

POLITICAL

The 4th December 1877

No. 2672P—In continuation of Notification No 631, dated 9th December 1864, the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the claims of the undermentioned gentlemen to titles and honorary distinctions in Oudh —

Name	Title	
LUCKNOW DISTRICT		
Mirza Mohammad Mustafa Ali Haidar	Bahrám Shaukat Mirza Mohammad Mustafa Ali Haidar, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Raza Ali	Dára Sitwat, Mirza Mohammad Raza Ali, Bahádur	For life
Mirza Mohammad Hasan Ali	Sulemán Kadr, Mirza Mohammad Hasan Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Yahia Ali	Khurram Bakht, Mirza Mohammad Yahia Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Taki Ali	Azímushshán, Mirza Mohammad Taki Ali, Bahádur	For life.
Saiyad Mohammad Raza Khán	Azmatúddauláh Muazzam-ul-mulk, Saiyad Mohammad Raza Khan, Bahádur, Intizám Jang	For life.
Saiyad Mohammad Taki Khán	Muazzizuddauláh Ehtisham-ul-mulk, Saiyad Mohammad Taki Khán, Bahádur, Asad Jang	For life.
Mehdi Ali Khán	Iktidáruddaulah Mohtisham-ul-mulk, Mehdi Ali Khán, Bahádur, Zaigham Jang	For life.
Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali Khán	*1st Title*—Mumtázuddaulah, Muddabir-ul-mulk, Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali Khán, Bahádur, Tahawar Jang. *2nd Title*—Faredún Martabat, Mirza Mohammad Husén Ali, Bahádur	For life.

Name	Title.	
LUCKNOW DISTRICT—*continued*		
Mírza Mohammad Alí	Bédar Bakht, Mírza Mohammad Alí, Bahádur . .	For life.
Mírza Mohammad Akbar Alí ...	Jalíl-ush-shán, Mírza Mohammad Akbar Alí, Bahadur ..	For life.
Mírza Ináyat Alí Khán . .	Alí Kadr, Mírza Ináyat Alí Khán, Bahádur	For life.
Sulemán Mírza ...	Saifuddaulah Mujahíd-ul-mulk, Suleimán Mírza, Khán Bahádur, Hazabr Jang .	For life.
Mohammad Abú Tálib Khán ..	Majíduddaulah, Mumtáz-ul-mulk, Mohammad Abú Tálib Khán, Bahádur, Rústam Jang	For life.
Alí Hasan Khán .	Amíruddaulah, Ehtishám-ul-mulk, Alí Hasan Khán, Bahádur, Shujáat Jang . ..	For life.
Alí Husén Khán . .	Shamsuddaulah, Mukhtar-ul-mulk, Alí Husén Khán, Bahádur, Mustakím Jang .	For life.
Sayyad Alí Naki	Zabdatululma, Moín-ul-Momnín, Saiyad Alí Naki .	For life.
Muzaffar Alí	Tadbíruddaulah, Mudabbír-ul-mulk, Munshí Muzaffar Alí, Khán Bahádur, Bahádur Jang ...	For life.
Haidar Husén Khán .	*1st Title*—Haidar Husén Khán, Bahádur *2nd Title*—Ehtimámuddaulah, Haidar Husén Khán, Bahádur	For life.
Mohammad Mír ...	Shamshíruddaulah, Saiyad Mohammad Mír, Bahádur	For life.
Khúshnazar . ..	Mohammad Aitimád Alí Khán, Bahádur .	For life.
Jagmohan Singh, Talúkdár of Itaunja	Rájá	Hereditary.
Chandar Sikhar, Talúkdár of Sissendi .	Rajá	Hereditary.
Agha Alí Khán, formerly Názím of Sultánpúr . .	Mírza	Hereditary.
UNAO DISTRICT		
Dya Shankar, Talúkdár of Parenda	Rája ..	Hereditary.
BARA BANKI DISTRICT		
Farzand Alí Khán, Talúkdár of Jahángírábád	Rájá .	Hereditary.
Heir of the late Rájá Sahaj Rám Baksh, Talúkdári of Pokhra Unsári ..	Rájá .. .	Hereditary.
Narindr Bahádur Singh, Talúkdári of Harha	Rájá .	Hereditary.
Sarabjit Singh, Talúkdár of Rámnagar .	Rája	Hereditary.
Ibráhim Bali, Talúkdár of Rampúr .	Rae .	Hereditary.
Múrtazza Husén, Talúkdár of Bhilwal	Chaudhri ...	Hereditary.
Koer Bahádur .	Rae	For life.
Raj Bahádur	Rae	For life.
SITAPUR DISTRICT		
Amir Hasan Khán, Talúkdár of Mahmúdabád ..	Rájá	Hereditary.
Mohammad Kázim Husén Khán, Talúkdár of Paintipúr .	Rájá . . .	Hereditary.
Mohammad Bákar Alí Khán, Talúkdár of Kanwa Khera	Nawáb	Hereditary.
Rám Narain, Talúkdár of Mobárakpúr	Chaudhri	For life
Shiu Narain	Chaudhri .	For life.
Durga Parshad	Chaudhri	For life.
Shiu Dyal	Chaudhri	For life.
HARDOI DISTRICT		
Khaslat Husén, Talúkdár of Kakrauli	Chaudhri	Hereditary.
Mohammad Ashraf, Talúkdár of Ásifpúr ..	Chaudhri	For life.
KHERI DISTRICT.		
Anrudh Singh, Talúkdár of Oel . .	Rájá	Hereditary.
BAHRAICH DISTRICT		
Jang Bahádur Khán, Talúkdár of Nánpara	Rájá	Hereditary.
GONDA DISTRICT.		
Randhír Singh, Talúkdár of Paraspúr .	Rájá	Hereditary.
Kishn Datt Rám, Talúkdár of Singha Chanda	Rájá	For life.

Name	Title.	
RAE BARELI DISTRICT.		
Shrupal Singh, Talúkdár of Morar Mau	Rájá	Hereditary.
Surpal Singh, Talúkdár of Tiloi	Rájá	Hereditary.
Shankar Bakhsh, Talúkdár of Khajúrgaon and Thalrai	Ráná	Hereditary.
SULTANPUR DISTRICT		
Madho Singh, Talúkdár of Amethi	Rájá	Hereditary.
Heir of the late Rájá Madho Partáb Singh, Talúkdár of Kurwár	Rájá	Hereditary
Rudr Partáb Sah, Talúkdár of Dera	Rájá	Hereditary
PARTABGARH DISTRICT		
Hanwant Singh, Talúkdár of Dhárúpúr and Kalákánkar	Rájá	Hereditary.
Bijai Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Bahlólpúr and Déoli	Rájá	Hereditary.
Mahésh Naráin, Talúkdár of Parhat	Rájá	Hereditary
Shaikh Dost Mohammad of Partawan	Khán Bahádur	Hereditary.
Ran Bijai Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Patti Saifabád	Dewán	Hereditary.
Jagmohan Singh, Talúkdár of Raipur Bichúr	Rae	For life.
Jaggat Bahádur Singh, Talúkdár of Bhadri	Rae	For life.
Madho Parshad Singh, Talúkdár of Adhárganj	Rae	For life.

The 5th December 1877

No. 2683P—With reference to Notification No. 1772 P, dated 23rd July 1877, the recognition by the Government of India of the appointment of Mr Francesco Muraglia to be in charge of the Office of Consul for Italy at Bombay, during the absence of Monsieur Le Chevalier Charles Grondona, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

The 6th December 1877.

No. 2688P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr G Ruckert as Consular Agent for France at Akyab

No. 2692P—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Julius Schulzeas Consult for the German Empire a Rangoon

No. 2694P—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr Hugo Vonder Hellen as Acting Consul for the German Empire at Rangoon during the absence of Mr Schulze

GENERAL

The 7th December 1877

No. 3391G—Surgeon S M Brereton, Officiating Agency Surgeon, Marwar and Jeysulmere, received charge, on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877, of the current duties of the office of Political Agent, Marwar and Jeysulmere, in addition to his own duties, from Major C K. M Walter, on furlough to Europe

No 3392G—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H Beynon, Resident, 3rd Class, is posted to Jeypore, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th November 1877, from which date Major T Cadell, V C, Officiating Resident, 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent, 1st Class.

C U AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 7th December 1877

No 2394—Until further orders, Mr. E W. Kellner is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, and is also empowered to sign Promissory Notes for the Secretary to the Government of India, with effect from the date on which Mr. R E Hamilton proceeds on leave

No 2397—Mr William Dougald Flower Cowley is appointed to be a Probationer in the sixth class of the Financial Department, and is attached to the Office of the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces

The 8th December 1877.

No 2434—Ordered that this notice be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information—

TENDERS FOR THE BERAR SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

SEASON 1878.

NOTICE TO BANKERS, CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of Bills drawn against the Surplus Cash Balances of the Berar Treasuries, for the calendar year 1878, on the conditions specified in the Rules noted below —

1 Bills will be available for issue on the Treasuries of Akola and Amraoti in the months, and to the probable extent, noted in statement at foot

2 Nothing, however, in this Notification shall pledge the Resident at Hyderabad to provide the exact sums estimated to be available in the months specified, and such tenders as are approved will be registered for final acceptance, to the extent to which money may be actually available. As a guide, however, to Bankers, Capitalists, and others, to tender

for the probable surplus during the year above quoted, it is hereby intimated that the Surplus Cash Balances available annually for the preceding three years amounted to Rs 1,41,00,000 or an average per annum of Rs 47,00,000, and that the probable surplus for the ensuing season, it is estimated, will be about Rs 30,00,000, as shown in statement below

3 All tenders should be submitted in sealed envelopes, addressed as follows —

WITHDRAWAL OF BERAR SURPLUS FOR SEASON 1878

Tender for Bills on (*Akola or Amraoti as the case may be*) for the month of (*February or March, as the case may be*)

TO THE FIRST ASSISTANT RESIDENT,

HYDERABAD, DECCAN

4 Tenders must on no account be written in the vernacular, and should specify the month or months for which the tenders are made Separate tenders must be submitted for each month for Bills on Akola, and separate tenders must also be submitted for each month for Bills on Amraoti Infringement of this rule will involve rejection of the tender For the convenience of intending purchasers, printed forms of tenders will be kept in stock by the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad, and will be issued to applicants

5 The name and address of the person tendering should be clearly written at foot of the tender in English (in addition to the vernacular, if signature is in the vernacular)

6 Tenders may be for the whole, or any portion, in even thousands, of the amount advertised

7 Tenders must specify the rate of exchange at which the tender is made, the par or assay value of 100 Government Rupees being equivalent to 116-14-6 in Halli Sicca Currency.

8 Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 5,000 in Halli Sicca coin, or Government Securities, as a guarantee of good faith, which deposit will be returned in the event of non-acceptance of tender, but the tender itself will not be returned

9. Tenders will be opened at the Hyderabad Residency at noon, on Tuesday the 15th January 1878, and persons tendering are invited to be present, or to be represented by their Agents

10 The Resident will not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for rejection of tenders

11 Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted in whole or in part will be required, at the option of the Resident, to deposit 10 per cent of the amount of their tenders on acceptance, and no portion of the deposit will be refunded till the *full* amount of Bills is received into the Treasury. This deposit will be forfeited in whole or in part, at the option of the Resident, in the event of noncompliance with the terms of the tender.

12 Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the amount of their tenders into the Resident's Treasury between the 15th of the month to which the tenders refer and the 14th of the month following No larger amount will be received on any one day into the Government Treasury than can be conveniently counted and examined by the establishment entertained for that purpose

13 Persons whose tenders may be finally accepted will be required to pay the equivalent into the Resident's Treasury at Hyderabad in new Halli Sicca Rupees prior to the issue of Bills

14 The Bills will be drawn at sight, in even thousands, and paid in Government Rupees at the Treasuries drawn upon No Bill will be drawn for less than 5,000 Government Rupees, but Bills for sums in excess of this amount, in even thousands, will be issued to suit the convenience of purchasers

N B—If, when the last instalment of Land Revenue has been paid up, the state of the collections should warrant such a course, a supplementary Notification will be issued, stating whether any and what further limited amount will be available for withdrawal

The following Statement shows the amount of the Actual Surplus withdrawn from Berar annually for the three years 1875—1877, and that which is estimated to be available for withdrawal for the year 1878 —

MONTHS	PRECEDING THREE YEARS			Amount estimated for 1878, and for which tenders are now invited
	1875	1876	1877	
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Jan				
Feb	15,00,000	19,65,000	4,00,000	*c*15,00,000
Mar	15,00,000	19,30,000	*a*3,00,000	*d*15,00,000
April		1,05,000	13,00,000	
May				
June	15,55,000		*b*7,09,960	
July	3,45,000		*b*4,90,040	
Aug				
Sep				
Oct				
Nov				
Dec				
TOTAL	*e*49,00,000	*e*40,00,000	*e*52,00,000	30,00,000

(*a*) This sum includes Rs 10 lakhs placed by the Resident at the disposal of the Accountant General Bombay
(*b*) These sums have been remitted from Akola to Bombay
(*c*) At Akola 7½ lakhs At Amraoti 7½ lakhs
(*d*) At do 7½ do At do 7½ do
(*e*) The average per annum from 1875 to 1877 Rs 47,00,000

LEAVE, LEAVE ALLOWANCES, &c

The 7th December 1877

CIVIL LEAVE CODE

SUPPLEMENT F

Section 12 (page 214)

No. 2464—*Insert the following as Rule 4A under this Section* —

4A Privilege leave to Warrant Officers in the Public Works Department is granted in accordance with Article 9 of Section II, Chapter V, of the Code of Regulations for the Public Works Department.

MINT AND CURRENCY

The 7th December 1877

No 2443.—*Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency* —

Date	Circles of Issue	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve	Silver Bullion Reserve	Reserve in Government Securities	TOTAL RESERVE.
1877		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov 30th	Calcutta	7 03 65 655	1,51,56,573	1,17 65,721	2 54,32,486	5 23,54 780
,,	Madras	1,64,62 810	74,40,750		60 00 000	1 34,40,,50
,,	Bombay	4 25 02 910	2 31 02 372	1,86 94,068	1,58,00 000	5,75,96 400
,,	Allahabad	57 51,930	54,11 510		31 00 000	85 11,510
,,	Lahore	52 09 885	34 11 620		33 00 000	67 11 620
,,	Calicut	21 52 955	21,73 510		7,00 000	28,73 510
,,	Coconada	9 10 925	6 67 240		5 00 000	11,67,240
,,	Nagpore	8,60 595	8 74 960		6 00 000	14 74,960
,,	Kurrachee	24 84 845	11 84 465		12 00 000	23,84 465
,,	Akola	8 13 315	6 06,610		3 00 000	9 06,610
	TOTAL	14,74 21,825	6,00,29,570	3,04 59,789	5 69 32 466	14,74,21,825

No 2466.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 28 of "The Indian Coinage Act, 1870," the Governor General in Council is pleased to call-in, with effect on and from the 1st day of June 1878, all silver coins coined and issued by the authority of the Government of India before the 1st day of September 1835

2 Until the said 1st day of June 1878, such of the coins called-in by this Notification as are now legal tender will continue to be legal tender in payment or on account, under the conditions which now apply to them, and on demand, current coins of recent date will be given in exchange for the same at any Government Treasury, or at the Presidency Banks and their branches

3 On and from the said 1st day of June 1878, all silver coins so called-in will cease to be legal tender, and, if tendered to any officer authorised to act under Section 16 of the said Indian Coinage Act, 1870, will be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of that Section.

SEPARATE REVENUE—OPIUM

The 7th December 1877

No 2448—Opium Revenue to date compared with the estimate for the year 1877-78

PRESIDENCY	LATEST MONTH			NINE SALES OF BENGAL OPIUM AND EIGHT MONTHS' PASS DUTY ON MALWA OPIUM		
	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate	Estimate	Actual	Better than Estimate
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Bengal	45,92,000	53,45,375	7,53,375	4,13,28,000	4 58,84,480	45,56 480
Bombay ...	22,70,630	24,81,825	2,11,195	1,76,60,600	1,77,64,775	1,04,175
TOTAL Rs ...	68,62,630	78,27,200	9,64,570	5,89,88,600	6,36,49,255	46,60,655

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE

The 7th December 1877

No 2450.—Under the provisions of Sections 20, 21 and 22 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the additional postage chargeable under Section 24 of the said Act upon any letter or other article re-directed at any Post Office or forwarded by post from any place to which it shall have been conveyed by Post, shall not be charged upon any such letter or other article which may be so re-directed or forwarded on or after the 1st January 1878

No 2452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend to "Manuscript for the Press," with effect from 1st January 1878, the privilege of transmission by letter post at the rates prescribed for registered newspapers, under the conditions applicable to proof sheets

The rule respecting "Proof sheets," modified so as to include "Manuscript for the Press," will be as follows —

"Proof sheets and Manuscripts for the Press, marked as such, may be sent by letter post, either without covers or in covers open at the ends, at the rates prescribed for Registered Newspapers, provided that the contents be correctly certified on the outside under the signature in full of the sender," *viz* —

Not exceeding in weight 10 tolas — ½ anna
Not „ „ 20 „ — 1 „
And so on, adding ½ anna for every additional 10 tolas

This Notification has reference only to the inland post, the conditions governing the transmission of articles by foreign post being unaffected thereby

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt. of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, 1st December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 1080 —PERSONAL STAFF—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant J P Brabazon, 10th Hussars, to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency's Personal Staff

The 7th December 1877

No 1081 —STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Henry Lushington Ramsay, 1st Battalion 6th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, 20th September 1876

Lieutenant Edward Henry Hopton Montresor, 1st Battalion, 8th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Bengal Cavalry, 6th October 1876

No 1082 —The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Theodore William Hogg, 4th December 1877

No. 1083 —The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, are promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant William James Alexander Birch, Bengal Staff Corps
Lieutenant David Stanley Cunningham, Bengal Staff Corps
} 1st December 1877

No 1084 —JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J N Young, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate General, to be Judge Advocate General, in succession to Colonel G C Hatch, C S I, whose period of service will expire on the 12th December 1877.

No 1085 —MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G G O No 751 of 1877, Honorary Captain J Robertson is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant Accountant General, Military Department, with effect from the 1st September 1877

No 1086.—ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT —

Temporary

Lieutenant P A Buckland, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, and Captain J R Burlton-Bennet, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class (on return from furlough), to officiate in the grade of Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, the former from the 30th October 1877, and the latter from the 18th November 1877, the junior officer acting as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, reverting to his proper place from the latter date

Lieutenant G Wingate, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, on probation, to officiate as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, with effect from the 7th August 1877, to fill an existing vacancy

No 1087 —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Surgeon-Major H B Hassard, Army Medical Department, to officiate with temporary rank as Deputy Surgeon-General, British Medical Service, Lahore Circle, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of the office, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J Lamprey, M B, proceeding on furlough

No. 1088.—SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils having passed their final examination, are promoted to the grade of Passed Medical Pupil from the dates specified against their respective names and placed at the disposal of the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Service —

Agra Medical School

Khadam Hoosain
Muckdoom Buksh
Kataroo Room
} From the 5th October 1877

Patna Temple School of Medicine

Mohomed Beg
Mirza Ahid Hossein
Shaick Mahomed Easim
} From the 7th November 1877

No 1089 —NATIVE ARMY—

Jemadar Bidhi Chand, appointed on probation to the 21th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry in G G O No 871 of 1875, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 30th October 1875

18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry

No 1090 —Color Havildar Jug Beer to be Jemadar, *vice* Rambhunjun Singh, transferred, on promotion, to the 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry, 27th October 1877

No 1091 —VOLUNTEER CORPS—

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps

Mr Patrick Parkinson to be Lieutenant, *vice* A B Langham, promoted

Subject to their passing the prescribed examination in drill

Sergeant George Watts to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* W M Taylor, promoted.

To be Honorary Chaplain

The Reverend J D. Cunningham, *vice* Reverend J. C Love

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 1092—The following additions and alteration to be made in G. G O No 681 of 1877 —

TABLE 148 (COMMISSARIAT)

CANTONMENT EQUIPMENT.

Section VI—Bedding

(Page 30)

After the word "Coir," in Column "9," opposite "Pillows, cocoanut fibre or horse hair, large ‡," insert (3 lbs 9 ozs)

Table No 154 (Commissariat).

(Page 35)

In column of remarks, opposite "stuffing for barrack, palliasse-cases and pillow-cases, per iron trestle cot in Bengal Proper," and "Ditto for all other stations," enter the following note —

In lieu of coir or straw for stuffing a set of bedding, men on the unattached list will be allowed compensation at 10 annas each per annum for single men and Rs 1-4-0 each yearly for married men

(Page 36)

Expunge Note III

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS.

No 1093—The services of the under-mentioned native medical pupils, who were admitted into the service by G G O No 841 of 1876, are dispensed with —

Behari Lal, No 1157
Kadir Bux, No 1142
Rahmat Ullah, No 1103
Mohomed Hossein, No 1180
Gunga Sahoy, No 1182
Nur Khan, No 1104

EQUIPMENT TABLES

No 1094—With reference to G G O No 806 of 1877, the following alterations are to be made in the list of accoutrements forming the valise equipment of a Regiment of British Infantry —

Opposite entry "Belts, leather, waist, buff, Infantry, without lockets," enter the following remark —

The belts will be issued from Ordnance Store with the lockets attached

Opposite entry "Lockets, Union," in column "period of service, years," substitute *5* for "12," and enter remark as follows —

Lockets will be issued attached to Belts, not separate

No 1095—The following corrections to be made in G G O No 806 of 1877 —

Opposite "Buckles, brass, Infantry, Rank and File, Waist Belts," in column "Total number per Regiment," for "875" read *876*

Opposite "Lockets, Union, Gilt, Staff Sergeants, Infantry," in column "Data for calculating proportion," enter *Band Sergeant* after "1 per Staff Sergeant"

Opposite "Pouches, leather, ammunition, black, V E, 20 rounds, &c," in third column, for "2 per Sergeant, Corporal and Private," read *1 per Sergeant, 2 per Corporal and Private*, and in "Total number per Regiment," for "1658" read *1618*

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 1096—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) William Henry Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Public Works Department	Private affairs, for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868
Major Arthur Donald Butter, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 42nd (Assam) Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry	Private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 24th November 1877, the date of his departure per "*Mira*"
Captain James Hay, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 4th Goorkha Regiment	Private affairs, for one year, two months, and twenty-three days, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

No 1097—The furlough granted to Major F Coddington, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, 3rd grade, Revenue Survey of India, in G G O No 912 of 1877, is cancelled at his own request

No 1098—The grant of furlough on medical certificate to Honorary Surgeon-Major T Murray, M D, in medical charge, Mhairwarra Battalion, in G G O No 668 of 1877, will be held to have effect from the 8th May 1876, the date of his departure, to the 25th October 1876, the date of his arrival at Bombay

No 1099—The following extract from list No 20, dated the 26th October 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return

Captain J P D Vanrenen, S C.
Apothecary W B Grassby
Major R F Firth, S C
Surgeon-Major C Prentis
Surgeon C J McKenna
Captain R T M Lang, Cavalry
Major J Miller, S C
Captain G R Grylls, S C
Lieutenant-Colonel J K Couper, S.C
Captain H L Smith, S.C

Granted extensions of leave

Captain J P D Vanrenen, S C,—10 days, urgent private affairs

Sub-Conductor J Townsend, Commissariat Department,—6 months, medical certificate

Lieutenant G W Martin, S C,—3 months, urgent private affairs

No 1100—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) M J Brander, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st Class,—Bombay, 29th November 1877

Major T H Lewin, Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Cooch Behar,—Fort William, 29th November 1877

Major C A Munro, Bengal Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, British Burmah,—Bombay, 21st November 1877

Major J C Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—Bombay, 29th November 1877

Captain H C Marsh, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Commander, 18th Bengal Cavalry,—Bombay, 21st November 1877

Captain R T M Lang, General List, Cavalry, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, Punjab,—Bombay, 21st November 1877

Surgeon J J Wood, M B,—Bombay, 24th November 1877

Captain W E Gowan, General List, Infantry,—Bombay, 29th November 1877

Conductor P M O'Loughlin, Store-keeper and Assistant Overseer, Gunpowder Factory,—Bombay, 23rd November 1877

First Class Apothecary W B Glassby,—Bombay, 29th November 1877

No 1101.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified —

Lieutenants Robert Villiers Phillpotts and Henry J W Jerome,—Bombay, 23rd November 1877

No 1102—REGULATIONS—

Despatch No 164, dated the 10th May 1877

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify the following supplementary regulations which have received the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, providing for the case of military officers in civil employ referred to in paragraph IV of the subsidiary rules appended to G G O No 1316 of the 30th December 1875 —

I Any officer now in civil employ, who is subject to the Military Furlough Regulations of 1854 or 1868, shall remain so subject

II Any military officer who may hereafter enter civil employ who is not already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall remain subject to the rules applicable to him when he enters civil employ

NOTE.—An officer referred to in rules I and II cannot elect the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875 so long as he continues in civil employ

III Any officer who may enter civil employ, who is already subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, shall be subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code applicable to covenanted civil servants both as regards furlough and leave taken out of India and in India

IV If any officer who is employed in the civil administration has taken furlough in the Military Department under the said rules of 1875, this furlough shall be treated, in calculating the furlough or special leave admissible to him under the preceding rule, as if it had been furlough taken under the Civil Leave Code Leave so taken under the 10th military rule shall be treated as if it had been privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code, and the claims of the officer under the Civil Leave Code adjusted accordingly

V If an officer who has been subject to the rules in the Civil Leave Code under the third of these rules is again employed in the Military Department, and so again becomes subject to the Military Furlough and Leave Rules of 1875, any furlough or special leave taken by him under the Civil Leave Code will be treated, in calculating the furlough admissible to him under the said military rules, as if it had been furlough taken under the said military rules Privilege leave taken under the Civil Leave Code Rules will be treated as if it had been leave taken under the 10th military rule Subsidiary or examination leave taken under the Civil Leave Code will not affect the claims of such an Officer under the Military Furlough and Leave Rules

PENSIONS

No 1103—The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay —

Sergeant John Harrold, late Royal Engineers—Two shillings and three pence per diem

Sergeant Charles Marshall, late Royal Engineers—One shilling and six and half pence per diem

Abraham Belcher, late 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery—One shilling per diem

Thomas Bedford, late 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery—One shilling per diem

John Mitchell, late 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot—One shilling and one penny per diem

No 1104 —The under-mentioned men are transferred to the Pension Establishment —

Serial No	Rank	Name	In what rank pensioned	Amount of pension	Circle of payment
		1st Goorkha Regiment		Rs	
	Subadar	Bheem Narain Newar	Subadar	25	Punjab
	" "	Chuttooria Raot	"	25	"
	Havildar	Runnia Damaie	Havildar	7	
	"	Chucktea Damaie	"	7	"
	"	Kasseram Bohra	"	7	N W P
	Naick	Munsook Damaie	Naick	7	Punjab
	"	Singbeer Goorung	"	7	"
	"	Bulbeer Rana	Sepoy	4	"
	Sepoy	Golabsing Khawas	"	4	"
	"	Maneeram Jaisee	"	4	Punjab
	" "	Bulbhudder Thappa	"	4	"
	"	Oodaising Negie	"	4	N W P
	"	Dhunbeer Rana	"	4	Presidency
	"	Susseedhur Khuttree	"	4	"
	"	Hurkmonee Rana	"	4	Punjab
	"	Dowlett Sing Rajpoot	"	4	"
	"	Dovee Sing Sirrola	"	*4	N W P
	"	ChunderbeerRaot	"	4	Punjab
	"	Hurkissun Khuttree	"	4	N W P
		2nd (Prince of Wales own) Goorkhas			
	*Subadar Major	Inderbeer Lamah	Subadar Major	40	N W P
	Subadar	Surrupjeet Thappa	Subadar	40	"
	"	RunbeerKhuttree	"	40	"
	"	Ramchunder Thappa	"	40	"
	Jemadar	Hurkoo Groon	Jemadar	20	"
	Havildar	Nainsing Rana	Havildar	7	

Serial No	Rank	Name	In what rank pensioned	Amount of pension	Circle of payment
		2nd (Prince of Wales own) Goorkhas		Rs	
	Havildar	Toolaram Rana	Havildar	7	N W P
	"	Dullcah Lohar	"	7	,
	"	Gopal Newar	"	12	"
	"	Dhunbeer Groon	"	7	"
	"	Ramnarain Newar	"	7	,
	" "	Jahursing Routh	Naick	7	"
	"	Tree Mull	"	7	"
	Rifleman	Kalloo Thappa	Rifleman	4	,
	"	Nawel Sing Bhist	"	4	"
	"	Beer Sing Khundka	"	4	
	"	Leelaram Rana	"	4	"
	"	Joodhbeer Groon	" "	4	
		4th Goorkha Regiment			
	Jemadar	Nain Sing Lama	Jemadar	12	Punjab
	Havildar	Kishna Raot	Havildar	7	N W P
	Naick	Purooa Barie	Naick	7	"
	"	Ruggoobeer Bhundarie	"	7	,
	"	Man Sing Saon	"	7	,
	Sepoy	HustabeerThappa	Sepoy	4	,
	"	Munbeer Khuttrie	" "	4	"
	"	Runbeer Lohar	"	4	"
	"	Dhunbeer Ghurtie	"	4	,
	"	Mownee Sarkie	"	4	,
	"	Hustabeer Thappa, 2nd	"	4	Punjab
		No 5 Garrison Battery, P F Force			
	Subadar	Jaffir Khan	Jemadar	12	Punjab
	Jemadar	Amir Singh	Havildar	7	"

* Is also allowed a continuance of the Brevet Pay of his rank, viz, Rs 50-0 0 per mensem

RETIREMENTS

No 1105—Deputy Surgeon-General James Tyrell Carter Ross is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £550 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, under the provisions of paragraph 37 of G G O No 1060 of 1864, with effect from the 10th December 1877.

No 1106—In continuation of G G O No 1024, dated the 20th November 1877, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAME	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
28	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Henry Paget	Staff Corps	292 0 0	288 14 0		7th December 1877	England

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 1107—The services of Captain W E Gowan, General List, Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

UNATTACHED LIST

No 1108—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following revised certificate is to be adopted in lieu of that published in G G O No 412 of 1876 —

No 1

Stoppage for Rations, &c

I hereby certify that on the
18 , embarked at , on board , for a passage to , and landed at on the , and I further certify that the grocery ration was issued to him for days, and the spirit ration, or its equivalent, for days His first dinner was eaten on board ship on and his last on

When troops are embarked, this certificate is to be signed by the Officer Commanding, as well as by the paymaster of the ship When no troops are on board under military command, it is to be signed by the paymaster or master of the ship only

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates from 1st to 7th December 1877

On whose account	Rank	Corps	Date of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
INDIAN MILITARY SERVICE					Rs A P		
James Williamson (a)	Colonel	Bengal Staff Corps	16th June 1877	Testate	708 8 10		
BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE							
Chas Somner Sedley Taylor (b)	Major	Royal Artillery	5th Sept 1877	No will found	80 0 0		

(a) *Widow and Executrix*—Mrs Marion Ellen Williamson
Children—Three sons and two daughters
Executors—Captain Charles William Ingilby Harrison R E
George Oswald Esquire

(b) —*Next-of kin—Brothers*—Lieutenant Colonel G Keppie Taylor Commanding Auxiliary Artillery, 6, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh
Edward Ignatius Taylor Esquire Holy Church Cross, Dover, Delaware, U S A
Sisters—Miss Sophia R Taylor—Guilford Surrey
Miss Elizabeth Taylor—The College Hereford
Administrator General, Bengal, administering

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 7th December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No 37—Mr Benjamin Anderson Dougherty, to be a 3rd Grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from date of joining

H. K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 1st December 1877

No 514 —Colonel A Francis, M S C, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, ceased to belong to the Public Works Department from 1st July 1877, consequent on his retirement from the service

The 4th December 1877

No 515 —Mr C E Hubbard, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Accountant General, Public Works Department, availed himself, on the 19th of September 1877, of the privilege leave granted him in Public Works Department Notification No 457, dated 17th October 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 1st November 1877 The unexpired portion of the leave is hereby cancelled

The 5th December 1877

No 516 —The following Upper Subordinates have been temporarily transferred from British Burmah to Madras for employment on Famine Relief Works —

Mr C A Olliver, Temporary Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade

Mr J Dupeyron, Overseer, 1st Grade

The 7th December 1877

No 517 —Mr I Sherlock-Hubbard, Assistant Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta

No 518 —Corporal P Neville, R E, Overseer, 1st Grade, British Burmah, is reminded to military duty

W. A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. Register No 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

BANK OF BENGAL

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 24th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, and on 1st proximo, on account of Christmas holidays and New Year's day

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary & Treasurer

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 30th November 1877

Mr J A Vanderputt, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, attached to No 1, Gwalior and Central India, Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the one month and fifteen days' leave on medical certificate granted in Notification dated 13th October 1877, on the forenoon of the 6th October 1877, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 16th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl,*
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER, P W D, RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Camp Ajmere, the 29th November 1877

No. 3061S.—Mr C E Housden, Engineer Apprentice attached to the Nusseerabad Division of this Province, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 23rd October 1877

By Order,
A G CROMMELIN,
Secy to Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr, in the P W D, Rajputana

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 29th November 1877

No. 56.—Mr R E Nelson, Temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, made over charge of the Neemuch Division to Captain G R Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the afternoon of the 26th instant

No. 57.—Captain G R Gibbs, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, arrived at Neemuch on the forenoon of the 22nd, and received charge of that Division from Mr R E Nelson on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

No. 58.—The unexpired portion of three months' privilege leave granted to Captain G R Gibbs in Notification No. 47 of 8th September last, *viz*, nineteen days, is cancelled

No. 59.—Pundit Gunesh Moreshwur Vadthekar, Overseer, 3rd Grade, returned on the forenoon of the 15th instant from two months and thirteen days' privilege leave granted in Notification No 84 of the 8th September last The unexpired portion of the leave, *viz*, two days, is cancelled

By Order,
A CADELL, *Colonel, R E,*
Secy. to Agent, Gov Genl, for Central India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Camp Jeypore, the 29th November 1877

No $\frac{2884}{2804}G$ —With reference to Foreign Office Notification No 2777G, dated 4th October 1877, Captain J. H L Greenfield assumed command of the Mhairwara Battalion on the forenoon of the 17th November 1877

By Order,

A P THORNTON, *Lieut*,
for 1st Asstt Agent to the Govr. Genl

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 28th November 1877

No. 114.—Barrack Sergeant W Hackett, Chakrata Division, Military Works, is granted one month's subsidiary leave from 1st December 1877 to appear before a Medical Board at Meerut

The 30th November 1877

No. 115.—Mr W Ball, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Military Works, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 28th November 1877

ALEX TAYLOR, *Lieut-Genl, R E,*
Offg Inspr Genl of Mily Works

Meerut Command.

Meerut, the 29th November 1877

No 80—With reference to this Office Notification No 77 of 22nd instant, Lieutenant G M Porter, R E, Assistant Engineer, reported himself at the office of the Superintending Engineer, Meerut Command, on the morning of the 23rd November and joined the Agra Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 26th idem

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Meerut Command,
Military Works

Rawul Pindi Command

Rawul Pindi, the 28th November 1877

No 2837—Barrack Sergeant T MacEwan availed himself of the privilege leave on the forenoon of the 11th October 1877, and returned on the 11th instant, forenoon, granted him per Notification No 2045 of the 6th September 1877

D LIMOND, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1877

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No 462, dated the 22nd October 1877, Mr F E Godfrey, Deputy Examiner, attached to the office of Examiner of Railway Accounts to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways at Calcutta, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave from Monday the 3rd instant

F S TAYLOR, *Col, R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India
for Guaranteed Railways

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Western System.

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 27th November 1877

No 47—Sergeant R H Lambert, Overseer, 1st Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months and five days, under Chapter V, Section III, para 29A of the Public Works Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1877

This cancels Engineer-in-Chief's Notification No 133 of the 14th June 1877

The 29th November 1877

No 48—Baboo Siva Ditta Pande, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 26th September 1877

The 30th November 1877

No. 49—In continuation of this office Notification No 43 of the 20th November 1877, Major J P Westmoreland, R E, made over charge of the office of Examiner of Accounts, Western System, to Major D H Trail, R E, on the afternoon of the 30th October 1877

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION

Mhow, the 29th November 1877

No. 17—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 407, dated 22nd September 1877, Mr E Marval reported himself for duty on the forenoon of the 2nd November 1877, and took up the duties of Paymaster of the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways from that date

W S S BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 26th November 1877

No. 245.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No 40

of the 15th instant, Captain T Gracey, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 12th idem, and is posted to the charge of the Eastern Extension Surveys

No. 246.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No 41 of the 16th November 1877, the following officers are posted to the Eastern Extension Surveys —

Mr M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade,

Mr T E Curry and Mr C E Younghusband, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade

No. 247.—The following officers and subordinates are transferred to the Eastern Extension Surveys —

Mr E Hyde, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade
Mr E Johnston, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade
Mr L H C Armstrong, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade
Mr E B Medley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr F Lang, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr R Sivewright, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr J A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade
Mr R C Williams, Engineer Apprentice
Mr J C Porter, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade
Mr B A Maine, Supervisor, 1st Grade
Mr T Spurr, Supervisor, 1st Grade
Sergeant W M Cargill, Supervisor, 1st Grade
Behari Lall Chatterjee, Overseer, 1st Grade

No. 248.—With reference to this Office Notification No 237, dated 15th November 1877, Mr R H Froude was posted to the Bahawalpur Division

The 27th November 1877

No. 249.—With reference to Director, Western System, of State Railways' Notification No 39, dated 12th November 1877, Mr J M Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the forenoon of the 22nd instant

No. 250.—The Western Extension Survey District was abolished with effect from the forenoon of 16th instant

No. 251.—Mr H E Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Lower Scinde District

The 29th November 1877

No 252.—Mr E Leycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Sutlej Bridge Division to the Upper Scinde District

The 30th November 1877

No. 253.—Baboo Aubinash Chunder Banerjee, Temporary Accountant, 4th Grade, Larkana Division, was granted privilege leave for forty-five days, with effect from the 1st October 1877

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 27th November 1877.

No 109—Mr. W Millet, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Jhelum to the Soon Division He left the former on the afternoon of 3rd November 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of the 4th idem

No 110—Mr C E S Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Jhelum Division, returned to duty on the forenoon of 16th November 1877 from the three months' leave to study Native languages granted to him by Notification No 88, dated 25th August 1877

No 111—Mr G S Rees, Overseer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Soon Division He left the former on the afternoon of 8th November 1877, and joined the latter on the forenoon of 14th idem

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 3rd December 1877

No. 64—With reference to Director of State Railways', Central System, Notification No 30, dated the 29th October last, Baboo Nundunsingh, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, left the Delhi Division of this Railway on the afternoon of the 24th November 1877, to join his appointment in the Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 30th day of November 1877

Number, Rank, and Name — No 69B—479, Private Patrick Thornton	Parish and County in which Born —Balbriggan, C Dublin
Age,—25 years 10 months	Marks,—*Nil*
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches	Trade,—Laborer
Color of— Complexion, fresh, hair, auburn, eyes, brown	Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,— } Regimentals
Date of Desertion,—23rd November 1877	
Place of Desertion,—Moradabad	REMARKS,—Deserted in March 1876, and was apprehended in Bombay in plain clothes for which he was tried by court-martial
Date of Enlistment,—13th January 1871	
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin	Under 7 years service

E L DILLON, *Lieut-Col,*
Comdg 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regt of Foot

Report of a Deserter from the C Battery, 3rd Brigade, late C-8 Royal Regiment of Artillery, dated at Mooltan, this 30th day of November 1877

Number, Rank, and Name,— No 6201—3, Driver Thomas Baker	Date of Enlistment,—18th January 1871
Age,—24 years 10 months	At what Place Enlisted,— Woolwich
Size,—5 feet 6 inches	Parish and County in which Born,—Blackheath, Kent
Color of— Complexion, fresh, hair brown, eyes, grey	Marks,—*Nil*
	Trade,— Laborer
Date of Desertion,—28th November 1877	Jacket,—Serge, Blue Trowsers—Cloth, Blue } Artillery Pattern
Place of Desertion,—Mooltan	REMARKS—*Nil*

T C MARTELLI, *Capt,*
Commanding C 3 R A

No. 1749.—*An account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first month of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876-77*

N B—Amounts are converted into Sterling at Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling

Revenue and Receipts	Estimates, 1877-78	April 1876	April 1877	Comparison of 2 years	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
I —Land Revenue	20 940 800	1 565 106	1,288,015		277 091
II —Tributes	697 900	69 827	82 642	12,815	
III —Forest	579,200	35 490	30 627		4,863
IV —Excise	2,561,700	217,069	226,539	9,470	
V —Assessed Taxes		65	1		64
VI —Customs	2 486 900	209 312	232,728	23 416	
VII —Salt	6,343 000	449,526	517,742	68 216	
VIII —Opium	8,610,000	667 053	756 325	89 272	
IX —Stamps	2 896 400	238 774	333,225	94 451	
X —Mint	175,000	25 273	44 233	18,960	
XI —Post Office	825,900	51,620	70,050	18 430	
XII —Telegraph*	309 400				
XIII —Law and Justice	842 700	52,822	58 924	6,102	
XIV —Police	70 000	4 491	5 322	831	—
XV —Marine	201,900	12 180	11 372		808
XVI —Education	101 900	8 021	8 546	525	
XVII —Interest	502,500	5,930	75 414	69,484	
XVIII —Superannuation	505,900	4 307	4 866	559	
XIX —Gain by Exchange	387 900	42 526	55,608	13 082	
XX —Miscellaneous	267,300	10,841	12,190	1,349	
	49,306,300	3,670,233	3,814,369	144,136	
Military Receipts	845,000	50,168	46,670		3,498
Public Works, Ordinary	181,400	4,132	4 088		44
Irrigation Receipts	551,600	20,718	8,029		12,689
State Railways	674,800	28,836	32,392	3,556	
Provincial Contributions	415 100		121	121	
Traffic Receipts (of the Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange	8,552,400	728,630	956,187	227,557	
Balance of Local Government decreased	33 800				
Total	60,560,400	4,502,717	4,861,856	359,139	—
England, including Army and Public Works	184,700	12,389	34,645	22,256	
GRAND TOTAL	60,745,100	4,515,106	4,896,501	381,395	—

Expenditure	Estimates, 1877-78	April 1876	April 1877	Comparison of 2 years	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1 —Interest on Debt	3 160 000	73 193	63 641		9 492
2 —Ditto on Service Funds	359 600	7 254	3 237		4 017
3 —Refunds and Drawbacks	306,000	16 003	17 668	1 665	
4 —Land Revenue	2 502 200	181 691	204 787	23 096	
5 —Forest	415 700	42 372	29,439	—	12 933
6 —Excise	107 100	7 980	6 493		1,487
7 —Customs	193 300	15 627	16 437	810	—
8 —Salt	518 700	41 534	27 732		13 802
9 —Opium	2 360,000	889 970	779 256		110 714
10 —Stamps	72 300	6 082	7 697	1 615	
11 —Mint	86 000	18 960	8 369		10 591
12 —Post Office	796 300	50,821	66 429	15 608	
13 —Telegraph*	394 100				
14 —Administration	1 198 600	118 997	99 232		19,765
15 —Minor Departments	278 200	22 243	24 057	1 814	
16 —Law and Justice	3 289 300	261 306	273 389	12,083	
17 —Police	2,095 000	174 668	185 698	11 030	
18 —Marine	399 900	30 298	28 998		1,300
19 —Education	740 700	58 655	59 960	1 305	
20 —Ecclesiastical	165 200	14 960	14 130		830
21 —Medical	598 900	47 095	51 128	4 033	—
22 —Stationery	235 500	13 903	17 839	3 936	
23 —Political	326 500	25 363	28 315	2 952	
24 —Allowances	1 652 400	72 644	82 759	10,115	
25 —Civil Furlough	100		78	78	
26 —Superannuation	576 700	88 907	92 218	3 311	
27 —Loss by Exchange	1,600 000	65 977	151 772	85 795	
28 —Miscellaneous	163 600	21 599	25 497	3 898	
Famine Relief	1 425 000		41 181	41,181	
	26 016 900	2,368,042	2,407,436	39,394	-
Military Charges	12 070 000	886 045	957 096	71,051	
Public Works Ordinary	3 876 300	165 468	124 603		40 865
Ditto Extraordinary	2 893 500	240 103	216 263		23,840
Land and Supervision	78 000	3,525	4 258	733	
Interest in India less Loss by Exchange	24 200				
State Railways	483,000	21 826	24,183	2,357	
Working Expenses (of the Guaranteed Railways) and Surplus Profits, less Loss by Exchange	4 836 200	196 195	251,499	55,304	
Balance of Local Government increased	102,900				
Total	50 381,000	3,881,204	3,985,338	104,134	
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest	14 623,200	918 467	1,012,242	93,775	
GRAND TOTAL	65 004 200	4,799,671	4,997 580	197 909	

* Telegraph figures for April and May are inserted in the India Abstracts for July They will be included in the Statement for that month.

COMPTROLLER GENL 'S OFFICE,
CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1877.

E GAY,
Deputy Comptroller General

W WATERFIELD,
Offg Comptroller General

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE

No. 1750.—*An Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first two Months of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876 77*

N B—Accounts are converted into Sterling at Rs 10 to the Pound Sterling.

Revenue and Receipts	Estimates, 1877 78	April and May 1876	April and May 1877	Comparison of two years	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
I —Land Revenue	20 940,800	3,547,666	3 276 743		270 923
II —Tributes	697,900	119 907	132,348	12,441	
III —Forest	579,200	72 605	51 240		21 365
IV —Excise	2,561,700	433,591	433,790	199	
V —Assessed Taxes		93	9		84
VI —Customs	2,486 900	425 520	452 027	26 507	
VII —Salt	6,343,000	1,015 456	1,147 788	132 332	
VIII —Opium	8,610,000	1,301,728	1,437 578	135 850	
IX —Stamps	2,896,400	476,824	593 866	117 042	
X —Mint	175 000	61 147	83 304	22 157	
XI —Post Office	825,900	107,093	138,942	31 849	
XII —Telegraph*	309 400	--			
XIII —Law and Justice	842 700	116 246	126 843	10 597	
XIV —Police	70 000	8 171	10 651	2 480	
XV —Marine	201 900	23 937	29 493	5 556	
XVI —Education	101 900	16 972	21 511	4,539	
XVII —Interest	502 500	154 870	154 324		546
XVIII —Superannuation	505,900	12,564	12 757	193	
XIX —Gain by Exchange	387,900	82,536	117 465	34 929	
XX —Miscellaneous	267,300	71,894	28 580		43 314
	49,306,300	8,048,820	8 249 259	200,439	
Military Receipts	845,000	108,821	138 124	29,303	
Public Works, Ordinary	181 400	8 978	9 485	507	
Irrigation Receipts	551 600	47 220	16 221		30 999
State Railways	674,800	62,390	64,301	1 911	
Provincial Contributions	415,100		841	841	
Traffic Receipts (Guaranteed Railways) less Gain by Exchange	8,552,400	1 561,006	1,964,186	403 180	
Balance of Local Governments decreased	33,800				
Total	60,560,400	9 837,235	10,442 417	605,182	
England, including Army and Public Works	184,700	48,049	87 773	39 724	
GRAND TOTAL	60,745,100	9,885 284	10 530 190	644,906	

Expenditure	Estimates, 1877 78.	April and May 1876	April and May 1877	Comparison of two years	
				Increase	Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1 —Interest on Debt	9,160 000	[382 923	358 026		24,897
2 —Ditto on Service Funds	359 600	30 466	26 202		4,264
3 —Refunds and Drawbacks	306 000	43 593	41 380		2 213
4 —Land Revenue	2,502 200	364 417	386 867	22,450	
5 —Forest	415 700	74 840	43 615		31,225
6 —Excise	107 100	18 086	15 144		2 942
7 —Customs	193 300	31,313	32 553	1,240	
8 —Salt	518 700	78 940	75 754		3 186
9 —Opium	2,360 000	1 580 255	1,454 910		125,345
10 —Stamps	72 300	12 326	14 242	1 916	
11 —Mint	86 000	15 135	17 207	2 072	
12 —Post Office	796 300	107,918	140,630	32 712	
13 —Telegraph*	394 100				
14 —Administration	1,198 600	216 602	192 196		24,406
15 —Minor Departments	278 200	43 081	44 322	1 241	
16 —Law and Justice	3 289 300	517 951	547 735	29 784	
17 —Police	2 095 000	340 534	368 800	28 266	
18 —Marine	399 900	56 181	60 160	3,979	
19 —Education	740,700	122,457	119 444		3.013
20 —Ecclesiastical	165 200	27 519	27 044		475
21 —Medical	598 900	92 156	99 302	7 146	
22 —Stationery	235 500	28 562	39 957	11 395	
23 —Political	926 500	44 937	57 320	12 383	
24 —Allowances	1,652 400	215,479	229 125	13 646	
25 —Civil Furlough	100		155	155	
26 —Superannuation	576 700	139 474	147 659	8 185	
27 —Loss by Exchange	1,600 000	218 977	328 560	109 583	
28 —Miscellaneous	163 600	35 168	42,397	7 229	
Famine Relief	1 125 000		108 672	108 672	
	26 016 900	4 789 290	4 969 378	180 088	
Military Charges	12 070 000	1,827 864	1 924 317	96 453	
Public Works, Ordinary	3 870 400	381 126	327 538		56 888
Ditto, Extraordinary	2 893 500	524 957	509 143		15,454
Land and Supervision	78 000	7 734	8 611	877	
Interest in India less Loss by Exchange	24 200				
State Railways	483,000	46 146	52,001	5 855	
Working Expenses (of the Guaranteed Railways) and surplus Profits less Loss by Exchange	4 836 200	418 758	515,638	96 880	
Balance of Local Governments increased	102.900				
Total	50,381,000	7,998,815	8 306,620	307 811	
England, including Army, Public Works, Ordinary and Extraordinary, and Guaranteed Interest	14,623,200	1,575 887	1,667,206	91,319	
GRAND TOTAL	65,004,200	9,574,702	9,973,832	399,130	

* Telegraph heads for April and May are inserted in the India Abstracts for July they will be included in the statement for that month.

No 1751 —*An Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first three months of the year 1877-78, as compared with the corresponding period of 1876 77*

N B—Amounts are converted into sterling @ Rs 10 to the pound sterling

Revenue and Receipts	Estimates 1877 78	April to June 1876	April to June 1877	Comparison of two years: Increase	Comparison of two years: Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
I —Land Revenue	20 940 800	5,937 406	5 496 611		440 795
II —Tributes	697 900	171 416	173 585	2 169	
III —Forest	579 200	111 161	78 217		32 944
IV —Excise	2,561 700	668 113	666 281		1 832
V —Assessed Taxes		101	19		82
VI —Customs	2 486 900	606 225	633 047	26 822	
VII —Salt	6 343 000	1 546 601	1 790 213	243 612	--
VIII —Opium	8 610 000	2 032 464	2 259 022	226 558	
IX —Stamps	2 896 400	751 539	864 164	112 625	
X —Mint	175 000	92 078	127 282	35 204	--
XI—Post Office	825 900	155 756	205 224	49 468	--
XII —Telegraph*	309 400	--	--		
XIII —Law and Justice	842 700	186 323	192 456	6 133	--
XIV —Police	70 000	11 470	17 448	5 978	--
XV —Marine	201 900	34 679	42 601	7 922	
XVI —Education	101 900	25 202	29 171	3 969	--
XVII —Interest	502 500	168 796	177 517	8 721	--
XVIII —Superannuation	505 900	24 576	20 043		4,533
XIX —Gain by exchange	387 900	115 306	152 755	37 449	
XX —Miscellaneous	267 300	85 725	49,030	--	36 695
TOTAL	49,306,300	12,724,937	12,974,686	249,749	
Military Receipts	845,000	170 395	194 849	24 454	--
Public Works, Ordinary	181,400	14,907	16 411	1 504	--
Irrigation Receipts	551,600	111,560	24 818	--	86 742
State Railways	674 800	94 300	99 166	5 166	--
Provincial Contributions	415 100		1 035	1 035	--
Traffic Receipts of the Guaranteed Railways, less gain by exchange	8 552 400	2,186 266	2,764 688	578 422	
Balance of Local Govts decreased	33 800	--	--		
TOTAL	60,560,400	15 302 365	16,075,953	773,588	
England, including Army and Public Works	184,700	61,292	98,930	37,638	--
GRAND TOTAL	60,745,100	15,363,657	16,174,883	811,226	--

Expenditure	Estimates 1877 78	April to June 1876	April to June 1877	Comparison of Two Years: Increase	Comparison of Two Years: Decrease
	£	£	£	£	£
1 —Interest on Debt	3,160 000	584,607	566 194		18 413
2 —Ditto on Service Funds	359 600	47 120	33 678		13 442
3 —Refunds and Drawbacks	306 000	67 410	65 683		1,727
4—Land Revenue	2 502 2 0	542 705	574 143	31 438	--
5 —Forest	415 700	100 980	63 4 0		37 5-0
6 —Excise	107 100	26 264	21 687	--	4,577
7 —Customs	193 300	47 939	49 248	1,309	
8 —Salt	518 700	117 064	114 154		2 910
9 —Opium	2 360 000	1 794 838	1 690 943		103, 95
10 —Stamps	72 3 0	19 175	21 026	1 851	--
11 —Mint	86 000	22 198	25 648	3 450	
12 —Post Office	796 300	161 010	194 405	33,395	
13 —Telegraph*	391 100				--
14 —Administration	1 198 6 0	315 167	285 078		30 089
15 —Minor Department	278 200	65 043	67 165	2 072	
16 —Law and Justice	3 289 300	787 189	827 235	40 046	
17 —Police	2 095 000	509 792	543 174	33 382	
18 —Marine	399 900	79 852	90 542	10 690	
19 —Education	741 700	181 056	172 066		8 990
20 —Ecclesiastical	165 200	40 069	39 227		842
21 —Medical	598 900	136,292	144,555	8 263	
22 —Stationery	235 500	41 0 0	61 145	20 115	
23 —Political	326 500	74 110	79 878	5 768	
24 —Allowances	1 652 400	328,720	353 893	25 173	
25 —Civil Furlough	100		233	233	
26 —Superannuation	576 700	175 098	182 854	7 756	
27 —Loss by Exchange	1 600 000	419 527	488 800	69 273	
28 —Miscellaneous	163 600	51 203	71 748	20 545	--
Famine Relief	1,425 000		140 302	140 302	
TOTAL	26 016 900	6 735 508	6 968 104	232 596	
Military Charges	12 070 000	2 798 497	2 939 913	141 416	
Public Works, Ordinary	3 876 300	671 539	570 578		100,961
Ditto ditto, Extraordinary	2,893 500	765 795	796 481	30,686	
Land and Supervision	78 000	14 853	13 950		903
Interest in India less loss by exchange	24 200				
State Railways	483 000	74,053	94 983	20,930	
Working expenses of the Guaranteed Railways and surplus profit less loss by exchange	4 836,200	688,299	913,689	225 390	
Balance of Local Governments increased	102,900				
TOTAL	50 381,000	11,748 544	12 297,698	549,154	
England including Army Public Works Ordinary and Extraordinary and Guaranteed interest	14,623,200	2,170,479	2,000,524		169,955
GRAND TOTAL	65,004 200	13 919,023	14 298 222	379,199	

COMPTROLLER GENL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, *The 6th, December 1877.*

* Telegraph figures for April and May are inserted in the India abstracts for July, they will be included in the statement for that month

E GAY, *Deputy Comptroller General*

W WATERFIELD, *Offg Comptroller General*

***STATEMENT** of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November 1877*

PARTICULARS	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	5½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1858-60	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	Of 1824-25	Of 1828-29	Of 1832-33	Of 1835-36	Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1872			10 years Repayable June 1877	15 years Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 15th November 1877	55 600	33 173	2,346	14,46 720	30 67 000	2 09 92 300	1 15 01 400	1 76 67 300	42 29 600	3 00 000	3 08 87 700	80 300	4,61 57 000	5 02,000	33 03 000	14 02,16 439
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November 1877								1 00 000								1 00 000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November 1877						4,000	1 000	7 000					1 45 000			1 57 000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November 1877					5 000	4,61 000	10 600	3 91 500					1 02 500			9 60 600
	55 600	33 173	2 346	14,46 720	30 72 000	2,14,57 300	1 15 13 000	1 81 5. 8.0	42,20 600	3 00 000	3 08 87 700	80 300	4,64 04,500	5 02 000	33 03 000	14,14,34 039
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers					1 000	8 000	20 000	1 99 000			8 000	500	16 000	3 94,000		6 46 500
Balance on 30th November 1877	55 600	33 173	2,346	14,46 720	30 71 000	2 14,49 000	1 14,93 000	1 79 56 900	42,20 600	3,00 000	3 08 79 700	79 800	4,63 88 500	1 08 000	33 03 000	14,07 87 539

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Sept 1877 enfaced from India, 2,569 lakhs re transferred from London 2 o21 lakhs
" 1st Oct " to 15th Oct " " " 5 " " " 1 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " 5 " " " 1
" 1st Nov " to 15th Nov " " " 14 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " 11 " " " 6 "

2,604 lakhs — 2,532 lakhs
2 532 "
Balance against India 72 "

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 5th December 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 4th December 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A.	P
Capital, paid up	2 00 00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,205	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs 56,01,093 7 2)			
Public Deposits at Branches (93,95,388 9 10)	1 49,96 482	1	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,65 88 962	14	1
Bank Post Bills, &c	2 50 014	3	3
Sundries	12 14 831	3	11
RUPEES	6 49 58 495	6	3

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	1,05 80,806	9	1
Loans on Government Securities, &c at Head Office and Branches	45,82 897	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and Branches	15 75 104	10	2
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 68 56 176	15	5
Balances with other Banks	10 05 182	8	10
Bullion	2 92 895	13	8
Dead Stock	9 99 438	7	10
Stamps	11 762	1	2
Sundries	2 04 408	7	11
	3,91,08 972	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs 1,25 93,743 4 0)			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs 1,32,55 779 6 6)	2,58,49 522	10	6
RUPEES	6 49 58 495	6	3

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta 6th Dec 1877

W WESTLAND, Offg Chief Acct & Depy Secretary

W D CRUICKSHANK, Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Madras Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
90	B 55—26672	50	Mr G G Brown, Bangalore
	„ —29974	50	
	B 58—16797	100	
91	B 54—44802	20	S Rajagopal Row Madakasirah
	„ —44803	20	
93	B 54—32222	20	B Tirumala Charlu, Bangalore
94	B 40—78381	5	D Ramachendra Row, Bellary
95	B 53 92284	10	Acting Post Master General, Madras
96	B 55—31608	50	J H Garstin, Esq, Additional Secretary to Government Fort St George
	„ —33810	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
196	B 40—56412	5	C Kesviengar Bangalore
	„ —84138	5	
	B 52—07167	10	
197	B 55—03643	50	M Sujjak Hoossain, Conjeveram
198	B 58—47625	100	Mr J B Chalon, Chittledroog
	„ —47626	100	
199	B 54—02892	20	A Appavoo Pillay, Salem
200	B 53—30609	10	Gundlour Streenevassa Chetty, Oossoor
	„ —30610	10	
	„ —30611	10	
	B 54—30573	20	
	B 55 26684	50	
	„ —37110	50	
	„ —49241	50	
	B 58—10359	100	
	„ —10360	100	
	„ —43270	100	
	„ —47527	100	
	B 51—09081	500	
201	B 49—90853	10	B Giryappah, Hassan
202	B 58—55157	100	Mr Stephenson, Mysore.

FORT ST GEORGE —Acctt Genl's Office, The 26th November 1877

G W CLINE, ILD, Asstt to the Acctt Gen „in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
323	L 94—27031	100	Tahil Sing Sheik
325	O 4—62815	20	The Chief Accountant, E B Railway, Sealdah
	O 3—98684	20	
	L 79—35843	20	
	O 8—23528	10	
	L 96—92590	10	
	L 97—36931	10	
	L 72—77549	10	
	O 8—82499	10	
	O 9—47149	10	
	,, —89152	10	
	,, —55056	10	
	O 10—82668	10	
	L 28—60069	5	
	,, —82856	5	
	,, —19181	5	
	L 27—67221	5	
	,, —75586	5	
327	L 94—53193	100	Babu Kristo Mohun Saw
	L 81—71336	50	
	L 92—27350	50	
328	L 94—33136	100	Babu Gonesh Chunder Gooyemoduck
	—50492	100	
329	L 94—34596	100	Hajee Khodabirdi Abdul Rohoman

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
211	L 71—13096 L 60—18986	10	Babu Denonath Chakravarti
212	L 13—60641 ,, —60640	20	Babu Kailas Chunder Bose
	L 22—39744 ,, —39742	5	
213	L 45—08696 L 48—30246	20	Mr J F Pearson
214	L 21—08233 ,, —08231	5	Babu Kally Coomar Sandle
215	L 20—84805 L 23—56992	5	Babu Haris Chunder Gossami
216	L 91—76612 ,, —76613	20	Babu Toolsidas Bysack
217	L 45—39537 ,, —39535	20	Kissen Chand Bhoom Sing
	L 2—73833 ,, —73832	10	
	L 96—97074 ,, —73256	10	
218	L 95—58268 ,, —58267	10	Babu Bancy Madhub Dey.
219	A 90—50096 ,, —50095	100	Babu Osheodhari Bose
	L 10—85166 ,, —69427	5	
	L 15—82594 L 17—16804	5	
220	A 50—96475 ,, —94035	10	Babu Modun Mohun Ghose
221	L 1—29103 ,, —29108	10	Babu Bejoy Nath Chatterjee
	L 22—90639 ,, —90636	5	
	L 17—20282 ,, —20283	5	
222	L 87—20194 L 76—66499	10	Babu Ram Chunder Chakravarti
223	L 27—32439 ,, —32436	5	Babu Modhoo Sooden Dey
353	L 88—69934	10	Babu Ramguttee Banerjee
354	L 83—10456	100	Babu Ramkissen Pandah
	L 84—31094	100	
	L 81—99129	50	
	,, —99131	50	
	,, —99132	50	
355	L 84—46387	100	Babu Russick Lal Paul
356	O 7—03244	10	Babu Russick Chunder Chatterjee
	,, —03247	10	

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept., The 7th Dec 1877

R E HAMILTON,
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

2 e

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.		Value	Name of Claimant
			Rs	
41	L 49—78402		50	The Post Master General, N W. P, Allahabad

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs	
81	D 11—02513		10	H Hogan, Esq, Simla
82	D 11—55591		10	Tulsi Ram, Saharunpur
83	D 10—96340		5	Mohomed Sujjad Hossein, Lucknow
84	D 8—30397		500	The Post Master General, N W P, Allahabad
	„ —30552		500	
85	D 4—36907		50	Seth Shanker Dass, Montgomery
86	L 49—87313		50	Baboo Khetter Coomar Dhole, Allahabad
87	D 14—00054		20	Dr F Tuthill, Mogul Sarai
26	D 11—60122	wrongly joined	10	Mrs W C Tronson, Mussoorie
	„ —65827			
27	D 5—06022	ditto	20	Dabee Pershad, Calcutta.
	„ —06021			

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 29th November 1877

T H S BIDDULPH,
Asstt Accts Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office

Calicut Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
J 10—10617	100	Commissioner, for Mr G G Brown, Proprietor, Cubbon Hotel, Bangalore

MUTILATED NOTE

	Rs	
J 4—42167	50	P Annajee Row, Police Inspector, Jamalamadugu Taluq, Cuddapah

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office,
The 23rd November 1877

J C WINSCOM,
Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency

Kurrachee Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
G 10—22933	100	Huryamull, Treasurer, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Umritsur
G 11—04298	500	Mr Bijasing Vishindass of Hydrabad, Sind

KURRACHEE,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 29th November 1877

W A INGLE,
Asstt Depy Commr of Paper Currency

Bombay Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
W81	M 30—83903	10	Mr W Northorpe, Igatpuri
W82	M 22—76471	20	Mitha Mull, Deputy Sheriff, Deputy Commissioner's Court, Rawal Pindi
W83	M 22—85778	20	Amarnath Banerji, Champatola, Calcutta

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1875		Rs	
H122	C 98—27929	10	Mr H Kirby, Calcutta
1877.			
H183	C 95—40850	10	Bali Baksh, Daftri, Assistant Commissioner's Court, Garhwal
H184	M 27—79668	10	Dr F Tuthill Mogulsorai, N W Provinces
H185	C 99—98581	20	Mahipathi Shamrow, 3rd Class Magistrate, Nelmunglém
H186	C 96—79649	10	Sree Kissen Moondra, Sadar Bazar, Kamptee
H187	M 5—18950	50	Ballaji Pandoorang, Bailiff, Wudgaum Court, Poona District
M108	M 22—34126	20	Ragunath Krisha, Kandawadi, Bombay
	„ —34125		
M109	„ —09920	20	Nagoo Sayajee, Khetwady, Bombay
	„ —09921		

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 4th December 1877

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
76	E 13—24868	100	Kulloo, Cloth Merchant, Jullundur Cantonment
	E 3—77885	100	
77	E 10—65427	10	The Deputy Post Master, Meean Meer
78	E 12—52575	20	Messrs Wheatly Maddan & Co, Bombay
	E 10—68651	10	
	„ —91629	10	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
126	E 15—08242	50	Ramditta Mull, Shahpore
127	E 12—51649	20	Lieutenant L Lesmond, Sialkot
131	E 12—49278	20	Hesamood Deen Lahore
133	E 10—35979	10	Mirza Amanat Ali, Umballa
40	E 10—83384	10	Bhola Ram, Cloth Merchant, Khanpore
	„ —83387		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 1st December 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Accnt Genl, in charge of Currency Offi

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES

NOTIFICATION

In supersession of the Notification dated the 13th November last, the following is to be read —

With reference to Section 86 of the new Code of Civil Procedure, the fees authorized for serving processes by the Calcutta Court of Small Causes are as follows —

SCHEDULE OF FEES

	For every Summons or Subpœna		Warrants	
Sums under—				
Rupees	Rs	A	Rs	A
10	0	2	0	2
20	0	4	0	4
50	0	8	0	8
100	1	0	1	0
200	1	4	2	0
300	1	8	3	0
400	1	12	4	0
500	2	0	5	0
600	2	4	6	0
700	2	8	7	0
800	2	12	8	0
900	3	0	9	0
1,000 and above	3	4	10	0

N B—The above amounts are payable for each person served, at the Calcutta Court of Small Causes, on application being made in the usual way before 2 30 P M daily by the plaintiff or defendant or by the servant of either, or by an agent of either, who must accompany the Bailiff of this Court for the purpose of pointing out the party on whom the process is to be served

All processes should show the amount claimed in the suit

Postage and Registration charges for the return of the papers should be remitted to this Court in postage stamps

By order of the Court,

C Y C BOLST,
Additional Clerk,
Calcutta Court of Small Causes

CALCUTTA,
COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
The 7th December 1877

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered at assumed value	Certificates issued for Rupees: On General Treasury	Certificates issued for Rupees: On the Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Nov 26	1 090		6 27 644	22 93 154	1 12 26 527	51,62,231
27	51 95 775	3 25 048	6 15 084	59 30 280	1 13 32 608	52 61 613
28		4 48 178	6 12 313	4 17 568	1 12 60 109	55 35 385
29		5 13 371	6 14 571	19 06 041	1 13,24,264	57 12,932
30	4 88 605	4 99 035	5,30 725	38 91 680	1 09,18,492	62 15,958
Dec 1	2 47 935	1 75 972		41 20 515	1 05 18,354	62,15,958

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 3rd Dec 1877

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 6th December 1877 Rs 1,06,97,111-15-7

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India.

CALCUTTA,
7th Dec 1877

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 12th October 1877

Special attention is invited to the recent reduction of the rates of postage chargeable on inland parcels and packets

The present rates are —

	Parcels (Closed Covers)	Packets (Open Covers)
	Annas	Annas
Not exceeding 10 tolas	..	1
Not exceeding 40 tolas ..	8	2
For every additional 40 tolas or fraction thereof	4	2

Attention is also invited to the facility now offered to the sender of a registered letter to have an acknowledgment signed by the addressee sent to him, if he prepays at the time of posting an extra postage fee of 1 anna

A like facility for obtaining acknowledgments for parcels has now been introduced, but it only applies to parcels for which receipts are given under paragraph 14, page 4 of the Postal Guide of 1st September 1877

Calcutta, the 7th December 1877

No 6469—Mr E C George, Post Master Calcutta, resumed charge of his office, from Mr W Alpin, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1877

E R DOUGLAS,

Offg Dy Dir Genl of the Post Office of India

Calcutta, the 1st October 1877

The following are the latest hours for posting letters in the General Post Office —

Mails	Final clearance of letter box	Latest hour for receipt of registered letters and parcels	Hours up to which late letters are taken with an additional fee of an anna paid in stamps
All stations on Loop Line between Howrah and Ramporehaut and on Chord, between Calcutta and Assensole	5-30 A M	5 P M	
DUM DUM			
1st Despatch	7-45 A M	7 15 A M	
2nd ditto	6 P M	5 P M	7 P M
BARRACKPORE			
1st Despatch	1 30 P M	1 P M	
2nd ditto	6 P M	5 1 M	6 30 P M
HOWRAH			
1st Despatch	6 A M	5 P M	
2nd ditto	8 A M	7 30 A M	
3rd ditto	2-30 P M	2 P M	
All stations on East Indian Railway Loop Line in the Purneah Julpigoree Darjeeling Berhampore Beauleah Maldah Dinagepore districts and Assam	3 45 P M	3 15 P.M	4 30 P M
All stations in the Dacca Chittagong Tipperah Noakhali Cachar Sylhet Kishnagur Pubna, Fureedpore Burrisal Mymensing and Bogra districts also Barrackpore	6 P M	5 P M	7 P M
All stations on the Eastern Bengal Railway and Dacca itself also Barrackpore	6 30 A M	5 P M	
All stations on the East Indian Railway Chord Line in the North-Western Provinces Punjab Scind the Central Provinces, as well as in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies	6 P M	5 P M	7 P M
Ooloobariah Midnapore Cuttack Balasore Ingore and places in the Madras Presidency as far as Vizagapatam	6 P M	5 P M	6-30 P.M
GENERAL NOTICE			
Registered letters and parcels are received during the week from	7 to 8 A M	12 to 5 P M	
And on Sundays from	7 to 8 A M	4 to 5 P M	

The Letter Box at the gate of the East Indian Railway Station at Howrah is cleared at intervals during the day to suit the mails that are despatched by train For the Chord Line Mail this box is cleared at 5 P M Calcutta time (7 30 P M Railway time)

Covers (other than Overland) posted after this hour and before 8-50 P M Calcutta time (8 20 P M Railway time) must, in addition to the postage, bear a late letter fee of 2 annas each otherwise they will be detained.

All covers posted after 8 50 P M Calcutta time will be detained

W. ALPIN,

Offg Post Master

The 7th December 1877

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 8th December 1877, at 6 P M.

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Mecca*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab and Kyouk-Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Madras*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 9th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 10th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Goa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Pekin*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 12th December 1877, at 6 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 14th December 1877, by which mails for Mauritius, St Denis, Réunion, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, the Comoro Islands, and Madagascar can be forwarded.

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 13th December 1877

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P M

Mails for the Straits and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamers *Venice* and *Hindostan*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 15th December 1877, at 6 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 7th December 1877

Allen Miss Josephine E, care of Mrs Dall
Anderson Mrs Charles
Andrew Arthur
Baggott Miss
Balser J A
Baillie, Mrs
Ban Mr
Bell, W E
Bennet W F J
Boileau, Mrs E M
Bocari, Odoardo, Signor
Baxter Wm
Betts, P
Braham & Co
Bridgenell, J M
Brojundro Nath Mullick
British Consul
Blake, Miss K
Burley, A T
Campbell, R L
Campbell, Mrs J H
Carter, Miss
Castle, J
Calvert, J
Cole, W E
Collings, Capt
Croysdale, Thos
Deer Brothers, Messrs
Earle, G C
Farrington Mrs
Flynn, Mrs S
Gabbett Joseph
Gangoolly, Khetternauth
Geary, T
Gilbert, Mrs
Grant, Alex
Grant, S W
Gregson & Co Messrs
Guiseppe Casinato
Holland, Joseph
Hastings C
Hawes, C
Henderson, J O
Hewitt, St John
Hoff, Mrs F
Howard, W J
Hurford Miss
Invernizi Enrico
Jansen, W
James Col
Johannes, Joseph
Kellie, A
Labo, E M
Latapie, E D
Laybourne & Co
Leckie, Thos
Lloyd & Co, Messrs
Likni, S W
Macdonald, J
Mascyk James
Mathews A
Munro, Mr
Martinelly, Alfred
McDonald, Mrs
McDonald, Miss Charlotte
Millar, Capt J S B
Miller, Mrs
Mutu Lall, Baboo.
Nugent, Robert
O Connors, Mrs W F
Olsen, August
Pal, Ram Gopal
Patterson, Capt H
Patterson, Mrs
Peters, M, Private

Peaf, W B
Peed, Mr
Power, Miss
Payn, Thomas
Presnath Sen & Co
Read, Capt Martin
Reed, Mr
Sage, E M
Saunders, G W
Savi, Mrs
Soumeer, Shaike
Somerville, C F R.
Scott, Mr
Shead, G S
Smith, J A
Smith, G B
Spence, Miss Maggie.
Supdt., Provincial Fund Stores
Stewart, C E
Stewart, J
Tailor, Madame Schagars
Tompson, F F
Thompson, Mrs
Thomas Miss
Waller, W B
Watson, Mrs Hamden
Weckherlin, Baron W
White, J
Wilcox C E
Wrizzo, Miss Helena

Letters marked "Care of Post Office to be kept till called for"

Adie, A E
Beck, Robt A
Bell, Chas H
Bennett, T O
Beedell, Capt W
Bertouse, Ernest
Boe, Ashjohn
Boulter, R F
Byron, E
Brown, R W
Cameron, Miss
Chennell, Thomas
Collinson Francis B
Corbett C J
Cumberland, A H
Collins, Miss
Collinsan, J C
Craige, Peter
Croghan, W J
Duncrift, John
E F W
Fancun, Mrs F
Faulkes, E
Fawcus, William
Felsted, Thos
Forman, Miss
Fitzsimons, G
Greer, R T
Guthrie, A
Harrison C W
Howey, Capt J E W
Hulbert, Norman
Jeffreys R
Jomieson, F W
Johnson, R H
Johnson, Mrs R
Johnston Mrs
Kermade, R C
Killcoyne, Thos
LeRoy, Z M
Leonard, Thomas
Leon, Mrs F
Low, Surgn Major L E
Lock, Pat
Lonsdale, John
Lyons, H G
MacGibbon John
McCunn, Thomas
McCunn, W
MacWilliams, Miss
Manvers, Capt W B (R N)
Marshall, Geo
Matson, E
Mirza Abdool Hosein
Morrison, Jas S
Montgomery, C W
Nugent, Mrs P C P
Nundo Lall Mullick
Orchard, Fred
O Larey Mrs A
Ozilha, Capt P
Paine, Frank T
Piket Blime, Madame
Pawsey, R H
Pearce, Capt C
Platt J H
Poper A R
Powell H J
Read R (Junior)
Read Frederick
Rowcliff, R H
Ryall, H
Simpson, James M
Sirk S S
Smith, Mrs Blanche
Stewart, Frank
Story, Augustus
Taylor, Mrs A
Taylor Revd J H
Tuckett, S L
Vaughan, T E
Williams Capt T
Wilkes, S
Wise, Master T
Woods, Capt James W

Registered Letters

Founda, Lucien
Walker, Joseph

Newspapers

Dixon, J W
Johnson, Robert
McCunn, Wm
Navin & Co
Schene, J Fred

E C GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877

NOTICE

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information —

SALE OF EBONY

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers The sale to commence at noon

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c, may be obtained from the Master Attendant

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter

J E O'CONOR,
Asstt Secy to the Govt of India,
Dept of Revenue, Agriculture & Commerce

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The first part of the "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear as soon after the 1st January 1876 as can be arranged for The Reports will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and

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THE GOVERNMENT BOOK DEPOT, ALLAHABAD

The publication of the Bengal Law Reports and the Madras, Bombay, and N W P High Court Reports will cease on the completion of the volumes now in course of publication

Subscribers to the Bengal Law Reports, who have already paid their subscriptions to the end of June 1876, will be supplied with the complete set of Reports for the first half of 1876 in lieu of the volume of the Bengal Law Reports which they would otherwise have received

---

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1877. { Register No 33

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations

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LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov 1877* } HEERA LALL

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JADUB CHUNDER PAUL

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1877

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE														TOTAL	
	WEST								EAST							
	VIA TEHERAN		VIA TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF		VIA SUEZ		VIA AMOY		VIA [illegible]		NATIVE BURMA			
	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A
Sent	851	5 339 7	266	1 138 9	25	104 2	3 703	20 819 3			678	2 629 3	310	471 7½	5,923	30 501 15½
Received	661	3 552 15	98	418 14	25	107 9	3 588	13,781 8	6	29 5	631	2,499 14	184	336 11½	5 193	20,726 12½
TOTAL	1 512	8 892 6	364	1 557 7	50	211 11	7 381	34 600 11	6	29 5	1 309	5 129 1	494	808 3	11 116	51 228 12
TRANSIT																
From East to West	30	110 14	5	8 9	5	10 13	2 454	9,748 7							2 492	9 878 11
From West to East	169	693 9	31	94 15	1	2 3					2,200	7 947 10	1	13 12	2 402	8,652 1
From West to West					1	3 8	2	10 10							3	14 2
From East to East																
TOTAL	199	704 7	36	103 8	7	16 8	2 454	9 759 1			2 200	7,947 10	1	13 12	4,897	18,544 14
													GRAND TOTAL		16 013	69 773 10

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1877

	ROUTE	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE TRANSIT)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBERS		
		To India	From India	TOTAL	To India	From India	TOTAL
INDO EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	661	851	1,512	15 12	17 25	16 25
	„ Turkey	98	266	364	2 24	5 39	3 91
	Persian Gulf *vid* Kurachi	25	25	50	57	50	54
RED SEA	*Via* Suez	3 588	3 793	7,381	82 07	76 86	79 30
	TOTAL	4 372	4 935	9,307	100 00	100 00	100 00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1877

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE: West — Via Teheran		West — Via Turkey		West — Persian Gulf		West — Via Suez		East — Via Amur		East — Via Madras		East — Native Burma		TOTAL	
	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A
Sent	1	406 15	478	3 296 0	40	182 0	3 879	22 128 15			672	2,601 10	262	375 7	5,333	28 990 15
Received	41	549 8	81	523 0	34	189 0	3 647	14,651 5			581	2,173 0	156	301 4	4 540	18,347 1
TOTAL	42	956 7	559	3 819 0	74	371 0	7 526	36 780 4			1 253	4,774 10	418	676 11	9 872	47 338 0
TRANSIT																
From East to West			1	1 10			2 440	13 234 5							2 441	13,235 15
From West to East	15	95 1	39	181 13	1	11 14					2 328	11,723 9	2	8 13	2 385	12,040 2
From West to West	7	29 0													7	29 0
From East to East																
TOTAL	22	124 1	40	183 7	1	11 14	2 440	13,234 5			2 328	11,723 9	2	8 13	4,833	25,285 1
														GRAND TOTAL	14 705	72 623 1

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 1877

ROUTE		Number of Messages by each Route (exclusive of Transit)			Percentage of Number		
		To India	From India	Total	To India	From India	Total
Indo European	*Vid* Teheran	41	1	42	1 08	·02	51
	„ Turkey	81	478	559	2 13	10 87	6 82
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi	34	40	74	89	91	90
Red Sea	„ *Vid* Suez	3,647	3 879	7,526	95 90	88 20	91 77
	Total	3,803	4,398	8,201	100 00	100 00	100 00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2ND HALF OF OCTOBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2844 AND 2845 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24TH NOVEMBER 1877

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

DISTRICTS		Wheat			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*			Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Vera goo Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nagiee &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum, Eleusine Coracan &c*			Gram			Firewood.			Salt			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
H A DISTRICTS — Secunderabad	Wholesale	8 6	8 9	10 2				5 7	4 9	6 5	6 6	6 4	7 2	10 4	10 0	10 7			11 1	9 8	9 7	12 9	10 4	10 0	11 5	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 0	11 0	10 8	
	Retail	8 3	8 5					5 6	4 8		6 4	6 2		9 9	9 6					9 3	9 4		9 9	9 6		140 0	140 0		10 5	10 5		
Belaram		8 6	6 7	10 9				5 7	5 7	7 1	6 1	6 0	7 5	10 2	7 7	11 7							9 8	9 0	12 0	112 0	112 8	112 8	0 6	10 6	10 2	
Chadarghat		7 5	7 7	8 5				5 0	5 5	5 5	6 2	6 7	6 5	9 7	10 2	10 5	12 7	12 5	11 5				8 7	9 7	10 5	130 0	130 0	130 0	1 0	11 0	10 0	

G H M BATTEN
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorgnum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Ganjam	6 9	8 8	14 7				7 9	7 3	15 4	8 7	8 2	17 9						
Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	15 0				5 6	5 6	11 2	6 8	6 8	11 9	11 9		16 2	13 9	12 9	19 8
Godavery	7 2	7 2	13 0				6 9	6 9	12 4	8 7	8 6	13 5	15 4	12 0	17 3			
Kistna	5 4	4 9	9 9				7 6	8 1	11 3	8 1	8 7	11 8						
Nellore	No return received																	
Cuddapah	10 3	10 9	6 6				5 8	6 2	7 4	8 7	8 7	7 5	10 7	10 3	9 1	14 5	15 2	9 4
Bellary	8 6	11 5	6 7				5 9	6 4	6 4	7 6	8 6	7 0	8 2	12 4	7 2	11 4	11 3	7 5
Kurnool	4 1	4 1	5 1				4 6	4 6	5 3	5 4	5 1	5 7	7 9	8 2	6 2	11 2	10 6	
Madras	7 7	7 7	9 0				7 6	7 6	7 1	8 6	8 8	8 0	11 9	11 9	10 8	10 5	10 2	11 5
Chingleput									7 1	8 9	9 1	8 3						
North Arcot	6 3	6 3	6 8				7 5	6 9	7 5	8 8	8 8	7 9	9 5	9 1		10 7	9 9	12 9
South Arcot			7 8				7 8	7 0	9 1	8 3	7 9	9 6				11 9	11 9	17 3
Tanjore	4 4	4 4	7 3				5 8	5 8	9 5	8 3	8 8		12 7	11 9	19 1	14 5	14 5	17 4
Trichinopoly	3	5 3	7 9				5 8	5 8	8 9	6 5	6 2	9 1			11 9	10 8	11 4	14 6
Madura	4 7	4 1	8 6				6 7	6 7	7 6	8 9	8 0	8 0	9 7	12 1	13 4	11 8	13 2	16 8
Tinnevelly	4 6	4 0	8 0				5 6	5 4	9 0	9 8	8 3	10 6						15 7
Combatore	5 3	5 3	8 6				6 3	7 2	7 2	8 1	9 0	7 5	13 0	13 9	13 0			
Nilgiris	5 7	5 0	5 7				5 2	5 2	6 0	6 4	7 6	6 4	7 7	10 0	9 2	7 7	9 8	9 8
Salem	5 4	5 4	7 1				6 9	6 8	7 1	7 5	7 5	8 3	9 5	9 3	11 1	8 0	10 1	12 3
South Canara	7 7	8 6	8 6				7 0	7 3	7 8	8 6	9 1	9 8						
Malabar	7 9	7 9	8 6				10 1	10 1	8 1	11 1	11 1	9 1						
Bombay	6 12	6 7	9 9	14 14	14 7	14 7	6 10	5 13	6 4	9 0	7 15	7 12	9 1	8 0	12 3	9 14	8 7	9 14
Ahmedabad	6 8	6 8	15 0	8 0	8 0	24 2	5 0	5 0	7 8	6 0	6 6	11 0	9 0	9 0	17 7	9 8	9 8	15 0
Kaira	6 15	6 15	12 5	7 10	7 10	18 13	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	11 7	10 0	17 12	8 14	8 14	14 9
Surat	8 0	8 11	9 4	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 13	6 11	5 15	6 2	8 3	9 14	11 6	9 4	9 4	9 14	9 13
Broach	8 6½	8 6½	11 6½				6 6½	6 10½	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 10½	12 4½	8 14½	9 6½	12 4½
Tanna	5 12	5 12	9 14	7 6	7 6	11 12	5 10	5 10	6 15	6 15	6 15	8 3	7 1	7 1	16 8	7 10	7 10	9 4
Kolába	9 0	7 10	8 0				5 8	5 0	7 0	9 0	7 8	8 0						
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 3½	9 0	11 7				6 8½	6 1½	7 5	7 11	7 6	9 9	14 12½	11 10½	13 14	12 3½	10 3½	11 14
Násik	9 7	9 5	11 0			12 0	5 12	5 3	5 15	8 9	8 9	8 8	15 14	15 2	13 8	10 12	9 4	10 0
Ahmednagar	9 15	9 10½	9 15½				7 0	6 5½	6 13	7 9	7 3	7 15	10 7½	9 15½	11 9½	10 5½	9 10½	10 5½
Poona	6 14	6 14	9 3			10 3	6 2	6 2	7 6	6 12	6 12	8 9	10 14	9 13	9 13	9 3	9 12	9 12
Sholápur	8 3	9 8	9 8				6 10	7 10	7 10	7 9	8 8	8 0	8 3	8 10	8 10	13 13	14 11	9 10
Kaládgi	4 8	4 4	6 0				5 6	3 3	4 12	6 0	3 6	5 6	7 0 14 0	6 3 6 4	6 2	12 3		
Satara	7 6	6 11	8 1				7 6	6 13	6 13	8 9	7 14	7 14	10 10	10 10	7 10	11 10	11 10	7 12
Belgaum	7 1	7 0	7 7				6 6	6 11	6 9	7 3	6 10	7 3	15 11	9 8	7 9	15 14	8 11	7 8
Dharwar	6 0	5 8	7 10				5 2	4 10	6 0	7 0	6 2	7 2	10 8	7 10	7 8	12 2	7 6	8 2
Ratnágiri	6 7	6 7	7 12				5 12	5 12	7 3	7 14	7 8	10 15	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 13	5 13	11 0
Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 0				5 4	5 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	16 0	11 0			11 0
Panch Maháls (Godhra)	6 10	6 10	9 0				5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	10 0	8 14	22 8	7 4	7 4	16 0
Aden		7 0	7 0					4 10	7 0		5 1	7 7		9 5	20 5		8 0	12 7
Asirgarh		10 8						7 0			7 8			12 0			10 8	
Baroda	8 2	7 1½	9 10	9 3	9 3	18 4	5 13	5 6½	8 0	6 11	6 2	11 2	11 9	7 6½	20 9	8 12	8 7½	13 12
Diesa	7 8	7 4	15 12				4 8	4 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	7 8	7 8	26 0	10 12	10 12	24 5
Nimach	11 5½	10 10½	16 0	15 0	11 1	21 8				5 14	6 8	10 0	14 7	13 8½	21 0	10 12	10 8	15 0
Nasirabad	12 0½	10 7½	22 8	14 9	12 5½	35 5½	5 8	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 0	11 0	10 4½	22 9½
Rájkot	7 0	7 2	13 12				4 8	4 12	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	10 0	8 0	20 8	8 0	7 2	7 2
Upper Sind Frontier	No return received																	
Karachi	10 8	10 13	12 11	15 0	15 8	17 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	14 0	13 0	15 8	10 0	11 0	13 0
Hadarabad	No return received																	
Shikarpur	13 0	12 14	16 12	16 0	16 0	20 8	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	13 12	14 14	20 0	17 12	16 7	24 8
Thar and Parkar	9 0	8 1	15 4						8 0	6 10	5 12	8 4			35 0	9 12	9 1	26 10
Western Districts																		
Burdwan	13 0a	13 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	19 8	15 0	16 0	21 0	15 8	18 0	22 0						
Bancoorah	13 0b	12 8	21 4	24 0	24 0	23 0	17 8	17 8	27 0	20 0	20 0	30 0 to 36 0						
Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0		12 0	12 0	19 0	16 8	16 8	26 0						
Midnapore	11 0	12 0	17 0				14 0	16 0	22 0	19 0	20 0	32 0						
Hooghly	12 8d	12 8	19 0				10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	21 0						
Howrah	15 0	11 0	17 0				10 0	8 8	13 0	12 0	13 0	17 0						
Central Districts																		
Calcutta	13 0	13 5	17 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	8 6	8 0		13 5	12 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	25 0			
24-Pergunnahs	d1						7 4	6 4	8 0	10 0	9 12	15 4						
Nuddea	13 5	12 13	17 4	29 1½	27 14	32 0	13 5	12 5	16 0	15 4	13 5	17 4						
Jessore	11 0e	11 0	20 0			32 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	15 0	14 4	23 0						
Moorshedabad	13 0f to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0 to 21 8	32 0	25 0 to 30 0	32 8	10 0 to 13 4	10 0 to 13 0	16 0	14 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 19 0	22 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 10 to 15 seers barley 32 seers, best rice 13 4 to 15-1 seers common rice 14-4 to 20 seers and gram 13 to 18 8 seers

b In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers, common rice 17 to 23-8 seers, maize or Indian corn 20 to 32 seers and gram 12 to 16 8 seers

c In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 18 to 24 seers, and gram 15 to 24 seers.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

India for the 1st half of November 1877

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murhwa, Nuglee) *Panicum miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
17 2	17 6	35 2	19 8	13 3	20 0	323 7	323 7	188 8	13 8	19 4	13 8	Ganjam	Madras	
12 1	11 6	20 2	11 7	11 7	16 4	146 1	136 1	148 5	14 0	14 0	14 0	Vizagapatam		
14 6	14 5	17 3	12 6	12 6	12 6	243 0	243 0	243 0	17 7	17 7	17 7	Godavery		
11 8	12 7		10 3	10 3	15 8	129 3	129 3	129 3	17 5	17 5	17 5	Kistna		
									No re	turn re	ceived	Nellore		
10 1	10 1	10 5	6 0		9 5	291 6	291 6	243 0	18 0	17 1	18 0	Cuddapah		
12 6	13 6	9 2	9 0	13 4	9 2	97 2	97 2	97 2	15 5	15 5	16 7	Bellary		
11 6	10 3	7 1		6 0	7 5	170 1	192 4	277 5	15 2	14 0	13 5	Kurnool		
11 6	12 6	10 3	9 5	9 3	9 5	79 0	79 0	92 3	17 0	17 5	18 6	Madras		
11 0	13 0	9 9	9 4	9 4	9 4	97 2	107 4	97 2	17 0	18 6	18 6	Chingleput		
8 9	10 3	12 0	7 9	6 9	10 8	186 6	186 6	187 1	15 4	15 4	18 0	North Arcot		
11 9	12 3	16 7			14 2	233 3	233 3	233 3	19 8	19 8	19 8	South Arcot		
12 1	11 3	17 2	7 9	7 4	11 4	194 4	194 4	194 4	14 7	15 6	17 0	Tanjore		
10 5	11 1	15 1	6 9	7 3	12 7	145 8	145 8	157 9	14 6	13 8	15 4	Trichinopoly		
10 8	12 4	14 7	7 6	8 0	13 3	126 4	121 5	106 9	16 8	15 9	18 7	Madura		
		17 8	10 9	7 8	10 9	66 6	66 6	66 6	15 5	15 5	15 5	Tinnevelly		
15 6	13 1	13 1			10 0	121 5	121 5	131 2	11 7	11 7	11 7	Coimbatore		
7 2	7 9	9 4	7 0	7 5	8 3	121 5	121 5	121 5	9 2	11 0	7 4	Nilgiris		
9 7	10 5	12 4	6 9	6 9	10 3	151 6	151 6	101 6	15 0	15 5	14 6	Salem		
11 4	12 3	10 6	9 1	8 1	10 1	79 7	92 3	85 0	16 16 / 15 4g	16 1 / 16 3	16 1 / 15 4	South Canara		b Bombay Salt, g Goa Salt
13 1	14 6	11 7	8 4	9 2	8 4	121 5	121 5	131 5	14 4	14 4	14 4	Malabar		
9 13	9 3	10 15	12 6	10 3	12 1	68 4	68 4	68 4	14 2	14 2	14 2	Bombay	Bombay	
			10 0	10 0	20 4	80 0	80 0	80 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	Ahmedabad		
			8 14	8 10	16 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	16 13	16 13	17 5	Kaira		
			8 0	7 13	11 6	96 11	93 7	92 8	14 13	14 13	14 13	Surat		
			8 11½	8 0	10 0	106 0	106 0	106 0	16 0	16 0	17 12	Broach		
		18 14	9 11	9 11	12 8	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	Panna		
			9 0	7 8	13 0	150 0	150 0	130 0	14 0	14 0	15 0	Kolaba		
			10 11½	9 13½	12 9	112 0	112 0	150 0	13 4	13 4	13 12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
16 11	12 1	13 12	11 2	11 5	13 0	160 0	160 0	142 0	14 11	13 12	14 0	Nasik		
			12 1½	11 7	11 5½	80 0	80 0	118 8½	14 4	13 5½	11 14	Ahmednagar		
			12 10	12 10	10 6	76 0	76 0	76 0	12 4	12 4	13 6	Poona		
			9 2	15 8	10 8	80 0	45 12	116 8	13 8	13 8	12 0	Sholapur		
			5 1	4 8	7 3	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 7	7 12	9 6	Kaladgi		
			9 2	10 6	9 2	129 7	129 7	145 10	11 10	11 10	13 2	Satara		
18 8	12 1	8 0	8 11	8 5	8 14	150 0	150 0	160 0	11 14	11 8	15 0	Belgaum		
17 0	10 0	8 14	8 12	7 0	9 7	100 0	100 0	100 0	13 8	12 0	16 0	Dharwar		
13 0	11 1	11 0	9 9	9 9	9 9	8 Bdls	8 Bdls	12 Bdls	16 5	16 5	18 4	Ratnágiri		
14 0	13 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	213 0	213 0	213 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10 0	10 0	30 0	11 7	10 0	22 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 5	13 5	14 0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
				5 9	9 5		65 5	65 5		32 0	32 0	Aden		
				10 8			160 0			13 0		Asirgarh		
			8 0	7 3½	13 14	114 8	113 6	91 8	14 12	15 2½	16 0	Baroda		
			10 12	10 12	24 0	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	Disa		
			12 7	10 14½	21 8	160 0	160 0	140 0	19 0	19 0	25 0	Nimach		
16 0			16 5½	14 6	39 0	100 0	103 2	90 0	45 0	45 0	45 0	Nasurabad		
			8 0	7 0	16 8	40 0	40 0	60 0	42 8	40 0	64 0	Rajkot		
									No re	turn re	ceived	Upper Sind Frontier		
6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	106 0	108 0	114 0	32 0	32 0	60 0	Karachi		
									No ret	urn rec	eived	Haidarabad		
27 0	27 0	27 0	13 5	13 5	21 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	32 0	36 0	36 0	Shikarpur		
						160 12	160 12	120 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	Thar and Parkar		
												Western Districts		
.	.		15 8	16 0	24 0	140 0	140 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Burdwan	Bengal	
.			18 8	18 0	22 0	440 0	400 0	480 0	8 8	8 8	8 12	Bancoorah		
..	.		19 0	16 0	23 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	8 4	Beerbhoom		
.	.		14 0	13 8	24 0	200 0	200 0	260 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Midnapore		
.	.		13 0	14 0	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hooghly		
.			16 0	13 0	20 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	Howrah		
												Central Districts		
			20 0	17 8	23 0	110 0	110 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta		
..			13 4	14 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 4	9 4	9 0	24-Pergunnahs		
...			16 13½	16 0	27 14	100 0	90 0	100 0	9 6	9 6	9 2½	Nuddea		
			16 0	16 0	30 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore		
		..	20 0 to 22 0	20 0	32 0 to 35 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0 to 9 0	7 0 to 9 0	4 0 to 9 0	Moorshedabad		

d In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12-8 to 13-4 seers, barley 22 to 29-8 seers, best rice 7 to 12 seers common rice 12 to 14 seers and gram 11 to 13 seers
dl In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 11 7 to 12-12 seers barley 20 to 24-12 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 4 seers. common rice 9 to 10 seers, and gram 14-4 to 16 seers
e In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers common rice 10 to 28 seers, and gram (at Jhingun Gatcha) 16 seers
f In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 seers, barley (at Lalbagh) 33 seers, best rice 11 to 14 seers, common rice 18 to 18-4 seers, and gram 10 to 12 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorgum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Central Districts—contd																		
Dinagepore	11 4[g]	10 12	18 0	11 8	12 4	22 8	18 4	20 3	21 0	25 0	24 0	30 0						
Rajshahye	15 0 to 15 12	14 4	20 14 to 21 1	24 0	24 0	37 8	9 12 to 15 0	10 0 to 13 0	17 6 to 21 12	18 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	26 4 to 26 6						
Rungpore	15 0[h]	15 0	22 8				12 1½	12 1½	12 12	19 0 to 22 8	18 0 to 22 8	23 6						
Bograh	12 0	12 0	24 0				13 0	12 0	20 0	21 0	18 4	26 4						
Pubna	15 0[i]	14 0	26 4				8 0	9 0	13 8	15 0	16 0	27 8						
Darjeeling	8 0[j]	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 0	5 0	12 0	10 0	12 0						
Jalpáiguri	8 8[k]	10 6	12 0				12 2	11 4	12 0	16 0	15 3	14 0						
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	10 8[l]	10 12	17 0	26 14	26 10	35 0	11 7	11 7	16 0 to 18 0	14 8	16 0	18 0 to 20 0						
Furreedpore	14 0[m]	16 0	26 0	30 0	30 0		10 8	8 0	10 0	16 0	14 0	10 0						
Backergunge	[n]						10 0	10 0	13 4	13 0	12 0	15 0						
Mymensingh	9 0[o]	9 8	16 0				14 0	16 0	21 0	16 0	17 0	27 0						
Tipperah	10 0	9 0	14 0				10 8	10 8	13 0	14 8	14 8	23 0						
Chittagong	7 8	7 8	10 0				7 0	6 0	10 0	17 0	13 0	14 0						
Backhally							10 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	14 0	16 0						
Chittagong Hill Tracts							8 6	8 0	10 10	8 14	8 14	11 6						
Hill Tipperah	8 5	8 5	10 0				15 0	13 5	16 0	19 0	16 0	32 0						
Behar																		
Patna	17 8	17 8	24 0	25 0	22 0	30 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	16 0	15 0	19 0						
Gya	18 8[p]	18 8	20 0	27 8	26 0	26 8	11 8	11 8	11 8	15 0	15 0	21 0						
Shahabad	15 0[q] to 16 0	16 8	22 0	21 0	21 0	29 0	11 0	12 8	19 0	13 8	14 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	30 0			
Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	19 0	22 0	22 0	33 0	11 0	11 8	14 4	13 8	14 12	22 0						
Mozufferpore	15 0[r]	15 0	19 0	22 8	21 0		10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0						
Arun	13 8	13 8	19 12	21 0	20 0	31 0	7 8	7 8	10 8	11 8	11 8	19 4						
Champarun	15 0[s]	15 0	18 0	20 0			7 0	10 0	8 8	12 0	14 0	24 0						
Songhyr	14 7	14 7	23 1	25 2	25 2	29 4	10 6	11 10	13 6	14 7	15 7	17 8						
Bhaugulpore	15 2[t]	13 4	18 15	24 0	20 3	25 4	11 5	12 0	17 11	13 14	15 2	18 15						
Purneah	14 0[u]	13 0 to 16 0	21 0				14 0	14 0	13 0 to 21 0	20 0 to 25 0	20 0	30 0						
Maldah	15 0	14 0	22 0	32 8	30 0	45 0	17 0	17 0	25 0	18 0	20 0	26 0				26 0	28 0	32 0
Santhal Pergunnahs	13 0[v]	11 8					13 0	11 8	18 0	14 0	14 0	21 0						35 0
Orissa																		
Cuttack	14 7	13 12	19 11				10 8	10 8	15 12	15 12[w]	15 12	23 10						
Pooree	14 7	11 13	18 6				7 14	7 14	15 12	10 8	13 2	21 0						
Balasore	No return received																	
Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency																		
Hazaribágh	17 0[w]	17 0	19 8		27 0	21 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	20 0	19 0	26 0						
Chardugga	15 0[x]	18 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	14 0	24 0	24 0	16 0 to 24 0	30 0						
Manbhoom	20 0	20 0	26 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	40 0						
Singhbhoom	14 0[y]	15 0	16 0	30 0	30 0		16 0	16 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	30 0						
Sylhet	11 0	11 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	13 12	13 0	14 0	15 0	15 0	21 0						
Cachar	9 6	8 0	12 4	16 0	16 0	16 0	14 8	13 5	14 8	16 13	16 0	17 12						
Goálpárá	13 0	11 0	19 0				13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	17 0						
Garo Hills							8 0	6 0	8 0	13 0	12 0	16 0						
Rámrúp	13 0	13 0	20 0				12 0	12 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	18 0						
Darrang	5 4	6 8	8 0				6 8	6 8	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0						
Nowgong							11 0	11 0	10 0	13 0	13 0	13 0						
Sibsagar							7 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	14 0						
Lakhimpur	8 0	8 0	8 0				5 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	10 0						
Khasí & Jaintiá Hills							5 8	7 8	9 0	6 0	8 0	10 8						
Nága Hills							4 0	4 0	4 0	8 0	8 0	8 0						
Dehra Dun	11 8	12 0	20 8	15 0	15 0	27 0	8 0	8 8	13 8	8 8	9 0	16 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	14 0	13 0	24 0
Saharanpur	12 14	13 14	23 11	16 0	16 0	23 11	7 8	7 8	11 15	10 1	9 0	16 8	12 14	16 0	32 5	13 15	12 14	29 2
Muzaffurnagar	14 0	13 12	26 6	15 6	15 6	33 0	8 13	8 13	6 10	9 14	9 14	17 10	15 6	15 6	30 13	13 4		27 8
Meerut	13 0	13 0	26 12	15 0	14 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	17 0	14 0	14 0	32 0	12 8	12 8	29 0
Bulandshahr	13 0	12 12	27 0	15 8	15 0	41 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	18 8	14 0	14 0	40 0	11 0	11 8	34 0
Aligarh	13 8	12 8	28 8	13 8	13 8	37 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	8 8	8 8	20 0	14 0	13 0	34 0	13 0	12 0	34 0
Kumaun	10 0	10 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	12 0						

[g] In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee

[h] At Roygunge the prices are:—Wheat 12 5 seers, barley 17 8 seers, common rice 24 seers and gram 12-8 seers

[i] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 to 20 seers, best rice 13 13 to 16 seers common rice 18 to 20 seers and gram 8 to 13 seers.

[j] In Serajgunge the prices are:—Wheat 10 seers, best rice 8 seers common rice 15 seers and gram 10 seers

[k] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 5 to 6 seers, best rice 6 to 13 seers common rice 13 to 16 seers, maize or Indian corn 18 to 40 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers

[l] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 9 to 10 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 10-5 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 10 seers

[m] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 10 to 14-5 seers, common rice 13 to 16 seers and gram 11 7 to 16 seers

[n] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat (at Goalundo) 16 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 40 seers, best rice 11 to 13 seers, common rice 13 to 17 seers, and gram 12 to 16 seers

[o] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Best rice 9 to 10 seers common rice 10 to 14 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers

[p] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13 8 to 16 seers best rice 9 to 18 8 seers, common rice 13 to 19 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers

[q] In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 to 21 8 seers barley 25 to 31 seers best rice (at Jehanabad) 10 seers, common rice 13-13 to 18 seers, lesser millets 30 seers, maize or Indian corn 27 8 to 30 seers and gram 21 to 28 seers

[r] In the interior the prices are as follow:—Wheat 15-8 to 16 seers, barley 17 to 21-8 seers, best rice 8 to 10 seers, common rice 12 to 14-8 seers, maize or Indian-corn 12 to 22 seers, and gram 18 to 22 seers

N SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi &c (kavaru, Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nagles), *Panicum Miliaceum*, &c			Gram			Firewood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS	PROVINCES	REMARKS
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	*Central Districts*—contd		
..			18 0	12 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Dinagepore		
...	.		18 0	19 0 { to 28 12	23 0	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
..	.		15 0	15 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
...			12 0	12 0	22 0	90 0	90 0	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bograh		
			12 0 to 18 12	15 0	30 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
8 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	Darjeeling		
			8 8	8 8	14 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 5	Jalpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts		
..			13 5	11 7	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 14	9 0	8 14	Dacca		
.			11 0	20 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
			13 0	12 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
			11 8	11 8	21 0				9 0	8 12	8 0	Mymensingh		
			11 0	11 0	19 0				9 0	9 0	8 4	Tipperah		
			5 0	9 8	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 4	7 0	6 12	Chittagong		
			10 0	11 0	18 0				8 0	8 0	5 0	Noakhally		
						320 0	320 0	200 0	7 8	6 6	6 6	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
			9 5	9 5	10 6				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar		
			21 0	20 0	32 8	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
29 0	29 0	35 8	23 0	23 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
20 0	23 0		19 8	19 0	30 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad		
25 4	26 4	35 8	19 8	20 12	33 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	7 10	Durbhunga		
			16 0	17 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Mozufferpore		
20 0	20 0	34 0	18 0	18 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
		36 0	19 0	20 0	25 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparun		
			21 0	21 0	31 5	126 0	126 0	147 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Monghyr		
			21 7	18 15	29 0	151 9	151 9	157 13	8 3	8 3	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
			14 0 { to 15 0	13 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
			16 0	16 0	30 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 4	Maldah		
			18 0	16 0	22 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa		
21 0	21 0	21 0	18 6	18 6	23 10	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	11 0	13 0	Cuttack		
			18 12	15 12	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 0	11 13	Pooree		
									No return received			Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency		
30 0	32 0	48 0	27 0	22 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazáribágh		
36 0	34 0	60 0	23 0	24 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	7 0	Lohardugga		
			26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
64 0	64 0	64 0	20 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
			12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Sylhet		
			10 10	10 5	20 0	80 0	80 0	64 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Cachar		
			10 0	10 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Goalpara		
			8 0	8 0	8 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 5	5 5	5 5	Garo Hills		
	.		9 0	9 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Kamrup		
			6 5	6 5	6 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Darrang		
	.	.	8 0	8 0	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Nowgong		
			5 0	7 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Sibsagar		
			9 0	9 0	9 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Lakhimpur		
			5 8	6 0	10 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	5 5	5 5	4 0	Khasi & Jauntia Hills		
			4 0	4 0	4 0	40 0	40 0	40 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Naga Hills		
			14 0	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Dehra Dun		
			16 0	16 0	34 15	172 0	172 0	150 0	8 8	8 12	8 10	Saharanpur		
			15 6	15 6	31 14	176 0	176 0	132 0				Muzaffarnagar		
			15 0	14 4	34 0	120 0	115 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
			14 0	14 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Bulandshahr		
			14 0	13 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	10 8	Aligarh		
			10 0	10 0	16 0	160 0	120 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

BENGAL—*continued* | ASSAM | N W PROVINCES

r In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 4 to 23 seers, barley 20 to 26 seers best rice 10 to 19-8 seers, common rice 12-8 to 20 seers, lesser millets 20 to 30 seers or Indian-corn 20 to 40 seers and gram 20 to 34 seers

s In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 12 to 17 seers, barley 15 to 25 seers best rice 7 8 to 11 8 seers, common rice 10 to 13 seers, lesser millets 23 to maize or Indian-corn 16-8 to 22 8 seers and gram 13 to 22-8 seers

t In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 to 20 seers, barley (at Banka) 20 seers, best rice 16 seers, common rice 17 8 seers, murwa (at Mudehpoora) 35 seers or Indian-corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram (at Banka) 17 seers.

u In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 14 to 16 seers, best rice 13-8 to 17 seers, common rice 20 to 25 seers, and gram 14 seers

v In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 18 to 15 seers, best rice 16 to 21 seers common rice 18 to 22 seers maize or Indian-corn 32 to 45 seers, and gram 18 to

w In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 16 to 20 seers, barley 25 to 27 seers, best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers, common rice 16 to 20 seers lesser millets 20 to maize or Indian-corn 25-8 to 30 seers, and gram 18 to 25 seers

x At Daltongunge the prices on the 12th November were :— Wheat 27 seers, best rice 15 25 seers, common rice 20 75 seers, and makai 40 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 to 16 seers, best rice 16 to 24 seers, common rice 18 to 36 seers, maize or Indian-corn 28 to 40 seers, and g 16 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorgum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Garhwál	9 8	10 4	17 8	11 4	12 4	22 0	5 0	4 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0						
Bijnor	12 8	11 13	23 10	16 0	14 1	2. 14	7 14	7 14	15 3	9 4	9 4	19 2	14 5	12 15	32 10	12 10	12 6	29
Moradabad	11 14	10 15	26 0	15 0	14 1	30 0	7 3	7 3	11 9	7 13	7 13	20 10	14 6	13 12	32 8	15 0		31 1
Budaun	10 1-½	10 8	25 3	12 0	10 12½	33 8	6 0	6 0	13 3	7 8	7 8	21 0	12 0	11 6	32 6	12 0	9 9½	31 12
Bareilly	10 10	11 14	22 8	13 2	11 14	30 0	6 14	6 4	6 14	8 2	7 13	20 0	13 12	13 12	37 8	12 8	13 2	33 1
Sháhjahánpur	12 2	12 4	28 0	13 12	13 8	41 4	6 8	6 6	8 8	10 0	10 8	20 8						
Tarái Pergunnahs	11 14	10 5	22 8	16 4	10 0	27 8	7 4	6 4	11 4	8 12	6 14	21 4	13 12	13 8	33 12	12 8	12 8	30
Muttra	12 4	12 0	26 0	14 0	13 8	36 0	7 0	6 8	10 8	9 0	9 8	18 0	12 0	12 0	28 0	12 0	12 0	31 4
Agra	12 0	12 0	23 0	13 0	13 8	31 5	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	8 8	13 8	15 0	13 8	26 10	11 8	11 0	26 1
Farukhabad	11 0½	10 14	26 8	11 6½	11 6½	37 10	5 10	5 8	7 0	7 0	6 12	15 8	14 0	12 14½		14 0	12 6½	33
Mainpuri	11 4	10 14	26 4	11 12	11 0	36 4	6 8	6 0	6 8	8 8	7 0	18 8				12 0		30
Etáwah	12 0	12 0	25 8	13 0	13 0	35 0	6 0	5 8	6 8	10 0	9 0	19 0	15 0	14 8	35 0	15 0	14 8	33
Etah	12 0	11 8	28 8	13 8	12 0	37 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	11 8				33
Jalaun	14 8	14 8	29 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	35
Jhansi	14 2	13 0	23 13	17 11	14 11	33 10	6 8	6 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	17 0			36 0		15 0	34
Lalitpur	15 1	14 0	26 4	17 0	16 0	32 0	8 0	7 0	11 8	9 8	9 0	16 0	20 0	14 0	28 0	14 0	14 0	28
Cawnpore	11 12	13 4	22 0	14 4	16 0	38 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	9 8	9 8	18 0	15 8	17 0	34 0	15 0	16 0	30
Fatehpur	12 0	13 15	23 4	13 8	16 4	34 0	8 0	9 11	15 0	9 4	10 3	23 0				12 11		33
Banda	14 12	15 8	24 8	18 0	17 8	29 8	7 8	9 0	14 8	9 0	9 8	25 8	18 0	17 0	35 0	17 8	15 0	36
Allahabad	12 2	12 14	20 12	16 4	16 8	30 8	8 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	17 4	22 0	16 0	16 4	31 8	15 4	16 0	28
Hamirpur	15 2	14 14	27 8	16 10	15 12	32 10	6 12	7 14	11 4	10 2	8 8	18 13	15 12	15 1-	31 8	16 5	11 13	30
Jaunpur	11 4	12 11	22 9	14 2	16 15	32 7	7 1	7 1	8 13	8 13	10 9	21 3	14 13		33 14			31
Gorakhpur	10 15	10 15	22 12	12 4	12 4	29 12	7 0	8 5	15 12	8 5	10 1	21 14	13 2	14 0	31 8			28
Basti	10 15	10 12	23 12	12 0	12 0	32 8	8 12	8 7	14 6	9 6	8 12	19 6	13 6	13 0				
Azamgarh	11 1	12 3	21 6	14 2	15 8	26 9	8 0	8 2	10 5	10 1	8 11	17 11	14 1-	15 2	31 0			
Mirzapur	12 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	27 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	22 0		28 0	16 0	18 0	32
Benares	13 1	13 11	19 15	15 12	17 15	28 4	8 11	8 11	13 1	11 6½	13 1	21 12	16 5	17 6½	30 7	15 12	17 6	26 1
Ghazipur	13 8½	15 7	21 14	16 14	16 12	27 11	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	10 15½	11 0	18 0	16 12	16 13	36 1	14 2½	14 2½	28
Delhi	13 0	13 0	27 0	15 8	15 0	37 0			...	10 0	9 8	16 0	15 0	14 8	32 0	14 0	13 8	30
Gurgáon	12 4	11 8	26 8	14 8	14 0	36 8				7 8	7 8	11 0	14 0	15 0	35 0	13 0	12 8	29
Karnal	12 0	12 0	26 8	14 0	14 0	37 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	36 0	14 0	14 0	30
Hissar	13 0	12 0	22 8	16 0	17 0	45 0				8 0	6 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	50 0	14 0	13 8	41
Rohtak	12 0	12 8	26 0	15 0	15 0	33 0				9 0	8 0	12 0						
Sirsa	14 0	14 12	28 0	21 0	19 0	52 0				10 0	8 0	16 0	19 8	17 0	60 0	17 0	16 0	44
Umballa	13 8	13 0	23 8	16 0	16 0	31 0				9 8	8 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	26
Ludhiana	15 1	15 8	27 0	19 0	18 8	40 0				9 8	9 8	12 8	18 8	18 0	42 0	16 0	15 0	33
Simlá	12 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	18 0	32 0				9 0	8 4	12 0				14 0	13 0	
Jullundur	16 4	15 8	27 8	20 0	18 0	32 0				10 0	8 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	42 0	20 0	18 0	24
Hushiarpur	15 0	15 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	38 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	33 0	16 0	16 0	24
Kangra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0				11 0	11 0	13 0						
Amritsar	14 8	16 0	28 0	17 0	21 8	43 0				10 0	10 8	15 0	19 0	19 0	35 0	14 0	14 0	20
Sialkot	15 0	14 0	29 0	17 8	19 0	30 0				10 0	9 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	40 0	14 0	14 0	24
Gurdaspúr	14 0	15 0	24 0	14 0	18 0	30 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	16 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	20
Lahore	14 0	14 0	28 0	20 0	20 0	50 0				9 12	9 8	13 0	19 0	17 0	38 0	15 0	17 0	36
Ferozepore	15 0	15 0	28 0	24 5	23 0	45 0				10 0	9 0	12 0	22 0	20 0	40 0			
Gujranwala	14 8	15 0	26 0	19 0	20 0	50 0				11 0	11 0	15 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	15 0	15 0	26
Rawalpindi	18 8	17 8	35 0	24 8	23 0	42 0				7 0	6 0	7 0	25 0	24 0	46 0	23 0	22 0	38
Jhelum	No re	turn re	ceived															
Gujrat	14 0	14 10	21 0	18 0	18 0	35 0				9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	35 0	18 0	18 0	49
Shahpúr	18 0	18 0	30 0	23 0	23 0	40 0				8 8	8 8	10 0	21 0	21 0	31 0	19 0	19 0	34
Mooltan	14 0	14 8	20 0	22 0	22 0	30 0				6 0	8 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	26 0	19 0	18 0	24
Jhang	15 8	15 8	26 0	29 0	24 0	42 0				10 0	10 0	9 0	20 0	20 0	30 0	20 0	20 0	44
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	29 0	26 0	26 0	40 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0				
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 0	21 0	24 0	23 0	31 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	30 0	24 0	21 0	25
Dera Ismail Khan	No re	turn re	ceived															
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 10	15 5	21 4	18 12		28 7				7 8	7 8	10 0	21 14	20 0	35 0	18 12	20 0	30
Bannu	26 4	27 8	48 12	32 8	32 8	62 8				10 8	8 12	8 2	32 8	32 8	40 0	25 0	25 0	40
Peshawar																		
Kohat	No re	turn re	ceived															
Hazara	15 0	15 0	33 0	25 0	24 0	70 0				11 0	11 0	17 0				18 0	18 0	50
Lucknow	11 1	11 0½	23 1	13 2½	13 5	31 12	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	18 0	13 8	12 15	34 0	12 13½	11 1	31
Unao	12 0	13 4	23 8	13 0	14 8	35 0	6 8	6 12	8 0	8 0	9 0	20 0	14 0	15 0	40 0	13 8	15 0	26
Bara Banki	10 4	12 0	23 4	12 0	15 8	28 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	19 0	34 0	14 0	10 0	33
Sítápur	12 5	11 8	28 5	15 0	14 0	41 6	5 8	6 0	9 5	10 0	7 10	26 8						
Hardui	No re	turn re	ceived															
Kheri	11 12	11 0	28 12	14 0	13 8	44 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	22 8	18 0	18 0	55 0			40
Fyzabad	11 12	11 10½	24 4	15 0	14 3	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 8	9 5	9 9½	18 8	14 12	17 1½	35 0			30
Bhuraich	12 8	13 8	24 0	18 0	19 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	25 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	20
Gonda	12 8	12 4	23 11	15 2	15 7	33 15	8 12	9 7	19 0	9 8	9 8	19 8	16 15	17 4	25 0	13 2	12 0	35
Rai Bareli	11 8	12 0	25 8	12 8	13 8	37 8	7 0	7 0	20 0	7 4	8 0	21 0				12 0	13 8	35
Sultánpur	10 10	12 0	24 0	14 2	11 8	31 8	6 12	6 8	10 0	10 0	9 0	23 0						
Pratabgarh	12 15	13 9	26 3	15 13	16 5	38 5	8 0	8 5	20 1	9 10	10 10	24 12			39 10	14 5	10 5	35

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (kavaru Veragu Sawee Cheena Coraloo Murhwa Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876		
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch		
			10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	6 4	6 9	6 0	Garhwal	N W Provinces—*contd*
			14 3	13 8	29 13	169 0	161 0	112 8				Bijnor	
			14 8	13 2	31 14	125 0	112 8	118 12			10 5	Moradabad	
			12 9½	12 0	31 3	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6	8 6	9 0	Budaun	
			12 8	13 12	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 3½	9 6	9 6	Bareilly	
			13 6	14 0	34 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	9 2	9 0	9 2	Shahjahánpur	
			12 8	11 4	27 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarai Pergunnahs	
			14 8	13 8	36 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Muttra	
			14 0	14 0	30 11	100 0	120 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra	
			13 3½	11 4	33 0	165 0	165 0	170 0	8 4	8 2	10 0	Farukhabad	
			13 0	12 0	31 8	160 0	260 0	160 0	8 8	8 12	9 4	Mainpuri	
			14 0	13 0	29 8	160 0	200 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Etawah	
			13 4	12 0	33 8	140 0	140 0	110 0	9 4	9 8	9 8	Etah	
			16 0	16 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun	
			15 0	13 8	34 3	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	9 8	Jhansi	
			17 12	15 6	28 4	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 0	5 12	7 8	Lalitpur	
			14 1	15 12	29 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	8 8	9 8	Cawnpore	
			14 0	16 4	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 12	9 2	Fatehpur	
			17 8	21 0	39 0	160 0	160 0	160 0			11 0	Banda	
			16 14	16 8	28 8	140 0	172 8	170 0	8 4	7 14	8 10	Allahabad	
			15 10	16 8	36 0	140 0	140 0	140 0				Hamirpur	
			13 6	16 3	32 7	197 12	246 0	197 12	8 6	8 6	9 0	Jaunpur	
			11 0	11 14	31 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur	
			14 1	13 1	31 10	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 14	7 14	7 8	Basti	
			15 4	16 1	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh	
			16 0	18 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur	
			16 5	17 6½	25 0	120 0	120 0	120 0			6 15	Benares	
			18 0	18 10½	30 11½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 14½	7 14½	7 6	Ghazipur	
			14 12	15 0	37 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	Panjab
			14 12	14 0	38 0	180 0	180 0	110 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gurgaon	
			15 0	15 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	8 0	Karnal	
			18 0	18 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar	
			15 0	15 0	41 8	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 0	8 0	Rohtak	
			20 8	20 0	57 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	Sirsa	
			16 8	16 0	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 8	8 12	Umballa	
			18 0	18 8	42 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	8 9	Ludhiana	
			13 0	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Simla	
			19 0	17 8	40 0	100 0	100 0	70 0	9 8	10 0	9 4	Jullundur	
			17 0	17 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	9 12	9 5	Hushiarpur	
			15 0	13 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kángra	
			19 0	19 4	47 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	10 4	10 4	10 0	Amritsar	
			17 8	17 0	41 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Sialkot	
			17 0	18 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 4	9 4	8 8	Gurdaspur	
			19 0	18 0	47 0	105 0	105 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore	
			20 0	18 4	40 0	120 0	100 0	80 0	9 12	10 0	10 4	Ferozpore[a]	[a] Firewood failing
			17 4	17 8	46 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujranwala	
			16 8	15 8	39 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	Rawalpindi	
									No return received			Jhelum	
			16 8	17 0	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrat	
			19 0	19 0	40 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur	
			16 0	16 0	31 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 12	10 12	10 8	Mooltan	
			23 0	21 8	40 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 14	10 10	8 10	Jhang	
			21 8	21 8	45 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery	
			18 0	17 0	29 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh	
									No return received			Dera Ismail Khan	
			16 14	13 12	27 10	150 0	150 0	150 0	32 8	33 7	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan	
			25 0	28 2	55 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu	
									No return received			Peshawar Kohat	
			14 0	14 0	32 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara	
													Description of Lesser Millets
14 9*	16 0	36 0	13 14	12 6½	29 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 4	8 8	Lucknow	* Juar large
18 0†	10 8		13 0	14 0	29 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Unao	† Marwah
18 0‡	18 0	46 0	13 0	13 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki	‡ Kodo
16 0*			13 5	12 11	25 13	180 0	200 0	180 0	8 4	8 5	9 4	Sitapur	
									No return received			Hardui	
19 0‡	19 0	80 0	11 8	11 0	35 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Kheri	Oude
			13 15½	13 7½	30 8	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 4	8 0	8 6	Fyzabad	
28 0‡	28 0	52 0	14 0	14 0	38 0	200 0	190 0	200 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich	
18 14‡	17 2	45 9	14 12	14 5	32 7	200 0	200 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gonda	
			12 6	12 14	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 0	Rai Bareli	
15 0§	16 0	50 0	14 2	14 0	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 8	9 0	Sultanpur	§ Sawán
15 6‖	16 6	41 13	15 5	15 13	33 13	193 0	193 5	193 5	7 10	7 10	8 0	Pratabgarh	‖ Arhar mash, and

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts		Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar,) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata.*		
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
AGPUR	Retail	17 0	16 8	16 4				10 0	10 0	9 6	11 4	13 0	13 12	22 8	22 8	18 0			
	Wholesale	17 8	17 0					10 8	10 8		11 8	13 8		23 0	23 0				
HANDARA	Retail	18 0	18 0	17 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	24 0	22 8	21 0			
	Wholesale	18 12	18 12					10 8	10 8		18 0	18 0		23 0	23 0				
HANDA	Retail	17 9	15 1	17 5							11 4	10 5	13 4	20 0	15 0	20 0			
	Wholesale	18 5	15 5								11 4	10 8		20 4	15 3				
WARDHA	Retail	15 10	15 0	15 10				8 4	8 0	8 5	12 9	10 10	10 11	21 15	18 12	17 10			
	Wholesale	16 10	16 0	16 10				9 0	8 6	8 8	13 1	11 7	11 0	23 6	19 5	18 0			
ALAGHAT	Retail	20 0	20 0	23 0				13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	21 0						
	Wholesale	22 4	22 4					16 11	16 11		22 4	22 4							
JBBULPORE	Retail	17 0	18 0	22 0	13 0	12 0	18 0	8 8	9 8	13 0	11 0	11 0	16 0			21 0	13 0	11 0	19 0
	Wholesale	18 0	20 0					9 0	10 0		12 0	12 0							
AUGOR	Retail	17 0	16 0	25 0						10 0	8 8	8 0	16 0						
	Wholesale	17 8	16 8								9 0	9 0							
AMOH	Retail	18 12	19 4	25 0				10 4	10 0	15 0	11 0	10 8	20 0						
	Wholesale	19 1	19 8					10 8	10 4		11 4	10 12							
ONI	Retail	23 0	22 0	23 0				13 0	13 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0						
	Wholesale	24 0	23 0					14 0	14 0		20 0	20 0							
ANDLA	Retail	22 & 23	22 & 23	29 & 30				11 0	11 0	16 & 20	13 & 16	14 & 16	25 & 26						
	Wholesale																		
ETUL	Retail	15 8	15 8	15 0				9 8	9 8	12 0	10 0	10 8	13 0						
	Wholesale	16 0	16 0					10 0	10 0		11 0	11 0							
HINDWARA	Retail	20 0	20 0	22 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	26 0			
	Wholesale	21 0	21 0					9 0	9 0		13 0	13 0		23 0	23 0				
OSHANGA	Retail	12 10	14 8	16 10				6 3	6 12	12 1	6 12	7 14	13 1				18 0		
BAD	Wholesale	13 8	16 0	17 8				7 4	8 0	13 8	8 0	9 2	15 0				19 0	"	
ARSINGH	Retail	18 0	18 0	17 8				8 0	8 0	11 0	9 0	9 0	14 0						
PUR	Wholesale	18 8	18 8					8 8	8 8		9 8	9 8							
IMAR	Retail	15 6	11 6	11 4							11 10	8 8	13 2	16 2	12 6	16 0	14 1	11 7	14 1
	Wholesale	13 12	11 12								12 3	9 1		16 14	13 3		4 1	12 4	
AIPUR	Retail	No return received																"	
	Wholesale																		
AMBALPUR	Retail	19 0	19 0	31 0				19 0	13 0	24 0	21 0	16 0	30 0						
	Wholesale	21 0	20 0					21 0	14 0		22 12	17 8							
ILASPUR	Retail	18 0	48 0	60 0		6		28 0	12 0	40 0	36 0	40 0	56 0						
	Wholesale										48 0								
PIER Go	Retail	10 0	9 0	13 0				5 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	6 4	8 0	9 0	8 12	16 0			
DAVARI	Wholesale	10 0	10 0					6 0	5 8		8 0	7 0		10 0	10 0				
ecunderabad	Wholesale	8 6	8 6	9 1				4 7	5 7	6 5	6 7	6 6	7 4	10 0	10 4	10 0	11 9		10 4
	Retail	8 4	8 4					4 6	5 6		6 5	6 4		9 6	9 9		11 1		
olarum		8 6	8 6	9 1				5 6	5 7	6 1	5 7	6 1	6 7	9 6	10 2	9 9			
hudderghat		7 0	7 5	7 2				4 5	5 0	5 7	5 7	6 2	6 7	8 7	9 7	11 0	0 2	12 5	12 0
omrnotee	Wholesale	13 0	11 5	13 0	11 0	11 0	9 0	6 5	7 0	8 0	8 0	8 5	9 0	17 0	20 0	23 0	15 0	16 0	22 0
	Retail	12 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	6 0	6 5	7 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	18 0	22 0	14 0	14 0	20 0
Kola	Wholesale																		
	Retail	11 0	10 0	23 0				6 5	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	10 0	16 0	15 0	40 0	14 0	13 0	21 0
lichpur	Wholesale	10 7	10 3	12 7	8 2	6 8	8 5	6 7	6 6	8 3	8 0	7 2	11 3	14 7	14 4	17 5	12 3	12 2	12 5
	Retail	10 5	10 0	12 5	8 0	6 0	8 0	6 5	6 0	8 0	7 5	7 0	11 0	14 3	14 0	17 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
Buldana	Wholesale																		
	Retail	11 0	11 0	13 0							8 0	8 0	11 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	15 0
Woon	Wholesale	14 0	11 0	16 0				9 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0			
	Retail	14 0	11 0	15 0				9 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	12 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	18 0			
Jassim	Wholesale	13 6						7 6			9 8			18 0					
	Retail	13 0	11 0	13 5				7 3	7 0	8 5	9 1	8 5	11 0	16 8	15 5	25 0		14 0	
ANGALORE	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
OLAR	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
ÚMKÚR	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
IYSORE	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
ASSAN	Wholesale																		
	Retail	No return received																	
IMOGA	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
ADUR	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
ITALDROOG	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		
OORG	Wholesale																		
	Retail																		

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets, Ragi &c (Kavaru Verugoo Cheena, Coraloo Korhwa Nugloo), *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts		Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876				
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch				
			17 0	18 8	16 10	140 0	120 0	140 0	10 0	10 2	10 0	Nagpur	Retail	Central Provinces	
			17 0	19 0									Wholesale		
			18 0	18 0	22 0				9 4	9 8	9 8	Bhandara	Retail		
			19 0	19 0					9 8	9 8			Wholesale		
			16 9	15 3	20 5	440 0	440 0	480 0	9 5	9 0	9 3	Chanda	Retail		
			16 9	15 5									Wholesale		
			15 7	13 13	16 13	162 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	10 8	11 6	Wardha	Retail		
			16 7	14 11	17 4	166 0	164 0	206 0	11 0	11 0	11 15		Wholesale		
			20 0	20 0	25 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat	Retail		
			22 4	22 4									Wholesale		
25 0	23 0	17 0	18 0	19 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Jubbul pore	Retail		
			19 0	21 8									Wholesale		
			20 0	19 0	29 0	220 0	200 0	180 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	Saugor	Retail		
			20 8	19 8									Wholesale		
			22 8	24 0	31 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	7 12	Damoh	Retail		
			22 12	24 4									Wholesale		
			29 0	26 0	26 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Seoni	Retail		
			30 0	27 0		280 0	280 0		9 4	9 4			Wholesale		
20 0	20 0	30 0	27 & 30	27 & 30	26 & 30	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 & 7 8	7 & 7 8	7 0	Mandla	Retail		
													Wholesale		
15 8	14 12	19 0	17 0	17 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Betul	Retail		
16 8	15 12		17 8	17 8					8 14	8 14			Wholesale		
20 0	20 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Chhind wara	Retail		
21 0	21 0		26 0	26 0									Wholesale		
			17 8	18 0	19 10	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hoshanga bad	Retail		
			19 0	19 8	21 4								Wholesale		
27 8	27 8	30 0	18 8	19 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Narsingh pur	Retail		
26 8	30 0		19 0	19 8									Wholesale		
			12 14	11 6	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 2	11 6	12 0	Nimar	Retail		
			13 6	12 2					12 14	12 2			Wholesale		
									No return received			Raipur	Retail		
													Wholesale		
			27 0	23 0	31 8	310 0	310 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Sambal pur	Retail		
			30 0	24 0		330 0	330 0		10 0	10 0			Wholesale		
90 0	90 0	120 0	60 0	60 0	52 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	8 0	8 0	Bilaspur	Retail		
													Wholesale		
			9 0	9 8	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Upper Godavari	Retail		
			10 0	10 0					11 0	11 0			Wholesale		
11 1	9 8	11 1	9 4	10 4	11 1	180 0	150 0	110 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Secundera bad	Wholesale	Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
10 5	9 3		9 0	9 9		140 0	140 0		10 5	10 5			Retail		
			9 4	9 8	10 2	112 8	112 8	112 8	10 7	10 6	10 2	Bolarum			
			8 0	8 7	11 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	11 9	9 2	Chudderghat			
			15 0	14 0	21 0				11 5	11 0	11 5	Oomraotee	Wholesale		
			14 0	13 0	20 0	50 0	48 0	60 0	11 0	10 5	11 0		Retail		
												Akola	Wholesale		
10 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	11 0	25 0	125 0	125 0	101 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Retail		
			10 3	10 3	14 2							Ellichpur	Wholesale		
			10 3	10 0	14 0	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail		
												Buldana	Wholesale		
			11 0	10 0	18 0				11 0	11 0	10 0		Retail		
			11 0	11 0	21 0							Woon	Wholesale		
			11 0	11 0	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Retail		
9 1			13 3						12 2			Bassim	Wholesale		
8 4	8 0	12 5	12 8	11 5	20 0	100 0	100 0	196 0	11 6	9 0	8 5		Retail		
												Bangalore	Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg	
													Retail		
												Kolar	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Tumkur	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Mysore	Wholesale		
													Retail		
									No return received			Hassan	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Shimoga	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Kadur	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Chital droog	Wholesale		
													Retail		
												Coorg	Wholesale		
													Retail		

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Provinces	Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S C
Rajpootana.	Jaipur	11 8	13 0		13 4	12 2		5 9	5 9		6 8	6 8		11 5	10 10		12 0	10 3	
	Kishengurh	11 12	10 12		13 4	12 0		6 12	6 8		6 12	7 4		12 8	11 0		11 8	11 0	
	Alwar	11 4	10 12	25 0	12 12	12 8	33 8	6 12	5 12	8 8	8 0	7 12	11 12	12 12	12 0	36 0	10 8	11 0	31
	Bhurtpur (City)	12 2	15 3	25 4	13 8	19 3	33 0	7 11	7 10	8 0	8 13	8 1	13 0	13 8	19 0	29 0	11 12	15 0	26
	Kerowli (City)	9 13	9 6	23 12	10 15	10 5	31 4	6 13	6 4	11 6	7 8	6 14	16 4	11 4	10 0	31 4	9 6	8 12	27
	Ajmir	11 0	10 0	21 1	15 0	13 8	32 12	4 0	4 0	6 11	7 0	7 0	11 0	12 0	8 0	32 5	12 0	10 0	25
	Deolie Cantonment																		
	Pirnpura	No return received																	
	Sirohi																		
	Aboo																		
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 0	11 0	18 0	11 0	12 0	25 0				5 8	7 0	12 8						
	Meywar	9 12½	8 9½	16 6	12 14½	10 15	23 7	5 1¼	4 11	8 10									
	Banswarra(MeywarAgency)	13 12	13 12	20 0				5 0	5 12	7 8	6 4	6 14	15 0						
	Partabgarh (,)	12 8	12 8	15 0				4 6	5 0	8 8	6 4	6 4	10 0						
	Marwar	11 8	12 4	16 12	17 2	17 2	27 8	5 0	5 12	5 10	6 4	6 11	8 7	17 2	17 2	30 0	14 10	14 10	25
	Bikaneer	No return received																	
	Bundi	15 8	16 0		18 8	19 0		7 0	7 0		10 0	10 0		17 0	17 0				
	Kota	No return received																	
	Tonk	12 4	12 0		16 0	15 0		4 8	4 8		6 8	6 8		13 4	15 0				
	Jhallawar	No return received																	
	Shahpoora	11 8	10 0	22 8	14 0	13 0	35 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	7 8	7 8	12 0	10 0	11 0	32 0	8 4	11 0	22
India.	Indore	12 7	12 5	12 5				6 8	7 1	10 0	7 0	8 0	10 14	20 0	18 7	15 0	14 1	10 12	13
	Gwalior	10 15	8 14	17 2	9 10	9 2	23 12	5 8	5 8	7 13	6 6	6 0	10 1	10 5	9 6	24 4	9 2	9 2	24
	Goona	15 8	15 0		17 0	13 0		8 0	8 4		9 8	9 0		17 0	17 0		14 0	14 0	
	Rutlam	13 0	13 0	12 0				6 0	6 0	8 0	7 0	7 0	10 14	15 12	15 8	20 8	10 4	10 0	16
	Baghelkhund (Sutna)	20 0	19 0	24 0	23 0	23 0		7 0	7 0	11 0	15 0	15 0	21 0				19 0	16 0	20

dia for the 1st half of November 1877—concluded

V SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Millets, Ragi (Kavaru Veragu Sawee, Cheena, Coraloo, Murhwa, Nuglee,) *Pan town, Maliaeum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt.			DISTRICTS	PROVINCES	REMARKS.
Present fortnight.	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876.	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			14 0	12 10					19 0	18 4		Jaipur	RAJPOOTANA	
			15 0	14 0					38 0	39 0		Kishengurh		
			13 0	13 0	37 4				26 0	26 0	27 0	Alwar		
13 8	19 8	33 0	13 8	18 3	32 14	200 0	220 0	140 0	28 4	28 4	24 0	Bhurtpur (City)		
10 15	10 0	33 12	10 15	9 13	37 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	25 0	25 0	33 12	Kerowli (City)		
			15 0	14 0	35 12	90 0	90 0	85 0	40 0	30 0	42 0	Ajmir		
									No return received			Deolie Cantonment Rimpura Sirohi Aboo		
			10 0	14 0	24 0	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	8 Pie*	10 0	10 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man a load
			12 14½	11 5½	22 11	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6½	16 6½	25 0	Meywar		
			15 0	13 12	27 8				11 4	12 8	12 0	Banswarra(Meywar Agency)		
			13 12	13 12	20 0				16 4	15 0	23 12	Partabgarh („)		
			17 2	17 2	25 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	56 4	Marwar		
									No return received			Bikaneer		
						160 0	160 0		25 0	25 0		Bundi		
									No return received			Kota		
						125 0	125 0		35 0	25 0		Tonk		
									No return received			Dhallawar		
						160 0	160 0	160 0	30 0	29 0	40 0	Shahpoora		
			16 0	15 8	15 8	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 3	10 14	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA	
			10 11	8 12	24 10	109 0	103 0	91 0	10 15	9 2	15 2	Gwalior		
			19 0	16 0		200 0	200 0	200 0	14 0	12 0		Goona		
			14 8	14 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	10 0	Rutlam		
			22 0	20 0	25 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	8 12	8 8	Baghelkhund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of Indi

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1877.

CANAL DIVISIONS	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING SEPTEMBER 15th: Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge — Full supply	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge — Actual throughout	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second — Estimated full supply	Gross Consumption cubic feet per second — Actual average throughout	Navigation Return Canal — Principal items of Traffic — Up	Navigation Return Canal — Principal items of Traffic — Down	Land Irrigated (Approximate) — Kila	Acres.	Rainfall — Average	Rainfall — During month.	Chief Crops (Approximate) — Name.	Area in acres	Remarks
Bari Doab Canal: 1st Division	4 90	3 93	3,073 60	237 29		...	Gurdaspur	11 602	4 18	10 72	Cotton	9,537	The result of the irrigation during the kharif of the present year of which this is the last return shows an increase of 9055 acres as compared with the corresponding crop of the previous year which is mainly due to insufficient rainfall 122 60 c ft. per second passed out through the several escapes.
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4 60	3 47		1131 49			Amritsar	32 113			Rice	17 399	
Bari Doab Canal: 2nd do, Lahore Branch	3 00	3 19		678 29			Lahore	35,625	...	...	Sugarcane ...	5 814	
											Others	46,590	
Total Bari Doab Canal			3,073 60		...	...		79,340				79,340	
Corresponding period of last year			3 073 60				...	70,285				70,285	
Western Jumna Canals: Karnal Division ...	4 33	5 02		660 22			Umballa	3.569			Cotton	80,797	On the Western Jumna Canal there is an increase of 38 394 acres which is due to failure of rain.
Western Jumna Canals: Delhi do	5 15	5 03	2,546 00	897 58	...	274 912 karis 1 gs bullie &c 26 883 maunds of timber & 4,39 maunds of firewood	Karnal	45 871	4·289	0 55	Rice	33,923	On both perennial canals the supply was above average, the Western Jumna Canal especially having obtained a very large supply, this would ordinarily have resulted in a larger increase of area irrigated, but owing to the almost total failure of the rains the duty obtainable from a given volume was much decreased.
Western Jumna Canals: Hansi do	8 80	9 00		1,061 00			Delhi	56 172	...		Sugarcane ...	41,120	
Western Jumna Canals: Do Bulla Head ...	8 00	9 25		325 00			Rohtak	27,467		2·6	Others	40,523	
							Hissar	36 597					
							Jind	24,998					
							Bikaner	278					
							Kalsia State	1,411					
Total Western Jumna Canals			2,546 00		...	274,212	... ...	196,363				196,363	
Corresponding period of last year ...			2 546 00			260 547		157,969				157,969	
Inundation Canals: Upper Sutlej Division ...					...								
Inundation Canals: Lower Sutlej and Chenab					...		Lahore ...	7 000	1·94	10 70	Details not available for want of establishment.		
Inundation Canals: Indus Canals	...					...	Montgomery ...	43,000	1 95	10 32			
							Mooltan	152 700	0 70	8 2			
							Dera GhaziKhan	130,000					
Total Inundation Canals								332,700				332,700	
Corresponding period of last year						...	...	278,700			...	278,700	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works					...		Delhi	22			Cotton		No crop owing to failure of rain.
							Gurgaon	30			Rice		
							Rohtak				Sugarcane		
											Others	52	
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works								52		...		52	
Corresponding period of last year	...						...	17,863				17,863	Total increase on perennial canals amounts to 47 449 acres.
Perennial Canals Grand Total								275,703			...	275,703	
Do., corresponding period of last year						...		228,254			... ...	228,254	

W BROADFOOT, *Captain, R. E.,*
Asst Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

KHURREEF SEASON, 1877, COMMENCING ON THE 1st JUNE 1877

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of September 1877

Circle	District	Canal	Supply of water in the Canals: Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second	Supply of water in the Canals: Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased on or before the 1st June 1877	Rice Irrigation: Area leased subsequent to the 1st June 1877 and up to the 1st of the month	Rice Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Rice Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 6, 7 & 8)	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased up to the 1st of the month	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Area leased during the month	Sugarcane and other Perennial Crop Irrigation: Total area leased up to date (total of columns 10 & 11)	Grand total of area leased up to the end of the month (total of columns 9 & 12)	Grand total of corresponding period of last year	Rainfall: Inches during month	Rainfall: Inches during kharreef season.	Rainfall: Average of ten previous years for the same period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Orissa....	Cuttack ..	Kendraparah	1,269	675 61	849	14 920	3 024	19 292	104		104	19 396	11 894			
		Pattamoondee ..				39		39	3		3	42	292			
		High Level Section I	670	234 84	2 414	6 285	763	9 462	13		13	9 475	7 909	6 66	24·57	49·84
		Toldundah	1,300	426	1 200	3 918	932	6 050	74		74	6,054	2 183			
		Matchgong	650		1 221	3,408	4,010	8 639	52		52	8 691	2 012			
	Total of the month				5 733	28 470	9 229	43 432	246		246	43 678(a)	24,300			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				14,293	8 730	1 006	24,029	271		271	24 300				
South Western	Midnapore	Midnapore	875	213		2 977	301	3 278				3,278	26,204	3 18	33 78	9 years 3·43
	Howrah	Panchkoorah	300	61		2 266	7	2,273				2 273	3,966	5 80	47 51	7 years 41·71
	Total of the month					5,243	308	5 551				5 551	32 160			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year				4,919	27 242		32 160				32 160				
Sone	Shahabad	Main Western ..	4,342	1291 12		3,015	9 161	12,176	378	346	724	12,900		1 57	10 65	38·65
	Arrah		1 660	1291 12	735	2,449	59,406	60 590	4,472	96	4 568	65 158	1 970	1 8	15 25	35·27
	Gya and Patna	Patna	1 406	1359		Free	irrigation.							1 14	15 10	34·30
	Total of the month				735	12 464	59,067	72 766	4 850	442	5 292	78 058(b)	1 970			
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year						1,970	1 970				1 970				
	Grand Total of the month				6 468	46 177	69 104	121 749	5 096	442	5 538	127,287	58 430			
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year				19,211	35 972	2,976	58,159	271		271	58 430				

REMARKS

(a) The details of column 13 are —

	Acres
Khurreef at Re 1-8 each	43,367
Ditto at Rs. 3	63
Ditto at „ 6 „	2
Total	43,432

Perennial—	Acres.	
Sugarcane ..	146	
Garden produce ..	69	
Huldi	1	
Brinjals	18	
Plantains	6	
Nut (supari)	9	
Betel (pan)	11	
Inker	1	
Sara	1	
		246
Grand Total		43,678

(b) The details are—

	Acres.
Rice and Indian-corn at Re 1 per acre	72,010
Indigo at Rs. 5 per acre	726
Onion at Rs 2 „	4
Cheena at Rs 2-8 „	27
Sugarcane at Rs. 5 per acre	5,291
Total	78,058

Average of last 7 years only ..

The 17th November 1877

F. T HAIG, *Colonel, R E,*
Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No 42)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 24th November 1877

Statement No 42, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 24th November 1877

Excepting a few insignificant showers, there has been no rain in the past week The settled weather is rapidly ripening the crops and in another fortnight or three weeks the whole of the early harvest will have been got in The liberal grant of takavi for sowing paddy and gram has been even more useful and more eagerly sought after than was anticipated, and a considerable extent of land is likely to be thus brought under cultivation The prospects of the later or Vaisak harvest are consequently extremely good Prices still maintain a high level, but the more free use of local stores and the incoming new grain enable the people to live and to employ field labour, and the signs of severe distress are quickly passing away The reports from the districts describe the existing population as generally able to maintain themselves, and to be in no need of further relief, but a careful house-to-house inspection in villages has brought to light individual cases which a little timely help will save The Special Relief Officers are also busy distributing the funds placed at their disposal by the General Relief Committee, and are thus enabled to rescue large numbers of small proprietors and artizans from sinking to the class of day-labourers

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 4,051 tons, or 1,347 tons more than in the preceding week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	3,214
„ Beypore Palghat, and Coimbatore	316
„ Tanjore, Negapatam, and Trichinopoly	347
„ other places	174
TOTAL	4,051

From Bangalore 1,519 tons, or 114 tons less than last week, were exported to the following quarters as shewn by the octroi returns —

	Tons
Tumkur	447
Bellary	205
Mysore	672
Usur (Salem District)	90
Round Bangalore	135
TOTAL	1,549

3 Prices continue unsteady, and in places have slightly risen, especially in Túmkúr In Hassan, importation of rice from the western coast has had a beneficial effect on the markets of that district The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each district —

	Maximum in lbs per Rupee		Minimum in lbs per Rupee	
	2nd sort rice	Ragi	2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District (for 8 taluks)	16	21	12	16
Kolar „ „	16	22½	12	16
Tumkúr „	14	22	12	17
Mysore „ (for 9 taluks)	14	36	10	12½
Hassan „ (for 8 taluks)	14	16	9½	12
Kadur „ (for 5 taluks)	13½	27	9	14
Shimoga „	15	30	10	18
Chitaldrug „	14½	32	10	15

4 The number of labourers on civil relief works was 24,896, or a net decrease of 5,044, occurring chiefly in the Túmkúr District, and due to people returning to their homes to take part in reaping operations

5 Under the Public Works Department 48,191 labourers were employed on strictly famine relief works, or a decrease of 1,889 compared with the number returned last week, due to a falling off on the railway works The returns are prepared so as to exclude ordinary Public Works labour Adding such labour, the total number of persons employed by the Department Public Works was, for purposes of comparison with previous returns, about 57,191 The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 labourers and upwards —

District	Work	No employed
Bangalore	State Railway	20 396
	Bangalore Water supply	3,720
	Bangalore Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli Road)	1,276
	Millappa Chetti's Tank	1,819
	Bhadram Tank	1,758
Túmkur	Nelamangala Túmkúr Road	2,913
	Túmkur Shimoga Road	2,846
	Kunigal Yedivur Road	822
	Túmkur Bellary Road	2,608
	Tumkur Kunigal Road	626
Mysore	Mysore Water works	3,314
	Maddur Ane Channel works	763
Hassan	Mandigiri Channel	590
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	719
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1,723
	Total	45,893

It will be observed that nearly the whole of the relief labour is concentrated on a few large works As the minimum scale of labour alluded to in the last report is liberal, the Chief Engineer has decided to exact a full task from all able-bodied persons on the Public Works, the Civil Officers first passing the gangs as fit for the task Civil Officers have been strictly cautioned to watch that no pressure is allowed on weakly labourers and to guard against such being driven off the works

6. The numbers fed gratuitously in relief camps amounted to 21,458, or a decrease of 9,912 as under —

	Past week	Present week	Increase	Decrease
Bangalore District	9 109	5 521		3,588
Do Municipality	4,215	3,277		938
Kolar District	1 837	1,129		708
Tumkur „	5 496	3,454		2,042
Mysore „	1,644	1,456		188
Do Municipality	700	710	10	
Hassan District	2,108	1,735		373
Kadur „	510	562	52	
Shimoga „	369	319		50
Chitaldrug „	5,382	3,295		2 087
Total	31,370	21,158	62	9,974
			Deduct Increase	62
			Net Decrease	9 912

About the end of August last some 227,000 persons were being fed in upwards of 200 open kitchens, or an average of 1,135 persons in each kitchen The present returns shew 21,458 fed in 86 enclosed camps, or an average of 249 paupers in each camp The gradual closure of outlying camps goes on week by week, the more able bodied being drafted to works and the feeble and sick removed to more central places where supervision and medical attendance can be secured The rest houses on the Mysore roads leading to the Coffee Districts have been reduced to three

7 The number on civil and professional works amounted to 73,087 compared with 21,458 on charitable relief The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August —

Week ending—	C W		P W D		Total		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September	29 295	+	24 206	=	53,501	+	227 067	=	280 568
8th „	28 754	+	21,847	=	53 601	+	221 176	=	274,777
15th „	28 803	+	24 942	=	53 745	+	208 683	=	262 428
22nd „	31,280	+	25,271	=	56 551	+	161 892	=	218 443
29th „	31,038	+	27,655	=	58 693	+	126 204	=	184 897
6th October	27,009	+	35,497	=	62 506	+	103 750	=	166 256
13th „	32 461	+	39 741	=	72 202	+	88 757	=	160 959
20th „	30,275	+	48,213	=	78 488	+	73 838	=	152 326
27th „	31 167	+	52 274	=	83 441	+	61 148	=	144,589
*3rd November	33 335	+	43 870	=	77 205	+	51 328	=	128 533
*10th „	34 209	+	46,953	=	81 162	+	42,331	=	123,493
*17th „	29 910	+	50 080	=	80,020	+	31,370	=	111 390
*24th „	24,896	+	48,191	=	73,087	+	21,458	=	94,545

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Cost per head Rs	A	P
Bangalore District	0	12	5
Do Municipality	1	3	2
Kolar District	0	15	10
Tumkur „	1	6	10
Mysore „	0	11	1
Do Municipality	0	6	0
Hassan District	0	15	3
Kadur „	1	0	3
Shimoga „	0	13	10
Chitaldrug „	1	0	5

or an average cost per head of one rupee, compared with 11 annas for the preceding week The reduction of numbers affects the average cost per head as the establishments have not always been proportionately reduced sufficiently promptly

By Order,
A WINGATE,
Additional Secretary

BANGALORE,
1st December 1877

N B —About 9,000 labourers are deducted from the Public Works total as not being relief labour

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY

Statement No LIV regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country for the week ending 1st December 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram dated 29th and 30th November 1877	Average daily number of people employed: During the Week ending 17th November	Average daily number of people employed: During the Week ending 24th November	Average daily number of people employed: Percentage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices	Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: During the past Week	Prices of staple grain in lbs per Rupee: During the present Week	Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season as ascertained from Collectors' Weekly Reports ‡
									Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646 944	No change in the weather or in the condition of the crops Ague is prevalent	602	165	01	4 27 587	3 02 531	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	29 25½	30 26	24 94	14 40	21 19
Násik	8 113	2 000	729,252	250,000	The rabi crop are much in want of rain There is no dew or cold as yet which is unfavourable 7 deaths from cholera	3 237	4 900	67	5 91 838	3,90 27	Jowari 51 Bajri 47	28 23	25 22	35 29	27 55	23 97
Ahmednagar	6 647	5,650	773 938	677,376	Moderate rain varying from 10 cent to nearly two inches, has fallen in six talukas 5 deaths from cholera	1 351	496	06	16 53 796	8,09 103	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	26 25	27 25	24 30	10 65	18 92
Poona	5 000	2,500	907,235	318,601	2 59 inches of rain fell at Poona on the night of the 28th and 50 cents fell at Bhimthari 6 deaths from cholera	3 742	1 955	21	14 41 879	13 70 715	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	22 23	24 20	30 60	20 76	23 73
Sholápur	4 496	4 496	718,034	718,034	The harvesting of the kharif crops except tur and cotton is almost finished Rabi sowing is still in progress and the young corps are good The jowari requires rain to remove the blight	4 921	3 867	53	36 62 272	18 18 551	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	25½ 28½	25 28	25 21	8 11	32 93
Satara	4 988	2 682	1,064,002	461,000	49 cents of rain fell at Satara, but none elsewhere No deaths from cholera	818	458	04	11,89 414	10,74 263	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	22 30	26 32	54 60	25 43	44 99
Kaládgi	5 695	5,695	816,037	816,037	The kharif harvest and rabi sowing continue Ague, diarrhœa and dysentery are prevalent	*2 869	†1 017	12	30,46 024	23 07 969	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	19 23	19½ 24	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	938,750	501,000	The kharif harvest proceeds The sowing of rabi is nearly over	696	111	01	14 58,416	9 98 145	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	28 28	31 37	30 4	21 34	39·29
Dharwar	4,564	3 000	988,037	630 000	The harvest of the early crops is nearly completed The rabi sowings are completed Fever in general	1 506	338	03	16 91,546	12,63 256	Jowari 43	26½	32	26 39	13 81	30 70
TOTAL	54 355	34,183	7 963,927	5 018,992		19 792	13 307	17	1,51,62 768	1 03 40 814						
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri and Kanara						*521	700									
GRAND TOTAL						20,313	14,007									

* These figures are for the week ending 10th November † For the week ending the 17th November ‡ For details and dates, see table appended

The most important item in the week's telegraphic news is the fall of rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, and Satara Full particulars have not been received, but no doubt the effect on the spring crops must be very beneficial

2 The prices of food grains continue to fall in Satara and the Kanarese Districts They are now cheapest in Belgaum and Dharwar, the two districts in which, together with Kaladgi, they have usually been dearest There is slight improvement, too, in Khandesh and Ahmednagar In Nasik and Sholapur, on the other hand, the rates are slightly higher In Poona, jowari is cheaper and bajri dearer than last week

3 Of the twenty thousand labourers upon relief works in the week ending the 17th November, only six thousand were discharged in the succeeding week, which leaves fourteen thousand to be disposed of during the last five days of the month The majority of these are in the Nasik, Sholapur, and Poona Collectorates, and in the last two they are chiefly employed upon large irrigation works, on which many will be able to remain as ordinary labourers after the end of November

4 Only 18 deaths from cholera have occurred during the week in the nine districts

5 Written reports have been received from the Collectors of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, and Satara, for the week ending the 24th November, and from the other Collectors for the preceding week The great want of rain, since partially relieved, is dwelt upon by the Collectors of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Poona The autumn harvest is reported to be plentiful in Satara In Kaladgi and Dharwar the demand for agricultural labour is greater than the supply Fever is prevalent in Ahmednagar, Dharwar, and especially in Kaladgi

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 10th November, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 11,966 to 6,180 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved can still not be stated accurately, as complete returns have not been received from the Collectors of Satara and Kaladgi It may be taken approximately as 20,138 This gives a decrease of 9,411 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 3120 W—1116 of 26th December 1876 on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the Week	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	6	2	3 355	179	19	4 845
Nasik	56	32	2 686	160	21	23 272
Ahmednagar	897	391	47 734	190	17	10 736
Poona	2 085	1 016	2 28 922	2 429	299	64 100
Sholapur	4 193	3,352	1 88 793	1 118	143	15 157
Satara	*201	*134	97 775	69	6	45 586
Kaladgi	*3 577	*3 576	2,63 609	737	112	86 113
Belgaum	1 728	1,022	1 54,631	650	99	25 364
Dharwar	1,344	1 192	72 239	856	93	36 487
Kanara	13	11	6 509	(None)	(None)	1 549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	62	7	564
TOTAL	16,300	10,758	10,66,775	6 480	816	3 74,103

* Returns incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five

hundred for the week ending 17th instant The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 65 79 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh				
Nasik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	3,881	3,881	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Nira Canal	1,524	3,123	
	Motoba Tank	1,353		
	Mutha Canal	546		
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,348	3,126	
	Pangaon Tank	778		
Satara	Mhaswad Tank	818	818	
Kaladgi				
Belgaum	Gokak Canal	563	563	
Dharwar		...		
	Grand Total		11,811	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 17th instant The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 15,612, and on works under Civil Agency 2,310 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 18 1 to 12 8 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,[illegible]3,40,811, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,36,226 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 10,66,775 from the Collectors' discretionary allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,15,13,815

9 The table showing the condition of the affected Native States is appended as usual The number of labourers on relief works is being reduced Prices are generally falling

10 During the week ending 24th November, 183 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha ports, and 1,007 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 1,190 tons for the week This is more by 320 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 24th November 1877 to the Southern Maratha ports and the railway stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 24th November was 432,343 tons—

Food Grains sent to	In October November, and December 1876	In January February and March 1877	In April, May, and June 1877	In July and August 1877	In September 1877	In October 1877	In November up to 24th	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Maratha ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	16,061	3,319	525	599	165,598
South Eastern line from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	11,990	16,256	8,720	1,369	223,036
North Eastern line from Bhusawal to Nasik	12,829	7,471	5,581	9,567	2,519	4,637	1,105	43,709
Total	124,239	95,511	105,926	67,618	22,094	13,882	3,023	432,343

11 There have been decreases during the week of 6,306 in the number of labourers on relief works, 5,486 in that of young children, and 9,411 in that of people on gratuitous relief.

12 The general situation continues to improve steadily, and relief operations of all kinds are rapidly being brought to a conclusion

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

No 10

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1877

	AGRA					DELHI						
	Through from		Local	Total from Agra	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from	Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Rv	O R Rv	S P D Rv									
Bhurtpore			72 20	72 20	33					04	72 24	
Mandawar			54 74	54 74	71		25 61	25 61	155	27 07	107 42	
Dosa			1 36	1 36	112				152	7 99	9·35	
Jeypore					150				191	14	14	
Sambhar			63	63	188				229		63	
Kishengarh					215				256			
Ajmere					232				273			
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway					263				304			
Nasirabad					247				288	3 41	3 41	
Rewari						74 67	13 22	87 89	51		87 89	
Ulwar			20 03	20 03		63 98	13 64	107 62	97	55 18	182 83	
Other stations Rajputana Railway			96 80	96 80		7 49	7 31	14·80		88 69	200·20	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway			2 65	2 65	37						2 65	
Total			248 41	248 41		146 14	89 78	235·92		196 29	680·62	

Note —The figures shew tons moved The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines the receiving stations

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

[RAILWAY]

ERRATUM

In foot-note *d* to the statement of Traffic Expenses, No IX, published in page 2780 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of 10th November 1877, "Rs 9,991" should be substituted for "Rs 991"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON AND THE YEAR 1876-77

Nos 884—889A dated the 24th July 1877

RESOLUTION—By His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, North Western Provinces and Oudh

READ the following papers —

Resolution by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on irrigation operations for the kharif season 1876 77, Nos 303 308A of 21st February 1877
Statements A9 B9, C9 for rabi 1876 77
Ditto ditto for year 1876 77

OBSERVATIONS —The following table shows the areas irrigated during kharif and rabi since 1868-69 —

	Area		
	Kharif	Rabi	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres
1868 69	487 185	957 113	1 444 898
1869 70	501 625	588,048	1,089 673
1870 71	396 399	654 409	1 050 868
1871 72	333 120	519 371	852 494
1872 73	353 621	586 965	940 586
1873 74	401 622	647 712	1 049 334
1874-75	389 707	752 715	1,142 452
1875 76	429 784	758 403	1,188 187
1876 77	463 530	776,353	1 239,883

2 The increase over the area of last year is—

Kharif	33 746	
Rabi	17 950	51,696

3 The kharif area has been already reviewed in the Resolution for that season, and no Nos 303- 308A of 21st February 1877 further remarks are necessary

4 The following compares the rabi areas on the several canals for the two last years —

	1875-76	1876 77	Difference	
			More	Less
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ganges Canal	571 813	592 951	21 109	
Eastern Jumna Canal	108 5 2	104 397		4 155
Dun	6 156	6 869	713	
Rohilkhand	46 7 9	37 483		9 256
Agra 1st division	7 466	10 225	2 759	
,, 2nd ,,	14 113	22,006	7 893	
Bijnor	1 876	1,711		165
Bundelkhand	1,6o9	711		948
TOTAL	758,403	776,353	32,474	14,524

The increase on the Ganges Canal was due to wheat, which rose by 56,216 acres, while there was a decrease of 25,907, and 11,037 acres, respectively, in barley and other grains

On the Agra Canal the increase was distributed as follows —

Wheat	3,347
Other grains	4,879
Pulses	3,131

and there was a decrease of 901 acres in barley

On the Rohilkhand Canals the decrease was as follows —

Barley	3 388
Other grains	3,756
Pulses	2,622

and there was an increase of 711 acres in wheat

5 The decrease in Rohilkhand is to be attributed to the rain which fell in October, January, and February in the Tarai and Bareilly districts

6 The following table compares the areas of the principal rabi crops for six years —

Year	Wheat	Barley	Other grains	Pulses	Opium, &c
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
1871 72	365 950	99 650	19,988	28 264	5,449
1872 73	363 529	160,023	13,560	38,422	7,994
1873 74	402 755	186,581	8,219	28,008	8,440
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48 629	10,189
1875 76	471 498	191,812	31,073	35 719	12,986
1876 77	532,221	160,361	24 821	26 584	12,590

This table shows that the general increase is entirely due to wheat

This crop has steadily increased by 168,692 acres since 1872-73, at the following rate —

1873 74	39 226
1874-75	43 215
1875 76	25 528
1876 77	60 723

Barley, pulses, and inferior grains have decreased since 1874-75

7 Considering the quantity of rain which fell throughout the North-Western Provinces in October, and the unusually heavy winter rains of January, February and March, the results may be considered favorable, and prove that irrigation is now, to a great extent, independent of the seasons on the principal canals, and that it is steadily increasing on the Agra Canal

The present returns show that it is only on the Rohilkhand Canals where the irrigation has seriously diminished owing to the rainfall

ORDER —Ordered, that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India for information

Also to the Governments of Bengal and Punjab, to the Government, North-Western Provinces, in the General Department, and in the Provincial Branch of the Public Works Department, and to the Board of Revenue, also that it be published in the *Government Gazette*

By order &c,

CLINTON C ANDERSON,

Offg Secretary to Government, N W P,

Irrigation Branch

ORDERED, that copies of the Resolution be forwarded to Superintending and Executive Engineers, with the remark that all the divisional returns were received in due time, with the exception of those of the 1st Division, Agra and Dun Canals which had to be returned, Annual, instead of Rabi, returns having been forwarded by the Executive Engineers

No 19—RABI STATEMENT

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces

Zila	Area in acres	Cultivated acres	Areas irrigated		1876 77 as compared with 1875 76		Rainfall for six months, October 1876 to March 1877												
							October		November		December		January	February		March		Total	
			Rabi 1875 76	Rabi 1876 77	Increase	Decrease	1875	1876	1875	1876	1875	1876	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1875 76	1876 77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	33,831	37,724	3,893			3 2					·4	2 9		3 0	6	1 8	1 0	10 9
Mozaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	68,728	77,093	8,365		6	2 3						2 9		3 1	3	1 6	9	9 9
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	126,642	144,101	17,459			9						2 2		2 8	5	1 0	5	6 9
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	70,919	77,318	6 399		2	9			1			8		1 6	6	5	9	3 8
Aligarh	1,256,775	919,880	70,419	64,862		5,557		1 1			4			4		1 3	5	7	9	3 5
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	8,167	9,345	1,178		1 6	7			6			3		2	4	1	2 6	1 3
Agra	1,220,819	873,976	23,182	30,094	6,912						1 1			1			1	1	1 2	2
Etah	967,680	620,800	17,869	13,775		4,094		1 6			7			1 0		4	4	5	1 1	3 5
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	70,784	61,193		9,591		7			3			7		1	3	0	6	1 6
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	27,115	27,239	124			1 0			2			1 5			3	4	5	2 9
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	78,417	73,615		4 772	4	5			1			1 0		2	1	3	6	2·0
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	98,466	102,904	4,438						5			1 3		8	5		1 0	2 1
Delhi	817,280	532,480	46	22		24	2	2 0		2 2				2 3	1	2 1	1 6	0 5	1 9	9 1
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	7,388	10,264	2,876		4	3 1		2				1 8	2	1 5	2 4	0 7	3 0	7 6
Dún	653,271	82,248	6,156	6,869	713		2	5 5						3 0	.	2 6	1 5	1 7	1 7	12·8
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	1,876	1,711		165	5	1 2					1	2 0	1	2 2	3	1 1	1 3	6 5
Tarái	588,793	144,230	4,901	2,637		2,264		1 4						3 6	. .	7	5	6	5	6 3
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	41,838	34,846		6 992		1 8			1			2 2		1 7	2	1 4	3	7 1
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	408	254		154								·4		1		3		8
Hamírpur	1,463,424	800,128	1,251	457		794	1	4			1			2		1	.	2	2	9
Total	23,584,064	14,317,790	758,103	776,353	52,357	31,407														

Net increase 17,950

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N-W P, I B

No B9, RABI STATEMENT

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Zilas

CROPS.	Saháranpur	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Muttra	Agra	Etah	Mainpuri	Farukhabad	Etáwah	Cawnpore	Delhi	Gurgaon	Dún	Bijnor	Tarái	Bareilly	Jhánsi	Hamírpur	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
1. Gardens and orchards	710	453	1,292	1,198	1,079	234	517	116	536	84	48	631	1	184	311			193	6	14	7,997	7,997
2 Sugar-cane		13	35	1	1		17		8			17						20			112	112
3. Cereals—																						
(*a*) Wheat	35,296	72,928	123,735	59,548	35,846	3,247	16,104	9,428	39,221	12,336	36,555	46,842	19	4,208	4,881	1,451	1,939	28,385	135	114	532,221	
(*b*) Barley	522	1,105	9,121	8,611	23,175	724	3,468	3,536	15,066	11,218	29,197	50,322		297	237	180	166	3,095	10	308	160,361	
(*c*) Other grains	450	1,135	2,518	2,434	336	3,727	4,327	48	1,943	14	952	15	1	3,422	641	80	516	2,226	34	2	24,821	717,403
4. Pulses	195	931	6,508	5,173	2,112	1,314	2,067	101	392	601	1,619	2,617		2,102	296		16	452	69	19	26,584	26,584
5 Fodder crops	20	45	149	41	3		1							11						.	270	270
6 Fibres—																						
(*a*) Cotton																						
(*b*) Other fibres		48	451	248	.										.		.				747	747
7 Dyes—																						
(*a*) Indigo						...	..				..	17		..							17	...
(*b*) Other dyes		72	182	43	34	2							..	15				.		...	348	365
8. Drugs—																						
(*a*) Opium					...				1,961	2,916	4,817	1,977				...					11,671	
(*b*) Other drugs	11	3	7	21	134	16	48	62	38	14	15	8	1	21	386			79			867	12,538
9. Oil seeds	244	228	2												117			390		.	981	981
10. Miscellaneous	276	132	101		2,142	81	3,545	484	2,028	56	52	458		1							9,356	9,356
Rabi, 1876-77, TOTAL	37,724	77,093	144,101	77,318	64,862	9,845	30,094	13,775	61,193	27,239	73,645	102,904	22	10,264	6,869	1,711	2,637	34,846	254	457	776,353	776,353
Rabi, 1875-76, TOTAL	33,831	68,728	126,642	70,919	70,419	8,167	23,182	17,869	70,784	27,115	78,417	93,466	46	7,388	6,156	1,876	4,901	41,835	408	1,251	755,403	758,403

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N-W P, I B

No C9, RABI STATEMENT

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions

CROPS	Ganges Canal								Jumna Canal		Rohilkhand Canals	Bijnor Canals	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	Agra Canal			Total	GRAND TOTAL
	Northern Division	Meerut Division	Anupshahr Division	Bulandshahr Division	Aligarh Division	Etáwah Division	Cawnpore Division	Total Ganges Canal	Eastern Jumna Canal	Dún Canal				1st Division, Agra Canal	2nd Division, Agra Canal	Total Agra Canal		
1. Gardens and orchards	232	704		1,190	1,834	727	798	5,485	1,402	311	193		20	181	405	586	7,997	7,997
2. Sugar-cane		48		1	26		17	92			20						112	112
3. Cereals—																		
(*a*) Wheat	29,698	70,229	32,482	59,822	64,761	77,627	50,656	385,269	96,792	4,881	30,327	1,451	249	4,197	9,055	13,252	532,221	
(*b*) Barley		7,010	1,800	6,673	34,146	52,694	51 058	153,381	1,286	237	3,264	180	318	297	1,398	1,69	160,361	
(*c*) Other grains	636	388	32	3,060	361	2,855	21	7,353	2,518	641	2,742	80	36	3,399	8,052	11,451	24,821	717,403
4. Pulses	404	2,657	4,399	4,813	1,918	3,180	2,006	19,377	1,297	296	468		88	2,101	2,957	5,058	26,584	26,584
5 Fodder crops		63		48	1			112	147					11		11	270	270
6. Fibres—																		
(*a*) Cotton																		
(*b*) Other fibres			747					747									747	747
7 Dyes—																		
(*a*) Indigo							17	17									17	
(*b*) Other dyes			266	25	40			331						15	2	17	348	365
8. Drugs—																		
(*a*) Opium						6,040	5,631	11,671									11,671	
(*b*) Other Drugs	5	6		6	271	14	36	338	10	386	79			24	30	54	867	12,538
9 Oil seeds	32	6						38	436	117	390						981	981
10 Miscellaneous					7,268		1,472	8,740	509						107	107	9,356	9,356
Rabi, 1876-77 TOTAL	31,007	81,105	39,726	75,638	110,626	143,137	111,712	592,951	104,397	6,569	37,483	1 711	711	10,225	22,006	32,231	776,353	776,353
„ 1875-76 TOTAL	24,917	61,590	33,677	67,417	120,243	151,530	112,468	571,842	108,552	6,156	46,739	1,876	1,659	7,466	14,113	21,579	758,408	758,408

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N.-W.-P., I B

No A9, ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the year 1876-77 in the Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces

Zila	Area in acres	Cultivated area in acres	AREAS IRRIGATED										RAINFALL		
			Fasl Kharif, 1876 77			Fasl Rabi 1876 77			Whole year, 1876-77						
			Total area	In comparison with 1875 76		Total area	In comparison with 1875 76		Total area	In comparison with 1875 76		Percentage of increase or decrease in 1876 77	1875 76	1876 77	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1876-77
				Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease		Increase	Decrease				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Saháranpur	1,418,880	805,120	36,816		4,213	37,724	3,893		74,540		320	- 0 4	31 4	56 1	+78 0
Muzaffarnagar	1,061,989	699,622	57,177		4,703	77,093	8,365		134,270	3,662		+ 2 8	31 9	30 4	- 4 8
Meerut	1,510,664	1,071,493	97,015	11,886	...	144,101	17,459	..	241,116	29,345	.	+13 8	32 8	20 3	-38 1
Bulandshahr	1,222,400	875,520	47,447	2,059		77,318	6,399		124,765	8,458		+ 7 2	35 8	20 3	-43 3
Ahgárh	1,256,775	919,880	38,414		535	64,862		5,557	103,276		6,092	- 5 5	22 5	22 4	- 0 4
Muttra	1,031,538	827,843	5,436	5,299	...	9,345	1,178		14,781	4,477		+43 4	26 0	21 4	-17 7
Agra	1,220,819	873,976	15,822	5,773		30,094	6,912		45,916	12,685		+38 1	28 7	25 9	- 9 7
Etah	967,680	620,800	6,776		1,606	13,775		4,094	20,551		5,700	-21 9	19 4	27 4	+41 2
Mainpuri	1,085,626	607,409	22,092		2,691	61,193		9,591	83,285		12,282	-12 8	36 1	32 5	- 9 9
Farukhabad	1,116,633	687,361	12,514		1,362	27,239	124		39,753		1,238	- 3 0	27 9	27 2	- 2 5
Etáwah	1,274,240	563,200	32,245	463		73,645		4,772	105,890		4,309	- 3 9	29 5	21 8	-26 1
Cawnpore	1,495,576	865,065	41,389		3,142	102,904	4,438		144,293	1,296		+ 0 9	29 0	22 9	+21 0
Dehli	817,280	532,480	4		16	22		24	26		40	-60 6	42 3	24 5	-42 0
Gurgaon	1,267,200	967,680	4,847	2,680	[redacted]	10,264	2,876		15,111	5,556		+58 1	47 0	32 2	-31 5
Dún	653,271	82,248	5,726	.	517	6,869	713		12,595	196	...	+ 1 6	72 9	85 5	+17 3
Bijnor	1,217,886	663,135	2,721	1,552		1,711	.	165	4,432	1,387		+45 5	47 5	33 7	-18 5
Tarái	588,793	144,230	3,655	103		2,637		2,264	6,292		2,161	-25 5	42 2	31 3	-25·7
Bareilly	1,910,510	1,228,040	33,181	24,707		34,846		6,992	68,027	17,715		+ 35 2	46 2	31 4	- 32 0
Jhánsi	1,002,880	482,560	28		17	254		154	282		171	-37 7	24 3	28 2	+16 0
Hamírpur	1 463,424	800,128	225	26	..	57	..	794	682	..	768	-52 9	35 3	32 3	- 8 5
TOTAL	23,584,064	14,317,790	463,530	52,548	18,802	776,353	52,357	34,407	1,239,883	84,777	33,081				
			Net Increase 33,746			Net Increase 17,950			Net Increase 51,696						

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy. to Govt, N-W P, I. B

No B9, ANNUAL STATEMENT

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Zilas

CROPS	Saharanpur	Muzaffarnagar	Meerut	Bulandshahr	Aligarh	Muttra	Agra	Etah	Mainpuri	Farukhabad	Etáwah	Cawnpore	Delhi	Gurgaon	Dehra Dun	Bijnor	Tarai	Bareilly	Jhansi	Hamirpur	TOTAL	GRAND TOTAL
1 Gardens and orchards	1,869	1,145	2,641	1,961	1,710	422	1,150	249	1,269	399	1,137	1,686	2	223	566	.	.	229	6	14	16,678	16,678
2 Sugarcane	11,029	28,339	48,299	6,426	867	577	1,053	415	4,076	2,865	6,640	5,831		13	364	2,345	33	10,210	22	201	129,605	129,605
3 Cereal grains—																						
(*a*) Wheat	35,296	72,928	123,735	59,548	35,846	3,247	16,104	9,428	39,221	12,336	36,55[illegible]	46,812	19	4,208	4,881	1,451	1,939	28,388	135	114	532,221	
(*a*) Rice	21,697	17,591	10,341	140	492	8	171	125	[illegible]47	271	790	679			4,743	376	3,622	22,984		7	84,724	..
(*b*) Barley ...	522	1,105	9,121	8,611	23,175	724	3,468	3,5[illegible]	15,066	11,218	29,197	50,322		297	237	180	166	3,695	10	308	160,361	
(*b*) Bajra and Juár		434	1,624	126	563	43	724	135	257	107	310	202		318							4,343	
(*c*) Other grains,	736	4,261	19,276	7,032	1,760	3,962	5,647	544	3,912	480	3,373	1,111	4	3,765	641	80	516	2,226	34	3	59,363	841,512
4 Pulses	209	1,080	6,871	5,365	2,113	1,326	2,071	101	395	613	1,623	2,623		2,101	296		16	452	69	19	27,346	27,346
5 Fodder crops ..	297	596	2,081	1,590	70	1,138	69							122			.	.			5,963	5,963
6. Fibres—																						
(*a*) Cotton	711	3,122	10,050	7,573	5,191	3,149	4,879	728	598	63	129	57		3,947						..	40,497	
(*b*) Other fibres	111	641	510	310	10	17	101	1	455		35	81						2			2,274	42,771
7. Dyes—																						
(*a*) Indigo	880	1,958	5,670	25,479	29,137	2	6,780	4,736	12,850	7,945	21,191	31,924		37							148,589	
(*b*) Other dyes	3	224	403	147	34	2								15						..	828	149,417
8. Drugs—																						
(*a*) Opium .	...								1,962	2,916	4,817	1,978									11,673	
(*b*) Other drugs	190	87	177	108	158	20	65	65	70	62	17	22	1	24	750			89			1,905	13,578
9 Oil seeds	244	228	2											..	117			390		.	981	981
10 Miscellaneous	746	531	315	49	2,150	144	3,634	488	2,417	478	76	935		38				9	6	16	12,032	12,032
TOTAL, YEAR 1876-77	74,540	134,270	241,116	124,765	103,276	14,781	45,916	20,551	83,285	39,753	105,890	144,293	26	15,111	12,595	4,432	6,292	68,027	282	68[illegible]	1,239,883	1,239,883
DITTO 1875-76	74,860	130,608	211,771	116,307	109,368	10,304	33,231	26 251	95,567	40,991	110,199	142,997	66	9,555	12,399	3,045	8,453	50,312	453	1,450	1,188,187	1,188,187

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N W P, I B

No C 9, ANNUAL STATEMENT

Statement in Acres of Crops Irrigated in Canal Divisions

CROPS	Ganges Canal							Total Ganges Canal	Eastern Jumna Canal	Doab Canals	Rohilkhand Canals	Bijnor Canal	Bundelkhand Canals	Agra Canal		Total Agra Canal	Total	GRAND TOTAL
	Northern Division	Meerut Division	Muzaffarnagar Branch Division	Bulandshahr Division	Aligarh Division	Etawah Division	Cawnpore Division							1st Division Agra Canal	2nd Division Agra Canal			
1 Gardens and orchards	554	1,418		2,046	3,774	2,076	2,125	11,423	3,116	566	229		20	222	807	1,024	16,678	16,678
2 Sugarcane	13,665	27,957	16,119	6,116	1,813	10,498	8,613	84,811	30,213	864	10,243	2,345	223	13	1,393	1,406	129,605	129,605
3 Cereals—																		
(*a*) Wheat	29,695	70,923	32,182	59,822	64,761	77,627	50,656	385,269	66,792	1,881	30,827	1,151	219	4,197	9,055	13,252	532,221	
(*a*) Rice	12,101	7,176	1,825	212	896	1,451	925	24,886	28,115	4,745	26,556	376	7		8	8	84,724	
(*b*) Barley		7,010	1,500	6,673	34,116	52,094	51,458	153,351	1,536	257	3,261	150	318	297	1,398	1,695	160,361	
(*b*) Bajra and juar		2,051		1	1,113	433	368	3,966	7					321	519	870	4,843	
(*c*) Other grains	993	8,423	1,745	8,049	3,482	7,316	1,267	31,205	12,260	641	2,742	80	37	3,746	5,652	12,398	59,563	841,512
4 Pulses	506	2,658	4,961	4,813	1,922	3,180	2,028	20,092	1,526	296	168		85	2,103	2,973	5,076	27,346	27,346
5 Fodder crops	96	160	1,172	1,750	1			3,119	1,490					117	1,202	1,319	5,463	5,963
6. Fibres—																		
(*a*) Cotton		3,270	1,311	9,192	7,414	287	101	21,725	8,111					3,939	6,723	10,662	40,497	
(*b*) Other fibres	601		756	112	51	234	297	2,111	44		2				117	117	2,274	42,771
7 Dyes—																		
(*a*) Indigo		2,149	3,870	22,990	42,435	36,277	[illegible]	113,908	3,054					37	1,590	1,627	148,589	
(*b*) Other dyes	126		620	25	40			811						15	2	17	828	149,417
8 Drugs—																		
(*a*) Opium						6,040	5,633	11,673									11,673	
(*b*) Other drugs		47		147	296	29	116	640	361	750	89			24	41	65	1,905	13,578
9 Oil seeds	32	6						38	136	147	390						981	981
10 Miscellaneous				54	7,306	1	2,781	10,112	1,587		9		22	37	236	272	12,032	12,032
TOTAL, 1876-77	58,661	132,628	66,693	121,972	168,583	198,146	162,272	909,233	188,532	12,595	74,319	4,432	964	15,068	34,740	49,808	1,239,883	1,239,883
TOTAL, 1875-76	53,699	109,654	56,858	111,381	182,990	209,187	165,825	888,994	195,846	12,990	78,765	3,045	1,903	9,715	17,520	27,235	1,188,187	1,188,187

G H D WALKER,
Asst Secy to Govt, N-W P, I B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 4TH DECEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general rain has fallen from Madras southwards along the Coromandel Coast, and in several inland districts, general prospects continue good, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, where drought prevails. The total number on works is 237,797, 14,326 less than last week, and on charity 365,589, 16,126 less than last week. In Mysore there has been no rain, harvesting is in progress and prices continue to fall, the number on works in the week ending the 24th ultimo was 73,087, and on charity 21,458, 6,933 and 9,912 less than in the previous week. In Bombay a sudden rise (followed by a speedy fall) of the river is reported from Sind, but this has not resulted in any material change in prospects, beneficial showers have fallen in Satara and parts of Poona, rain is wanted in Guzerat, Khandesh, and the North Deccan. In the Central Provinces rain is reported from the hill districts of Chhindwára, Seoni, and Balaghát, and slight showers from the Nerbudda Valley, the *kharif* harvest continues, and the *rabi* is generally thriving. In Berar a little rain has fallen, and prospects are good. In Central India there has been no rain, and it is much wanted. In Rajputana also no rain has fallen, but prospects appear to be generally fair. In Bengal the only rain reported is light showers in a few of the Eastern Districts, there is no change the prospects of the crops, the harvest of the late rice is yielding an outturn generally above the average, rain is much wanted for the *rabi* in Gya, Shahabad, and Chumparun, and would be beneficial in many other districts. the condition of the south of Pooree is becoming worse. A little rain is reported from Upper Assam, prospects are good. In Burma prospects are very favourable. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh a slight shower is reported from Jhánsi elsewhere no rain has fallen, the prospects of the *rabi* are so far good, but rain is generally required. In the Punjab rain has fallen only at Hissar, agricultural prospects are fair everywhere except in a few of the Southern Districts.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 9 21, *raggi* 15 33 *cholum* 15 2 *cumboo* 15 92 average number fed at Berhampore and Itchapore 47 unirrigated paddy generally withered irrigated fair, light paddy crop being cut, imports, Chilka land rice 127 tons
Vizagapatam („ 3rd)		Rice 8 1 *cholum* 9 1 *raggi* 13 4 *cumboo* 14 6, imports continue, heat very unseasonable country drying up
Godavery („ „)	1 0	Rice 8 52 *cholum* 12 13, *raggi* 16 17 *cumboo* 17 0 crops generally good though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of *rasangi*, paddy *buduma pilama chama*, and *aruqu* outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 11 inches
Kistna (Nov 29th)	*Nil*	Rice 6 91 *cholum* 10 97 *raggi* 11 33 *cumboo* 12 23, on works 3 137, relief camps and houses closed, in poor house in Bunder 96, sick in relief hospitals 71 village relief 4 113, *cholum* and paddy in the ear still suffer from blight in some taluks *varuqu* damaged by locusts in Bapatla and Nursiawpet taluks require rain, later crops generally good maize harvested in Repalli and Nuzvid, outturn ¾, black paddy harvested in Bunder, Guntoor and Repalli, outturn ½ to full
Nellore (Dec 1st)	0 61	Rice 6 97, *cholum* 8 26, *raggi* 9 41 *cumboo* 9 06, on civil works 1,571 reported probably 7 800, on Department Public Works 13,025, on canal 22 318, children 281, camps and houses 5,923 reported, probably 6 800, village relief 1,033, crops fair, but suffering in parts from insects and blight
Cuddapah (Nov 30th)	0 08	Rice 7 75, *cholum* 11 50 *raggi* 11 51, *cumboo* 14 14, on works 14,314, children 1 464, camps 2 174, village relief 4,627, *cumboo* and paddy harvested in parts outturn ⅞, *cholum* in some places suffering from the effects of locusts.
Bellary (Dec 1st)	*Nil*	Rice 7 34, *cholum* 10 67 *raggi* 12 13, *cumboo* 11 7, on works 15 295, children 1 490, camps and houses 7 237, village relief 42 840, *cholum*, *raggi*, *cumboo*, and paddy being harvested, future prospects very good
Kurnool („ „)	1 0 n Markapur	Rice 7 32, *cholum* 9 83, *raggi* 10 13 *cumboo* 11 13, on works 22,792, children 1,995 in camps 1770, village relief 40,395, fever prevails exceedingly, standing crops generally thriving well
North Arcot (Nov 30th)	0·52	Rice 8 4, *cholum* 9 1 *raggi* 9 7, *cumboo* 10 3 wheat 5 9, on works 26,151, children 5,589, camps and houses 12 089, village relief 27,421, crops good, harvest of paddy and *raggi*, outturn poor

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
South Arcot (Dec 1st)	General rain, average of district 2 67	Rice 8 17, *cholum* 10 92 *raggi* 11 16, *cumboo* 11 66, on works, Revenue Department 1 515, professional 169 but returns imperfect, children none, camps 7 371, villages 35,376 return of village relief from one deputy tahsildar's range not received, crops good, *kar* paddy harvested in parts outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ 1st)	6 05	Rice 7 12 *cholum* 13 19, *raggi* 13 87, *cumboo* 13 72, on works none, children none, camps and houses none, village relief none, rivers about ½, harvest, outturn of *kadappu* and *kuruvai* ½ to ¾, *raggi* and *cholum* ½ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	Average of district 1 17	Rice 7 73 *cholum nil*, *raggi* 10 97, *cumboo* 13 18, on works 11,372, children 1,750, in camps 823, village relief 5 302 sowing and transplanting continue, standing crops good but for blight here and there, *kar* paddy *cumboo* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ranges from a 6 to 12 anna crop
Madura („ „)	General rain, heavy in some parts average 1 48	Rice 8 44 *cholum* 22 61, *raggi* 14 36 *cumboo* 12 12, on works 6 574, children 885, in camps 7 933, village relief 25 471, freshes continue in the rivers, *cholum* and *samay* harvested in Periacolam and Dindigul to little extent
Tinnevelly („ „)	5 22	Rice 9 15 *cholum* 13 50 *raggi* 18 60, *cumboo* 13 20, camps and houses 782 village relief 1 232, crops generally good, though wet diseased and dry damaged in some places by excessive rain, harvest of *samay* and *kadalanni* in parts, outturn good
Coimbatore („ „)	0 24	Rice 9 17, *cholum* 10 85 *raggi* 13 48 *cumboo* 17 74, on works 28 391, children 566 camps and houses 13 972, village relief 5,751, crops good harvest of paddy, *raggi*, *cholum*, and *cumboo* in parts, out turn ½ to full *cumboo* ½ to ¾
Nilgiris („ „)	2 63	Rice 7 48 *cholum* 8 42 *raggi* 10 40, *cumboo* 9 78, relief works none, camps and houses 97 village relief 12, harvest of *samay* and *koradi* outturn about ½, crops much damaged by excessive rain
Salem („ 3rd)	72	Rice 7 53 *raggi* 9 49 *cumboo* 12 64 *cholum* 8 77 on works 53,330, camps 13 500, village relief 20 000, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *cumboo* outturn of former full latter ¾
South Canara („ 1st)	02 in one taluka	Rice 11 34, *raggi* 13 90, second rice crops in good condition
Malabar („ „)	74	Rice 10 28 *raggi* 15 17, gratuitous relief 87, rainfall sufficient and favourable for existing cultivation, second crop in good condition, prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	Average 1 0	Rice 8 47, *raggi* 11 75 *cumboo* 11 38 *cholum* 9 95, on works 3 819, children 542, camps 2 965, village relief 50 622, crops in fair condition, *kar samba raggi* and *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn from ¾ to full, *raggi* full
Madras („ 4th)	4 05	Rice 7 3 *raggi* 10 64, *cholum* 9 8 *General Remarks*—General prospects continue fair except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, total number on works 237,797, total number gratuitously relieved 365 589, exports of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 1st December, 6,226 tons
Bombay—(Dec 5th)		
Sind (Dec 5th)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain in Kurrachee, Dadu, and Kotri	River on 30th 8 feet against 5 feet on same date last year, fever prevalent in some talukas
Shikarpur		River going down, 7 feet 5 inches on 5th against 3 feet 2 inches last year late rise has flooded much *rabi* crops in *kacha* lands and beds of *dhandhs*, damaging wheat and pulse no signs of rain
Hyderabad		River rose from Saturday, but is now falling, fever in 11 talukas, *rabi* sowings progressing, cattle disease in two talukas
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather cloudy and cold, river rose and fell suddenly, filling all canals, prospects unchanged, health indifferent
Guzerat (Dec 5th)		
Ahmedabad		Cholera in city, cases 27, deaths 9
Surat		Crops generally good, 8 deaths from cholera at Surat
Broach		One death from cholera
Khandesh and Nasik (Dec 5th)		
Khandesh		Sky cloudy, hopes of rain, crops as before, ague continues in western talukas
Konkan (Dec 5th)		
Colaba (Dec 3rd)		Weather good at Alibág, morning cold, rice crops harvested, sowing of *rabi* crop commenced
Ratnagiri (Nov 27th)	*Nil*	Late crops all cut, *kolvi* crops being cut
Deccan (Dec 5th)		
Poona	10 in Sirur on 28th Nov 12 in Purandhar	More rain still wanted in all talukas, 1 death from cholera in Khed

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay - *continued*		
Ahmednagar		*Rabi* crops improving where rain fell more rain required in northern talukas where crops are suffering for its want, 3 deaths from cholera
Satara	1·02 in Karad 2·25 in Walwa, 1·90 in Khandala and Jaor in 0·7 to 0·9 in remaining talukas	Rainfall in 6 talukas most beneficial to *rabi* crops
Southern Mahratta Country (Dec 5th)		
Kuladgi		Wheat and gram suffering from insects in Hungund *rabi* crops good in other talukas rain wanted generally *kharif* harvest continues, *rabi* sowing nearly completed
Belgaum		Reaping of *kharif* continues, *rabi* crops well
Dharwar		Crops and public health as before
Kanara		Weather fair, cholera deaths 3
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Dec 5th)		
Rajkot		*Rabi* crops healthy weather cold and cloudy, fever prevalent
Baroda		Thirty cholera cases in city 8 fatal
		General Remarks—No change in Sind rain required and expected in Khandesh heavy local showers in parts of Poona and Satara more rain wanted in North Deccan and part of Guzerat
Bengal—(Dec 4th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Days are still warm, nights cool in the south the early *amun* has been reaped, prices there are very low the crops elsewhere are very good
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather unusually warm the early *amun* crops are being reaped prospects are fair, sporadic cases of cholera occurring in Ramgunj and Lalmohun
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Weather seasonable the gathering of paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues mustard growing well cotton is sold in small quantities in the local markets
Hill Tipperah	0·22 Slight rainfall on the night of the 27th November	Weather rather warm for the time of year, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory
Backergunge	*Nil*	The reaping of *amun* has begun owing to the drought the crops to a certain extent have been damaged on high lands in the subdivision of Dukhin Shabazpore the sky appears now and then cloudy and great apprehension is felt that gales would be generated and damage done to the standing crops but fortunately the clouds disappear the markets are well supplied and the price of rice has gone down cholera and fever still continue in the police stations of Nalchiti Bauleah Gournadi Mendiganj Shamphati Perozepore and Matbaria, but very few cases of death are reported from those places
Furreedpore	*Nil*	Weather rather hot in the day, mornings cool state of the crops is fair, *amun* is being reaped
Dacca	0·08	Weather close and hot, the rain was only local state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory
Mymensingh	0·10	Weather fine sky and prospect of the crops are excellent
Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sultry very warm for the time of year, prospects of all the crops are good
24 Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather fair but unseasonably warm, state and prospects of the crops are good, sporadic cases of cholera and fever are numerous
Jessore	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably warm, *amun* is being reaped the yield in Bagulhat and Jhenidah will not be more than 10 annas, winter crops are doing well but some rain is looked for fever and cholera are prevalent
Nuddea	*Nil*	Weather still hot, the outturn of *amun* rice in Kooshtea is poor, the cold weather crops promise well, cholera is prevalent in many parts of the district
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather unnormally hot during the early part of the week, but cooler since 30th November, the *amun* harvest has commenced, with the prospect of an outturn generally above the average the spring crops so far promise well cholera is prevalent in several thanas of the district and is apparently spreading, there is much fever in Berhampore
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather clear and seasonable, reaping of *amun* paddy is nearly completed, state and prospects of *hamanti* crops are favourable, fever is still going on as before, cholera has appeared both in the town and mofussil

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued.*		
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Days are warm for this season of the year, heavy dew at night, a little rain is wanted for *rabi* crops, reaping of *ropa* and *bora dhan* continues, fever is still prevalent, and some cases of cholera have been reported during the week
Bogra	*Nil*	Weather clear and rather warm for the time of year prevailing wind is from north to west, the *amun* crop which is now being reaped, is a capital one, the *rabi* crops are looking well, new rice is selling in the interior from 30 to 35 seers for the rupee, cholera of a bad type is still prevalent chiefly in the eastern part of the district, there have been 1,043 fatal cases since its appearance in this district
Dinagepore	Return not received.	Weather somewhat warm with wind from the west, rice crop is very good, reaping of barley has commenced, there have been 13 deaths from cholera against 10 deaths reported last week, principally in the southern thanas, one case at Alwakhuwa fair
Pungpore		The weather has become much cooler, a south westerly wind blows all day and makes the evening cool, the state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory the harvest of the *amun* crop has commenced and a good outturn is expected, fever of the ordinary intermittent type is common cholera of an epidemic character prevails in three of the four thanas of the Gaibanda sub division
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Weather fair and bright the cold weather is gradually setting in the prospects of the crops are good, *amun* rice is being reaped and an average 10 anna crop is expected, the cold weather crops in the ground are getting on well transplantation of the tobacco plants has commenced, fever is still prevalent in some parts of the district especially in the Makhaliganj sub division, public health is otherwise good for the season
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Weather pleasantly cool, harvesting of *haimanti* rice is going on throughout the district, transplantation of tobacco plants is progressing well, public health is not yet good, fever is still prevalent in the town of Jalpáiguri
Darjeeling	*Nil*	Frosty mornings, with bright weather during the early part of the day, hazy towards evening threatening rain, the crops throughout the district are progressing favourably, the early *haimanti* rice is being reaped in some places
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather warm, but cooler since 30th November, state and prospects of the crops are fair, fever is still very prevalent, though it is apparently a little better
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather much too hot for the season early in the week, cooler at the end, the harvest is progressing on the high lands no change in the prospects, a great deal of fever about, especially in the north of the district
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather unusually warm for the season, harvest of late rice is going on, *rabi* seedlings are doing well, fever is very prevalent, cholera has appeared in a sporadic form
Burdwan	*Nil*	Winter rice crop is being reaped, *rabi* sowings are nearly completed, fever is prevalent
Bankoora	*Nil*	Weather clear and bright, but warmer than is usual in this season, all the crops, especially the winter rice, which is not yet reaped, look extremely well
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	Weather dry and warm for the time of year, the cold weather crops are doing well, rain would, however, be of service to them, but it would be very detrimental to the rice now being everywhere reaped
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather dry and getting colder with a few clouds about, rice is excellent in the low lands of Deoghur, in the Godda *damin* and in Doomka, it is not so good in the Godda zemindaries, 13 annas all round seem the proper estimate, rain is wanted every where for *rabi* crops, health is good
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	Weather cold, with westerly wind and clear sky, *aghani* harvest has commenced, prospects are favourable, cholera and fever are on the decrease
Monghyr	*Nil*	Weather still very hot, if there be Christmas rains, an 8 anna crop may be expected, if not, the chances will be much worse
Purneah	*Nil*	West wind during the day, the weather is getting colder at night, the *aghani* crop will be about 12 annas, in some parts of the north of the district it is very good, it is now being cut, mustard is coming generally into flower, its prospects are good, transplanting and weeding of tobacco are well forward, general health is very bad, fever of a bad type is prevalent, and cholera is reported from a few villages
Maldah	*Nil*	Weather unseasonably hot till the 30th November, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, the health of the district is very bad, fever prevails, cholera is increasing 21 deaths have been reported during the week, but from so many and such widely scattered villages that aid cannot easily be afforded
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold, the rice harvest is commencing, but nothing definite can be said as to the extent of deficiency which is apprehended in the upland rice, the *rabi* crops look well, public health is good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather cold, with west wind, there is no change in the prospects of the rice crop, the *rabi* crops are doing well, except in Seeta murhee sub division where prospects are unfavourable
Sarun	*Nil*	Whether fair and rather warm at the beginning of the week, there has been, however a marked change since 30th November, prospects of the crops continue fair, rain during the month will do much good, prices are stationary, public health is good
Chumparun	*Nil*	The latter part of the week has been much colder, no material change is to be reported in the prospects of the crops, rain is urgently required for the *rabi* especially in the south and south east portions of the *sadar* division, no rain fell throughout November and the fall up to date has been only half the average there will be a very large falling off in poppy sowings in consequence of want of moisture in the southern part of the district
Patna	*Nil*	Weather hot during the early part of the week, cold during the latter part, state and prospects of the crops are favourable, but a little rain would do good,
Gya	*Nil*	Weather latterly cool and clear, the signs of coming rain have disappeared, maximum thermometer in the shade 90·8°, the unusual heat of November with consequent absence of dews at night has not been favourable for the *rabi* the *kharif* harvest has commenced, and in places the cutting of *koorthi* the Nowáda and Jehanabad officers estimate the outturn of the former at 12 and 4 annas respectively, it is believed that the average of the district will not be over 8 annas, the average in Jehanabad will probably not be quite so low as 4 annas
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather cool rain is urgently necessary for the *rabi*, except where the Sone and artificial irrigation is available
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, *rabi* sowings have been completed, rain would be beneficial
Lohardugga	*Nil*	Weather unusually warm for the time of year, rain seems impending, there is nothing further to report regarding the rice crops, harvest operations are still proceeding, rain is required for the *rabi* crops
Manbhoom	*Nil*	Very uncertain weather, one day it is cloudy and another day it is bright and hot, the cold weather can hardly be said to have set in, another peculiarity is, that even on a cloudless night no dew falls nothing to report from the *sadar* sub division in addition to what was said last week but from Govindpur the sub-divisional officer reports the outturn of *dhan* to be not more than eight annas and as regards the *rabi*, he says the prospects are not favourable, rain would be a great boon just now
Singbhoom	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the cold weather crops are doing well, the district is healthy
Balasore	*Nil*	Weather warm for the season, no special change to report, the harvest has commenced, a little cattle disease is reported from the district, and a few cases of cholera, and in the north, of fever
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather fine and warm for the time of year, early *sarad* is being reaped and coming to market, late *sarad* is ripening, *rabi* is in good condition and is flowering, cholera is prevalent in Kendrapara sub division and some other places
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather fair, warm for the season, the state of the crops in the Khoordah sub division is nearly the same as reported last week, in many parts of the sub-division the *sarad* crop is suffering for want of rain, but other winter crops are doing well, rice is selling cheaper, owing to the sale of Government paddy throughout the sub division, in other parts of the district the *sarad* rice is in ear, the *laghu* has been harvested and reaped in some places, miscellaneous crops, *viz*, mustard, *arhur*, &c, are promising well, *dalua* rice is being sown, and in some places the plants are being transplanted, the state of the crops on the Chilka tracts is worse than before
		General Remarks—There has been no rain in the province during the week, except a few light showers in Dacca, Mymensingh, and the Tipperah Hills, the weather is becoming colder, fever and cholera are still prevalent, no important change is reported in the general prospects of the crops, the harvesting of late rice is progressing with the prospect of an outturn generally above the average, the cold weather crops and all crops of minor importance are well reported of but rain is badly wanted in Gya, Shahabad, and Chumparun, it would also do good in many other districts, the state of the crops in the Chilka tracts of Pooree has become much worse
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec 4th)		Rain wanted
Allahabad ( )		
Jhansi (5th)	A slight shower in Pargana Garotha on the 26th Nov	

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
N W P and Oudh— *continued*		
Agra (Dec 4th)		No change, *rabi* sowings nearly completed
Meerut („ 5th)		Rain wanted, prospects unchanged
Kumaun („ 3rd)		Weather fine and seasonable
Bareilly („ 5th)		No change
Lucknow („ „)		
Sitapur („ „)		Clouds about, rain much needed
Fyzabad („ „)		Rain much wanted, weather cloudy, *rabi* crops progressing favourably
Partabgarh („ 4th)		Prospects good
		General Remarks—*Rabi* prospects so far good, but rain is wanted, prices are steady
Punjab—(Dec 4th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *rabi* sowings, small pox prevalent
Hissar	1	The rainfall has done good to land already cultivated, but more is wanted for the unirrigated lands, cattle continue to suffer, owing to scarcity of fodder, health generally good, but small pox in some villages of Hissar district
Umballa	*Nil*	Rain much wanted for *rabi* sowing, health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Crops and health good
Amritsar	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects fair, health good
Lahore	*Nil*	State of crops and health good
Rawalpindi	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects good, small pox in few villages
Mooltan	*Nil*	*Rabi* sowings nearly finished, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good, *rabi* sowing in progress
Peshawar	*Nil*	Prices of *bajra* and gram have fallen
		General Remarks—Agricultural prospects fair in all save a few of the southern districts
Central Provinces—(Dec 5th)		
Sambalpur		Cloudy and warm, rice harvest continues, health good, prices steady
Upper Godavari (Dec 1st)	...	Cloudy and close, *rabi* promising, health good, prices continue high
Bilaspur	...	Clear, *kharif* harvest continues, *rabi* good, fever prevalent, prices rising
Raipur		*Kharif* harvest continues, *rabi* promising, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Bálighát	1 20	Cloudy and cool, prospects favourable, fever continues, cattle disease at Behri, prices unchanged
Chhindwara	1 74	Cloudy, prospects favourable, fever prevalent, prices steady
Chanda	...	Rice threshing, *rabi* slightly damaged by insects, fever prevalent prices stationary
Betul (Dec 3rd)	37	Prospects favourable, fever continues, prices stationary
Bhandara („ 4th)	50	Rice cutting and winnowing continue, *rabi* promising, fever continues, prices stationary
Nagpur („ 5th)	75	Cloudy and close, *kharif* harvesting, *rabi* thriving, fever continues, prices stationary
Wardha	...	*Kharif* harvesting, cotton picking continues, prospects good
Nimár	07	Cloudy, *rabi* good, prices stationary
Hoshangabad	Slight rain on the 3rd	*Kharif* harvesting continues, *rabi* promises well
Narsinghpur	34	*Rabi* doing well, health good, prices slightly risen
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and cool, *kharif* threshing and winnowing progressing, *rabi* good, fever prevalent
Saugor	Rained towards Gour jhamar Karoli	Cloudy
Seoni	2 18	Cloudy, rain accompanied by high wind knocked down cotton plants
Mandla		Cloudy and cool, *rabi* thriving, *kharif* harvest continues, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Damoh		Prospects good, prices stationary
		General Remarks—There has been good rain in the hill districts of Chhindwára, Seoni, and Balaghat, slight at Nágpur, Bhandára, Betúl, Nimár, Hoshangabad, and Narsinghpur, *kharif* harvest continues, *rabi* thriving
British Burma—(Dec 5th)		
Arrakan Division	*Nil*	Public health good, crops promise abundantly everywhere
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	*Nil*	Reports of crops continue very favourable, crops replanted in Hlaing township are promising, prices falling owing to reaping for home consumption having commenced, market likely to open high, public health good, a few deaths from fever, total rainfall 102 64 inches
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health and crops good, reaping commenced
Bassein	*Nil*	Health good, harvest prospects good
Henzada	...	Three deaths from cholera in Mengyee, 66 in Tsanyuay, 5 in Tahpoon, and 12 in Menhla, crops excellent, reaping commenced
Prome	*Nil*	Two cases of cholera in Prome, 9 in Padoung, 4 in Poungday, and 1 in Shwedoung
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health and crops good, reaping going on

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
British Burmah—*contd*		
Tenasserim Division		
Amherst	50	Public health fair, no change in agricultural prospects
Shwegyeen		Crops progressing, cholera at Mong
Tounghoo	*Nil*	Crops progressing, cholera continues in district
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec 5th)	3	Early part of week clear and settled, last two days stormy with rain, clouds, and showers, *sali dhan* being reaped
Sylhet („ 5th)	*Nil*	Soil and *aman* crops being reaped, price of rice same as last week, sickness still prevails
Mysore and Coorg—(Dec 5th)	*Nil*	Weather fair, harvesting continues, fever prevalent in parts, ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 15¼ to 16¼ lbs, and *raggi* 22⅓ to 23¾ lbs per rupee, for week ending November 24th, on civil works 24 896 on professional department works 48,191, and charitably relieved 21,458
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—(Dec 5th)	10	*Kharif* harvesting continues, *rabi* crops good, public health good
Central India—Dec (5th)		
Indore		
Gwalior		
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather cooler and cloudy, rain much required, cholera decreasing
Sutna		
Rajputana—(Dec 5th)		
Sirohi (Nov 25th)		Water supply in wells and health good, *rabi* sowings progressing
Marwar („ 30th)		Water only obtainable from wells, health good, *rabi* sowings still progressing, cloudy and windy
Jhallawar (29th)		Some cases cholera among immigrants weather bright
Ajmere (Dec 5th)		Prospects continue favourable, prices slightly fallen
Jeypore („ 4th)		Agricultural prospects and prices unchanged, health good

ERRATUM.—On page 2833 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 17th November, in the rain fall column, opposite Honzada, for "20 in Mengyee' read "2 20'

On page 2834 of the same *Gazette*, opposite Bellary, for "5 5' read "5

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No 50 } CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. { Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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SUPPLEMENT No 50

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort William, the 13th December 1877

No. 52.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr J Molesworth Macpherson, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at-law, to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department

Mr Macpherson assumed charge of his office this day, in the forenoon.

No. 53.—Whereas by Resolutions passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 19th day of September 1872 and 4th June 1874, respectively, the provisions of the thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter 3, Section 1, were declared applicable to the territories now under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of Assam has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same,

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent,

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* —

REGULATION No IV OF 1877

A Regulation for extending to the Chief Commissionership of Assam Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorize the Chief Commissioner of Assam to apply specially the provisions of Chapter 13 of Bengal Act No VII of 1873 to any particular class of labourers in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, among whom an excessive mortality may have occurred, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title.

1 This Regulation may be called "The Assam Emigration Regulation, 1877"

Local extent

It extends to the whole of the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Assam,

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the date on which it is published in the *Assam Gazette*

2 The said Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the *Assam Gazette*, extend the provisions of Chapter 13 of the said Act, modified as hereinafter mentioned, to labourers of any particular class, or to labourers imported from any particular place or district

Chapter 13 of Bengal Act VII of 1873 may be extended to certain classes of labourers

For the words "Lieutenant-Governor," wherever they occur in section 119 of the said Act, the words "Chief Commissioner of Assam" shall be substituted

The 11th December 1877

No 54—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble G C Paul, Barrister-at-law, Officiating Advocate General, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

No 55—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, under the authority vested in him by 24 & 25 Vic, Cap 67, Section 10, has been pleased to nominate E C Morgan, Esq, Calcutta, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS

Fort William, the 10th December 1877

No 983—Mr T E Vaughan, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of Bengal his arrival at Calcutta on the 8th ultimo

The 11th December 1877

No 985—The following appointments are made in the Central Provinces Commission—

Lieutenant-Colonel C B Lucie Smith, Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be Commissioner of the Chhattisgarh Division, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A B Cumberlege, retired

Lieutenant-Colonel H F Newmarch, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Lucie Smith

Major C H Grace, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Newmarch

Major H M Repton to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Major Grace

The 14th December 1877

No 994—APPOINTMENTS—Major A Bloomfield, Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, *vice* Mr H Read, retired

Mr L Neill, C S, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, to be Inspector General of Registration, Superintendent of Stamps and Commissioner of Excise, *vice* Major Bloomfield

No 996—APPOINTMENT—Mr F C Daukes, C S, Senior Attaché and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to be Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, *vice* Mr L Neill, C S

Mr Daukes received charge of the office from Mr Neill on the forenoon of the 10th instant

MEDICAL

The 13th December 1877

No. 652.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Khurgessur Bose are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with retrospective effect from the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the General and Seamen's Hospital at Akyab in British Burma

The 11th December 1877

No 656—With reference to Rule 2, Section 52 of the Civil Pension Code, and Home Department Notification No 1513, dated the 29th May 1874, the following Commissioned Medical Officers are, in addition to those whose names have been previously notified, appointed to conduct the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service in Calcutta—

Surgeon-Major C Palmer, M D
" " J Elliot, M D
" " E J Gayer
" " J Jones, M D
Surgeon J F P McConnell, M B
" E Lawrie, M B

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 10th December 1877

No. 418—APPOINTMENT—The Reverend A Robinson to be Chaplain of Thayetmyo in British Burma

The 12th December 1877.

No 421—THE following Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries other than those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta, for the levy and expenditure of fees on graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India, and for the levy of other ecclesiastical fees, are published for general information and guidance—

I

Rules for the care and use of Government Cemeteries throughout India except those in the Presidency Town of the Diocese of Calcutta

CHARGE OF THE CEMETERY

RULE I—(1)—The Resident Chaplain of a station has charge of the general cemetery and frames an estimate of the expenditure connected therewith in accordance with the directions contained in para 1, Home Department* Resolution No 6—370-382, dated 9th November 1876

* Appendix A

(2)—The term "Resident Chaplain" includes a Clergyman of the Additional Clergy Society so far as concerns the stations to which he stands appointed or other Clergyman of Church of England placed in charge by the Bishop

(3)—During the temporary absence of the Chaplain, and at stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the charge of the cemetery belongs to the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to a military cantonment

(4)—At out stations where there is a Church Committee the charge of the cemetery will belong to the senior member of Committee, and where there is no such Committee, to any subordinate officer nominated by the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner of the district

RULE II—Each cemetery is allowed a mali chowkidar or chowkidars in accordance with the scale prescribed in para 2, Home Department Resolution* No 6—370 382, dated 9th November 1876 These chowkidars are paid by Government through the Resident Chaplain by whom they are appointed and dismissed In stations where there is no Resident Chaplain, the chowkidars are paid, appointed and dismissed by the other officers named in Rule I

* Appendix A

RULE III—Every reasonable effort should be made by the Resident Chaplain or other officer in charge under Rule I, not only to keep the cemetery in decent order, but to preserve its character as the resting-place of the remains of departed friends by providing for the necessary repairs, and by planting the ground with suitable trees

† Appendix A

NOTE—To meet the expenditure under this Rule, see Rule I and para 1 of Home Department Resolution† No 6-370 382, dated 9th November 1876

RULE IV—The chowkidar will keep the key of the cemetery under the direction of the officer in charge

RULE V—The officer who has charge of the cemetery under the operation of Rule I will perform all the duties assigned to the Chaplain by Rules VII, VIII, IX, X and XI, with the exception of the approval of the inscriptions in that part of the cemetery reserved for the Church of England These are to be forwarded to the visiting Chaplain, or, if there be none, to the Archdeacon, and not cut till his sanction be obtained Should however, an inscription be disapproved, it may be referred to the Government for decision

INTERMENTS BY WHOM TO BE CONDUCTED

RULE VI—(1)—The Chaplain buries Christians of all denominations whose friends desire his services as laid down in the orders of the Government of India in the Home Department§ No 159, dated the 6th June 1877, using always the service of the Church of England, and the consecrated portion of the cemetery

§ Appendix B

(2)—A portion of every cemetery will be set apart by the orders of Government for the use of Roman Catholic congregations, and another portion will be appropriated for the joint use of other Christians whose friends desire that they should be interred otherwise than according to the ritual of either the Church of England or of the Church of Rome, or who cannot legally be so interred

(3)—These unconsecrated portions thus set apart are not to be fenced or walled off from the rest of the cemetery, but simply divided off by a pathway, and they must be added to the existing cemetery or reserved from it • If the existing cemetery be large enough for the wants of the whole Christian community, such portions will be reserved, without reference to the fact that the whole enclosure has or has not been consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England If the cemetery be only large enough for the wants of Christians desiring to be buried with the service of the Church of England, such portions will be added The whole cemetery thus divided is to be surrounded by a wall to have but one gate of entrance, and to be under the care of the officer specified in Rule I

RULE VII—(1)—Ministers of all denominations have a right to conduct the service of burial over the body of any deceased member of their respective congregations who may be buried in any fitting portion of the ground set apart for the denomination to which the deceased belonged At least six hours' previous notice of the burial should be given to the Chaplain in charge of the burial-ground or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer who may be in actual charge The period herein prescribed may, for special reasons, be shortened with the permission of the Chaplain or officer in charge of the cemetery Such Chaplain or officer will, if he thinks the circumstances of the case demand it, bring the facts to the notice of the local Magisterial authorities in time to admit of an order stopping the burial being passed if necessary

(2) A certificate of burial drawn up according to the required form must be sent to the Chaplain or to the Registrar of Births, Marriages and Deaths, to be entered in the register kept up by him

RULE VIII—No burial can take place in that part of a Government cemetery which has been set apart for the use of members of the Church of England, unless the service prescribed by that Church is read by the Chaplain if there be one, or, in his absence, by the layman who officiates at the funeral But a person may be interred in the other portions of a Government cemetery with or without the use of any services of religion

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BURYING

RULE IX—The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior military officer, and in civil stations upon the chief local Magistrate These officers are authorized to direct any local Public Works officer to supply all that is necessary The local Public Works officer would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his miscellaneous advance account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure But in cases of necessity or emergency, either officer may be called upon to do what is required

RULE X—The officer in charge of the cemetery shall keep a plan of the entire cemetery to be provided by the Public Works Department, with references written upon it, in a book, in which the names of parties interred are recorded, this plan and book being kept with the church registers

ERECTION AND REPAIR OF MONUMENTS

RULE XI —Monuments may be erected by any interested person The inscription before being cut, and the design, must be first approved of as laid down in Rule V, and the dimensions of the monument must accord with the orders in para 3, Home Department Resolution* No 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876

* Appendix A

RULE XII —(1) The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, or, when such communication is not possible, advertize three times in the *Gazette of India* and the Gazette of the Province, and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry, or be inserted in the wall

(2) All work connected with monuments must, as far as possible, be carried on outside the cemetery, and any undertaker not removing the débris of his work immediately upon its completion is liable to a fine of Rs 5

Note —This rule does not apply to monuments of historical or archæological interest Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department

INSPECTION

RULE XIII —The cemetery should be inspected once in a half-year by the Chaplain in company with the Executive Engineer, the plan and book kept under Rule X being also examined, and a report made to the Archdeacon, and recorded in the Ecclesiastical record-book of the station, and also in the Engineer's Office

RULE XIV —(1) Commissioners of Divisions should inspect cemeteries, whether closed or in use, within their respective jurisdictions, in the course of their annual tours, and should bring to the notice of the local Government any instances of cemeteries which are negligently kept, or which the officers in charge may have allowed to fall into a state of bad repair or disorder All cemeteries are equally subject to the visitation and supervision of the Bishop and Archdeacon

(2) Sanitary officers in cantonments are invited to inspect cemeteries within their respective cantonments, and to report to local Governments any matter calling for notice

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE XV —It is desirable that officers commanding regiments or detachments should be instructed to cause a report to be made to the nearest civil officer of graves dug for soldiers on march, that measures may be taken for their effectual protection and preservation These graves and all scattered Christian graves throughout the district are under the care of the local civil authorities

RULE XVI —The above rule do not apply to Presidency cemeteries which have rules of their own

II

Rules regarding the levy and expenditure of fees on masonry graves and monuments in Cemeteries and Churches throughout India

WHAT FEES ARE PAYABLE, AND BY WHOM

RULE I —A fee of 8 annas for every square foot of ground occupied shall be charged for the construction of any masonry grave in a burial-ground

NOTES —(1) This fee is independent of the actual charge for making a grave

(2) The fee leviable on a masonry grave regularly built up to the level of the ground is also leviable on a masonry grave which is not built up to the level of the ground, but which is only over and round the coffin

(3) The 'ground occupied' is to be regulated according to the rule laid down in paragraph 3 of Home Department Resolution† No 6—370 382, dated 9th November last.

† Appendix A

(4) The same fees which are levied on pucka graves should also be levied on cutcha graves which have pucka foundations

RULE II —A further fee of one rupee per square foot shall be levied on the erection of a monument in a burial-ground, provided, however, that for a simple headstone or flat slab not more than 3 feet 6 inches in height or length, and 2 feet in width, a uniform fee of Rs 5 only shall be charged A fee of Rs 75 shall be levied on a faculty for the erection of a monument in a church.

NOTES —(1) A tablet on the wall of a cemetery is to be regarded as a monument

(2) "Simple headstone" A cross no higher than a usual headstone and no longer than a usual flat stone, is included in this description

(3) When a monument erected over a masonry grave, the total of the two fees will be equivalent to one and a half rupee for each square foot of ground occupied

(4) The fee of Rs 75 levied on a faculty, drawn in the case of non Government churches by the present incumbents of the office of Registrar of the Diocese in Calcutta and Bombay, shall cease on a vacancy occurring in the appointment The money is to be spent in charity as in the case of Government churches

RULE III —When a cenotaph is erected in a cemetery, a fee of Rs. 50 should be levied in addition to the fee charged for the ground occupied, and the space should be strictly limited to six feet square

RULE IV —Fees for masonry graves and monuments should be levied over the whole cemetery, including those portions which are used by Roman Catholics and Non-conformists

NOTES —(1) The same rules in regard to fees apply to all graves, whether of Roman Catholics, of Non-conformists or members of the Established Church

(2) Where a parcel of ground used for burial by a Christian community of any particular denomination other than the Established Church of England forms no part of the general cemetery but is separate from it, or where, although not so separate, it is clearly distinguishable and was not originally acquired and has not been kept up at the expense of the State, then, if the community by which the ground is used so desire, the Government will give up all claim to fees, on

the distinct understanding that it is divested of all responsibility for the maintenance of the cemetery in proper order On the other hand, where such parcels of ground form part of a cemetery of the Established Church or the general Christian community provided and maintained by the Government, no distinction can be made as to keeping up any one part of the cemetery, nor should any exemption from fees be permitted

EXEMPTION FROM FEES IN GOVERNMENT CEMETERIES

RULE V —British soldiers and non-commissioned officers are exempted, with retrospective effect, from the payment of any fee for the construction of masonry graves, or for the erection of monuments in burial-grounds to the memory of their comrades, wives or children No monument, however, either regimental or private, shall exceed the dimensions prescribed in paragraph 3, Home Department Resolution* No 6—370-82, dated 9th November 1876

* Appendix A

NOTES —(1) This rule is applicable to the British soldiers and non commissioned officers whether in military or civil employ

(2) Monuments erected under this rule subscribed for partly by non commissioned officers and men, and partly by officers, are likewise exempted from the prescribed fee

(3) Warrant officers are not exempted from payment of ecclesiastical fees

RULE VI —The Chunar pensioners being more or less under military control come under the category of soldiers, and are therefore entitled to the same exemptions as soldiers But this ruling does not apply to other pensioners who are not similarly under military control

RULE VII —The Chaplain may at his discretion reduce, or altogether remit in cases of extreme poverty, the fee leviable on the construction of masonry graves, but not for the erection of monuments

NOTE —The Bishop on special occasions may sanction a reduction or remission of fees for the erection of monuments

FEES BY WHOM TO BE COLLECTED

RULE VIII —In those stations in which a mason has been appointed, who alone is allowed to work within the cemetery, he is required, in exchange for the monopoly, to collect the fees on monuments and masonry graves, and pay them to the Chaplain and any person ordering the construction of a masonry grave or monument by a mason or undertaker other than the person appointed by the Chaplain must pay the fees in advance

NOTE —Fees on masonry graves and monuments constructed by the appointed mason or undertaker need not be paid in advance, but in case of failure of payment, their recovery must be entrusted by the Chaplain to the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner as the case may be

FEES TO WHOM TO BE PAID

RULE IX —The fees prescribed in Rules 1, 2 and 3 should be paid to the Chaplain or, in the absence of the Chaplain, to the officer in charge of the burial-ground and remitted at once to the Civil treasury, except fees for monuments in churches which should be paid over by the Chaplain to the charitable objects to which the Bishop assigns them when his faculty is issued

CEMETERY RECEIPTS AND CHARGES

RULE X —All cemetery receipts and charges to be regulated as laid down in para 4 of Home Department Resolution† No 6—370-382, dated the 9th November 1876

† Appendix A

MISCELLANEOUS

RULE XI —(1) A person may not purchase a portion of a Government cemetery as a burial-place for himself and his family, so as to have a right to fence it with a rail or fence, and thus make it the private property of himself and family But when such rights already exist, they are not without reason to be interfered with, and special cases as they arise may require exceptional treatment And in such cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion with the sanction of the local Government

(2)—All private rights must, however, cease if for sanitary or other public reasons the cemetery is closed against burials, or even that portion of it in which the private ground is situated, but in special cases the Archdeacon may exercise his discretion of giving permission to open a vault or masonry grave

(3)—No kutcha grave can be opened in any cemetery for the purpose of converting it into a masonry grave without application to the Archdeacon which must be accompanied by a certificate from the Principal Medical Officer that this may be done without risk to public health

RULE XII —(1) When a piece of ground is granted by Government as a cemetery to a Railway Company for the interment of its own servants, which afterwards keeps it in repair and provides the necessary establishment, so that beyond the original grant of ground Government is at no expense, the collection and application of fees accruing is left to the decision of the Railway Company which maintains the cemetery in good order and repair

(2) —The Commissioner or District or Judicial Officer, and in military stations the officer commanding should inspect such cemeteries and report to Government if they find them negligently kept

III.

Other Ecclesiastical Fees.

RULE I —No fees are charged for the performance of the rite of baptism or burial, or for the registration of the performance of these offices

RULE II —In addition to the fee for the Surrogate's license, a fee of Rs 10 shall be charged on all marriages by license, except the marriages of officers and others in the Military or Naval Service of Her Majesty

RULE III —The fee for a Surrogate's license shall be Rs 50 both at the Presidency towns and in the interior No fee shall be charged on marriages by banns

RULE IV —When registers are searched and a copy of any entry given, a fee of rupee one shall be charged for the first year,‡ and four annas for every additional year over which the search may extend, as well as a fee of rupee one for the certificate Soldiers, sailors and non-commissioned and petty officers are exempted from payment

‡ The first year shall be taken to mean any one year indicated by the applicant

NOTE —The amount of fees payable for marriages performed, and for searching registers kept in accordance with the provisions of Act XV of 1872 (The Indian Christian Marriage Act) is fixed by each Local Government

APPENDIX A

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—Nos 6—370 382, dated Simla, the 9th November 1876

READ Home Department Resolution Nos 314 to 318, dated 6th October 1875, appointing a Committee to report upon the following matters connected with ecclesiastical administration —

(1) The framing of joint-estimates for expenditure on cemeteries or churches by the Executive Engineer and the Clergyman in charge
(2) A revision of establishments for cemeteries according to their area
(3) The size of monuments and amount of ground that may be enclosed
(4) Provision for planting cemeteries and preserving them in decent order
(5) Mode of supply of certain articles of church furniture
(6) The substitution of three for two classes of churches with respect to the expenditure allowed for them by Government

Read the Report of the Committee, dated 29th October 1875

RESOLUTION

The Report of the Committee has been considered by the Governor General in Council, who desires to express to the Committee his satisfaction at the result of their labours

The following rules have been approved relative to the subjects referred to the Committee for report —

1 Churches and cemeteries have already been divided into two classes (1) those in stations where there are military cantonments and the military works in which are under the charge of the Inspector General of Military Works, and (2) those in other military cantonments and civil stations

Public Works Department No 486 A—G, dated 13th July 1874

In both classes of stations joint-estimates* of expenditure should be framed annually by the undermentioned officers —

(*a*) In the case of all expenditure connected with establishments, *e g*, pay of servants, alterations in their pay or number, &c, also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Civil Department — By the Chief Magistrate of the District and by the Chaplain

(*b*) In the case of all expenditure connected with repairs and additions to church fabric, to church compound or cemetery gates, walls, wells, chaukidars or other church servants' houses, provision of necessary appliances for graves or for the repair of tombs or for the planting of trees and shrubs in cemeteries and keeping the same in decent order, also all expenditure by Government connected with the provision of articles of church furniture supplied by the Public Works Department — By the Executive Engineer and by the Chaplain

The estimates of expenditure to be prepared by the Executive Engineer and the Chaplain* should show distinctly the probable charge under each of the following heads —

I —New works connected with additions to existing churches and improvements to church compounds
II —New supplies of furniture for churches and sanctioned articles of church use
III —New works connected with additions to existing burial-grounds
IV —Repairs to churches and church furniture and maintenance of church compounds
V —Repairs to burial-grounds to be executed by Public Works Officers
VI —Repairs to burial-grounds, including planting and cleaning, to be entrusted to the Chaplain or Chief Civil or Military Officer of the Station or Cantonment under para 4

It would be convenient if distinct estimates were prepared for each of these classes of expenditure

The provision of funds to meet the charges above enumerated will be made in the budget-estimate for the Public Works Department The estimates for the same will be subject to the scrutiny of and be passed by the Superintending or Chief Engineer or Local Government or Administration, according to the rules in force in the Public Works Department

In stations in which the churches and burial-grounds are under the Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, the charges debitable to the Public Works Department will be provided for in the Provincial Public Works budget-estimate In other Provinces and in the Military Works Branch the charge will be provided for in the Imperial Public Works budget-estimate under Civil Buildings

2 The following scale of establishments should be maintained at all cemeteries —

(I) for a cemetery of which the area is five acres or less, one mali-chaukidar,

(II) for a cemetery of which the area is more than five and less than 10 acres, one mali-chaukidar and one assistant coolie,

(III) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 10 and less than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and two assistant coolies,

(IV) for a cemetery of which the area is more than 15 acres, one mali-chaukidar and three assistant coolies

It is left to the Local Governments and Administrations to determine the proper wages to be given to each servant The cost of this establishment will be charged to Provincial Services in the case of those Local Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are in force, and in the case of other Local Governments and Administrations and the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department to Imperial Funds. In either case the charge will be included in the Civil budget-estimate

3 The size of kutcha and pucka graves should be limited to 8′ × 4′, and the amount of ground to be enclosed should be restricted to 11′ × 7′, by external measurement in both cases No monument

* NOTE —The estimates should be for the financial year and should be prepared in advance, as is prescribed for other budget-estimates

over a pucka grave must exceed 8′ × 4′ at the base, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government concerned A simple cross or head-stone on an adequate masonry foundation, not exceeding 3′ × 2′, is the only monument that should be allowed over a kutcha grave, no kutcha grave should be enclosed by a railing

4 No portion of the receipts from cemeteries should be retained by any Government officer to be directly expended by himself, all such receipts should be paid into the Civil Treasury to the credit of the Public Works Department In the case of receipts from cemeteries in charge of the Military Works Branch and under those Governments and Administrations in which the Provincial Service arrangements are not in force, the credit will be treated in the Public Works accounts as a receipt under Imperial Public Works Revenue In the case of the other Governments and Administrations the credit will be raised to Provincial Service Public Works Revenue But the amount passed upon the joint-estimate framed by the Executive Engineer and Chaplain to provide for planting a cemetery and preserving it in decent order should be entrusted to the Chaplain where there is one Where there is no resident Chaplain, the amount should be placed at the disposal of the Chief Magistrate on the spot, or of the senior Military Officer if the cemetery is attached to military cantonment The necessary funds for the purpose will be advanced by the Executive Engineer concerned to the Chaplain or Civil or Military Officer Bills for the expenditure should be rendered by the officer to whom the advance has been made, either monthly or otherwise, to the Executive Engineer, who will charge for the amount thereof in the usual way in his accounts Until the bills are received and charged off, the advance will be placed in the Miscellaneous Advance Account of the Executive Engineer All planting of shrubs and trees by private persons in cemeteries should be under the control of the Chaplain if resident, otherwise under that of the Magistrate or senior Military Officer, as the case may be When practicable a well should be sunk in or near every cemetery

In connection with the preservation of cemeteries in decent order attention is invited to the rule cited on the margin This rule, however, should not be applied to monuments of historical or archæological interests Lists of such tombs should be obtained by Local Governments and Administrations, and as many of them as may be properly preserved at the public expense should be looked after by the local Public Works Department

The Chaplain should communicate with the friends of the deceased when a monument needs repairing, and if it falls into a ruinous condition, and no party will undertake to restore it, the ruined monument must be made level with the ground during the next repairs, and any slab it contained must be placed over the grave in simple masonry or be inserted in the wall by the Government officer —(*Rule VIII, Diocese of Calcutta Burial ground Rules*)

5 It should be understood that the Government cannot provide cemeteries at the public expense for Native Christian communities

NOTE —Where their number is small, the question is of little importance and is best arranged by mutual concessions or by special provisions made locally by the parties immediately concerned And I am to suggest for His Lordship's (Bishop's) consideration, whether if the necessity of dealing at the present time with this matter of Native Christian interment be in his judgment unavoidably established it should not be carefully examined in consultation with the several Local Governments having regard to the diverse needs and circumstances of the population in each separate province

6 It is not considered necessary to make any alteration in the existing rules regarding the mode of supply of church furniture

7 Further orders will be passed on the 6th point referred to the Committee for report

8 The arrangements for making the necessary preparations for digging graves, preparing coffins, and the like, should rest in military stations upon the senior Military Officers, and civil stations upon the chief Local Magistrate These officers are authorized to direct any Local Public Works Officer to supply all that is necessary The "Local Public Works Officer" would usually be the Executive Engineer of Military Works in military stations, and the Civil Executive Engineer in other stations The expenditure incurred by the Executive Engineer will be held in his Miscellaneous Advance Account until repaid by the officer authorizing the expenditure But in cases of necessity or emergency either officer may be called upon to do what is required

NOTE —The intention of this paragraph is to provide an ultimate authority in case of difficulty, and existing arrangements need not be disturbed

APPENDIX B

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Ecclesiastical),—No 159, dated Simla, the 6th June 1877

READ again—

Home Department Resolution Nos 275—287, dated the 8th September 1875, laying down certain rules for the guidance of Chaplains of the Church of England in regard to burial of suicides, &c

Read also—

Office Memorandum from the Military Department, No 810, dated the 16th November 1875 forwarding for an expression of opinion a draft General Order which His Excellency the Commander in Chief proposes to issue on the subject in accordance with the above rules

RESOLUTION

On a reconsideration of the subject, the Government of India think it necessary to modify the rules contained in the Resolution of 8th September 1875, so far as regards the burial of deceased Roman Catholics The Government of India have now decided

1*st*, that at stations where there is a Roman Catholic Priest drawing an allowance from Government, he shall be held bound to read the burial service over the body of every deceased Roman Catholic brought for burial, unless he be excused from doing so by the rubrics and canons of the Roman Catholic Church and that when the Roman Catholic Priest refuses to read the burial service over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the military authorities shall make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse,

2*ndly*, that where there is no Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State, the Protestant Chaplain shall, if requested by the friends of the deceased, or by the officer commanding, be bound to bury the deceased according to the rites and ritual of the Church of England, except in either of the three cases in which Protestant Chaplains in India are excused from burying a deceased Protestant, *viz*, dying unbaptized even by lay baptism, excommunicated by the major excommunication, or declared to be *felo de se*, and that when a Protestant Chaplain refuses to officiate at the burial of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier on either of the three above-mentioned grounds, the military authorities shall, as in the case of refusal by a Roman Catholic Priest, make proper arrangements for the decent interment of the corpse,

3*rdly*, that whenever, with or without furnishing any explanation of his reasons, a Roman Catholic Priest paid by the State or a Protestant Chaplain refuses to perform the funeral rites of his Church over the body of a deceased Roman Catholic soldier, the circumstances of the case should be fully reported by the military authorities for the consideration and orders of the Government of India

2 The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct the modification in the above sense of the provisions of paragraphs 15 to 19 inclusive of the Resolution, 8th September 1875

The 13th December 1877

No 450.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment and absent on furlough or other leave on the 30th September 1877, is published for general information —

Number	Names	Rank	Date of commencement of furlough or other leave	Date of expiry of furlough or other leave	Remarks
			FURLOUGH		
1	Revd S H Beamish B A	Senior Chaplain	Feb 23, 1876	Feb 22, 1878	
2	W W Nicholls	Ditto	Mar 1 1876	Feb 28, 1878	Has obtained leave to return in October 1877
3	, A Robinson, M A	Ditto	April 5 1876	Oct 4, 1877	Medical leave
4	, F M F F Mazuchelli, D D	Ditto	June 28, 1876	June 27, 1878	Ditto
5	T Moore, B A	Ditto	Nov 21, 1876	Nov 20, 1878	Ditto
6	B Sharpe B A	Ditto	Feb 5, 1877	Feb 4 1879	
7	W Drawbridge M A	Ditto	Mar 26 1877	Sept 25 1878	Ditto
8	P J Jarbo, M A	Ditto			Allowed one year's furlough with subsidiary leave from 1st April 1877
9	M S Laing	Ditto	April 15, 1877	April 14 1879	
10	M E Mills	Junior Chaplain	Dec 15, 1875	Dec 14, 1877	Has obtained leave to return on 16th November 1877
11	B Morrell, M A	Ditto	Dec 15, 1875	Dec 14, 1877	
12	F Orton, B A	Ditto	Feb 17, 1876	Dec 4 1877	
13	, B Hammond	Ditto	Sept 20, 1877	Mar 19, 1877	Medical leave
14	, J S Sandys, M A	Ditto	Mar 29, 1877	Mar 28, 1879	Ditto
15	C C T Fagan	Ditto	May 16 1877	May 15, 1879	Ditto
			ON LEAVE OTHER THAN FURLOUGH		
16	Revd A W Irwin M A	Senior Chaplain	April 23, 1877	Oct 22, 1877	
17	T D Gray, M A	Junior Chaplain	Mar 26 1877		Obtained two months extension from the Secretary of State exchanging special leave for furlough

Total absent	17
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency	90
Percentage of absentees ..	18 8

J O'KINEALY,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No. 45.—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Saháranpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs. 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs. 4-1 per maund, or Rs. 110-9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9. The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz.* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public.

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent. on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1. Name in full and residence.
2 Profession or occupation.
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department.

FORESTS.

The 10th December 1877

No. 1627*F.*—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm the Notification (No 98, dated the 25th October 1877) published by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma in the Gazette of the 27th October last, promoting Mr E P Popert, Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 1st Grade, to officiate as a Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade from the 13th October 1876 to the 12th January 1877

His Excellency in Council has also been pleased to promote Mr Popert to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Deputy Conservators of Forests from the 20th January last.

COMMERCE AND TRADE

The 12th December 1877

No. 493.—It is hereby notified that the under-mentioned Officer has been appointed by the Governor General in Council to receive the reports and statements and perform the duties mentioned in Sections 21 and 23 of Act VIII of 1876 (The Native Passenger Ships Act) at the port of Sandoway in British Burma —

The Senior Civil Officer

STATISTICS

The 8th December 1877

No. 490—The following Despatch, No. 147 (Statistics and Commerce), dated the 18th October 1877, is published for general information —

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE, INDIA OFFICE,

No 147 *London, 18th October 1877*

To His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council

MY LORD,—I have to inform your Excellency that papers have been communicated to me by the Foreign Office relative to a new Commercial Tariff for Mozambique, and that in reply to an enquiry by the Earl of Derby, I have expressed to his Lordship my opinion that the publication of the tariff is desirable Meanwhile I forward, for your information, a copy of the schedules of the revised import and export duties

2 I take this opportunity of requesting that in the Annual Trade Statements issued under the orders of your Government the trade with Mozambique and that with Zanzibar, which are at present included under the general heading of "Eastern Coast of Africa," may be separately shewn

I have the honour to be,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,

SALISBURY.

MOZAMBIQUE TARIFF.

Enclosures of Statistics and Commerce Despatch to India, No 147, dated 18th October 1877

(Copy of Schedules forwarded in Mr. Gould's Despatch to the Earl of Derby, No 58, Slave Trade, dated Lisbon, 18th August 1877.)

SCHEDULE A

IMPORT DUTIES IN THE CUSTOM HOUSES IN THE PROVINCE OF MOZAMBIQUE

Numbers of Articles	Name of Merchandise	Unit	Duty	
			Rois	Sterling
1	Sugar in any condition	kilogramme	30	1 60*d.*
2	Olive Oil	litre	20	1 06*d*
3	Distilled Beverages, whether sweetened or not, in any condition, of any kind, and in any kind of casks	„	90	4 80*d*
4	Fermented Beverages, of any kind (wine excepted), in any condition, and in any kind of casks	„	20	1 06*d*
5	Wine in casks, bottles, or demijohns	„	40	2 13*d*
6	Tea	kilogramme	150	8*d*
7	Beads of any kind, glass trinkets (missangas), beads made of glass or of any other materials, glass wares (avelloriio), false coral (mungaz), &c	„	50	2 66*d*
8	Ships, either new or seaworthy, transferred to the national flag	*ad valorem*	5 per cent	
9	Ships, condemned as unseaworthy, for breaking up, sold entire or in separate lots, excepting provisions and surplus stores	„	4 per cent.	
10	Ships, condemned as unseaworthy and for breaking up, that may be rebuilt and transferred to the national flag, irrespective of the cost of rebuilding or repairing the same	„	3 per cent	
11	Hoes, not for agricultural use, called Kaffir Hoes (Cafreaes, landinas on de Beja)	each	60	3 20*d.*
12	Guns, Gun-barrels, and Revolvers	„	1,500	6*s* 8*d*
13	Butter from Europe or India	kilogramme	80	4 26*d*
14	Molasses	litre	90	4 80*d.*
15	Metals —			
	Raw, excepting iron	kilogramme	5	0 26*d.*
	Wrought, including small shot, and any tubes not made of iron, and excepting the articles of merchandise mentioned in the 11th, 12th, and 16th Articles	*ad valorem*	6 per cent	
16	Pistols and Barrels of Pistols	each	500	2*s* 2 66*d.*
17	Gunpowder	kilogramme	100	5 33*d*
18	Tobacco, non-manipulated	„	200	10 66*d*
19	Ditto manipulated into cigars	„	600	2*s* 8*d*
20	Ditto manipulated in any other form	„	400	1*s* 9 33*d*
21	Cotton Textures, closely woven, plain, serged, or twisted, including "cotim" and the same textures wrought up — Grey, white, including handkerchiefs	„	90	4 80*d.*
22	Ditto, ditto, ditto — Printed, dyed in the piece or in the thread, including handkerchiefs	„	160	8 53*d.*
23	Cotton Textures, open or transparent, such as muslin, lace, "tules," and "filós," hairy cotton goods such as baizes and blankets, velvet cottons, plush, quilting, any others not specified in the above mentioned articles, as well as the said textures wrought up	*ad valorem*	10 per cent.	
24	Woollen, Linen, Silk, or any other kind of Textures, or mixed with cotton whatever may be the predominant texture, as well as the said textures wrought up	„	10 per cent.	
25	All other Merchandise not mentioned in this Schedule	free of duty		

I have, &c,

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA.

Marine and Colonial Department,
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

SCHEDULE B.

EXPORT DUTIES

Name of Merchandise	Unit	Duty
	C	
EARTH NUTS (amendoim), SESAMUM (gergelim) and OTHER OILY SEEDS	*ad valorem*	1 per cent
ORCHILLA WEED (Urzella)	„	1 „
GUM	„	2 „
HIDES AND SKINS	„	2 „
GUTTA PERCHA, CAOUTCHOUC, or INDIA-RUBBER	„	4 „
WAX	„	4 „
COWRY (cauril) . .	„	4 „
IVORY (marfim)	„	6 „
ALL OTHER KINDS OF MERCHANDISE not mentioned in this Schedule	free of duty	

I have, &c,

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
Lisbon, 30th July 1877

SCHEDULE C

LIST OF FEES LEVIED IN THE MOZAMBIQUE CUSTOM HOUSES

		Reis	s	d
1.	For the Custom House clearance of any trading or coasting ship from the entrance until the departure of the fiscal officers, exclusive of any act mentioned in the following articles (Note A) .	1,200	5	4
2	Surety bonds	200	0	10
3	Cancelling any deeds	100	0	5
4	Daily fees to each of the Customs' officers on wreck service at the bar (Note B)	1,000	4	5
5	Ditto ditto ditto on the coast (Note C)	2,000	8	10
6	Daily fees to the Customs' guards on wreck service at the bar (Note B)	300	1	4
7.	Ditto ditto ditto on the coast (Note C.)	600	2	8
8	Surveys or any other service out of the ordinary Custom House hours, *i. e.*, before 9 A M or after 3 P M, or on holidays, whenever the parties interested shall apply for such service, and provided such service is performed out of the Custom Houses or of the Customs' stores (Note B)	1,000	4	5
9.	Searching any records in the Custom House books or among other records, if dated more than a year previous to the time of search, and provided the respective parties do not state the month	500	2	2
10	Certificate extracted from any books which have been closed as far as two pages	300	1	4
11	Ditto ditto for each page beyond the second	100	0	5
12.	Certified copies of any clearance tickets, passes, or of any other sundry documents, per each document	200	0	10
13	Certified copies of any documents written in a foreign language	400	1	9
14	Fees to be paid into the Customs' guards coffers for each vessel carrying a guard who is accompanying merchandise that is re-exported, or cleared in transit, provided such merchandise is liable to duty (Note C)	250	1	1
15	Customs' guards service on boardship per diem (Note C)	400	1	9
16	Surveys held on board in order to ascertain the unseaworthiness of any ship in accordance with the decree of the 11th of August 1852	4,500	£1	

17 Fees to be levied on proceedings instituted on account of any seizures, or of any infraction of the fiscal regulations, and on auctions The fees, as specified in the schedule of fees of the judicial tribunals, which may be in force in the province, as far as they may be applicable For this purpose the Director of the Custom House is placed on the same footing as the Judge, the Custom House scrivener as the judicial officer of the same name, the public crier, and the Customs' guards who serve the legal notices as the judicial officers, but the total amount shall be put into the coffers either of the internal or of the external officials, according as the case may be

Notes

A No fees are to be recovered from any vessels which do not effect any commercial operation

B These items do not form part of the revenue derived from fees, which is placed in the coffer set apart for the purpose, but are received in full by the Customs' officials who perform the service

C These items form part of the revenue which is placed in the coffers of the guards of the respective Custom House, and are only received on account of the stay of the Customs' guards on boardship in the following cases —

1. After 10 days shall have elapsed since the date of the arrival of the ship
2. Whenever the Customs' guards shall be acting as health guards on board ships in quarantine.
3. Whenever any provisions or extra stores are kept on board after the vessel is unloaded, and at the request of the respective parties.

4 Whenever a vessel having on board the whole or part of the cargo is being repaired

5 Whenever leave is applied for to load and unload at the same time

6 Whenever a ship shall load, unload, or trans-ship cargo, or be placed under "franquia," that is, be granted permission to retain cargo on board for other ports *outside* the usual anchorage where ships under the Custom House supervision are in the habit to anchor

Should there not be a sufficient number of Customs' guards, application is to be made to the proper military authority for a number of soldiers who, in addition to their pay, will receive an allowance of 200 reis (10*d*) per diem, to be paid by the Treasury, provided it is not one of the cases mentioned in the six foregoing numbers, and out of the Customs' guards coffer, should the contrary be the case, but the difference between the 200 reis (10*d*) and the 400 reis (1*s* 9*d*) paid by the ship is to be placed in the said coffer

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
Lisbon, 30th July 1877

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA

SCHEDULE D

SCHEDULE FOR THE ALLOWANCE OF *TARE* TO BE MADE FROM THE GROSS WEIGHT OF MERCHANDISE SUBJECT TO SPECIFIC RATES OF DUTY

Merchandise	Nature of Parcels	Tare Reis
Sugar	Barrels, casks, and cases	10 per cent
	Baskets and hampers	6 "
	Sacks	2 "
Tea	Single chests	30 "
	Double chests	40 "
	Enclosed in cases	2 " additional
Liquids (Note A)	Molasses	10 per cent
	Not specified	18 "
Butter	Barrels or firkins	20 "
	Jars or jugs	30 "
Textures	Bales with hoops	3 "
	Bales without hoops	2 "
Any other merchandise when not weighed out of the tares	Barrels, casks cases, and leather sacks	12 "
	Panniers hampers, large baskets, baskets small barrels, tin cases, small panniers, round baskets, baskets (cabazes), and wooden grates	6 "
	Parcels that are cased or covered with oil skin cloth, besides the respective tare, an additional allowance of	2 "
	Vases or earthenware	25 "
	Bottles of glass	10 "

Note A

The tares of liquids are mentioned, although these articles do not pay duty by weight, because it is by weight that a more correct estimate can be formed of the quantity of liquid contained in the different casks, for which purpose the following process ought to be adopted —Let the cask be weighed, deduct the respective tare, the remainder (in kilogrammes) must be divided by the number of grammes which is equal to a litre of wine, brandy, or of any other liquid, as the case may be, and the quotient will give the number of litres contained in the cask In order to know the proper weight of the litre, there must be a duly gauged measure, with the allowance for tare marked thereon

MARINE AND COLONIAL DEPARTMENT,
Lisbon, 30th July 1877.

JOZÉ DE MELLO GOUVEIA

SURVEYS

The 14th December 1877

No. 746—Navigating Sub-Lieutenant E W Petley, R N, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, in the Marine Survey Department, is appointed to officiate in the 1st Grade, with effect from the 16th ultimo

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EMIGRATION

The 13th December 1877

No. 216—Under Section 12, Act VII (B C) of 1873 the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgeon W J Mountain, Civil Medical Officer of Goalpára, to be Medical Inspector of Emigrants at Dhubri, and to invest him with all the powers of a Medical Inspector under the said Act, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties as Civil Medical Officer of Goálpára The powers conferred on Surgeon Mountain shall be exercised within the local limits of the district of Goálpára only

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —FINANCE

Fort William, the 10th December 1877.

No 587F—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that bills of exchange which may be drawn in Berar on and after the 1st January 1878, and on account of which the full rate of stamp duty may have been paid in Berar, shall be exempted from the further payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in British India, and that bills drawn in British India on and after the above-mentioned date shall, in like manner, be exempted from the payment of stamp duty on being negotiated in Berar

POLITICAL

The 11th December 1877

No. 2722P—With reference to Notification No 1957P, dated 11th August 1877, the recognition, by the Government of India, of the appointment of Mr A Delagemere as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Aden, during the absence of Mr J Salmon, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government

GENERAL

The 12th December 1877

No 3427G—With reference to Notification of this Department, No 2059G, dated 27th July 1877, the following promotions in the Mysore Commission are sanctioned, with effect from the 24th April 1877 —

Roll B

C Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class

Abdul Rahiman, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class

C Madava, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade

The 11th December 1877

No 3445G—Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Captain F Shaw, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and the retirement from the service of P Krishna Rao, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, the following promotions are made in the Mysore Commission, subject to such changes as may be hereafter considered necessary by the Government of India in view of the termination of the minority of His Highness the Maharaja —

Captain H M S Magrath, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class
S Venkatavadanga, M L, B A, Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class, to act as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class
Shamma Avlu Pillai, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class to act as Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class
} With effect from the 8th October 1877

Roll A

Captain E P Maltby, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, and Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Police, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, but to continue to act as Deputy Inspector General of Police until further orders
Major C S Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class
Captain H M S Magrath, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class
Mr J Lacey, B L, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class
N Trimulachari, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class
P N Punnya, B A, Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class
I Srinivasiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 5th Class
P Panchanat Row, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 6th Class, is confirmed in that grade
} With effect from the 9th October 1877

No 3448G—With reference to the Notification of this Department, No 2752G, dated 2nd October 1877, the following temporary promotions are made in the Mysore Commission during the employment of Mr L Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, as an Additional Sessions Judge for the Nundydroog Division, with effect from the 13th September 1877, the date on which Major W Hill, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, rejoined from furlough —

Major C J Pearse, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Mr Ricketts

Captain F H T G Cumming, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class

Major C S Blair, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, and Officiating Deputy Commissioner, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class

Captain J S F Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, with effect from the 22nd September 1877 the date on which he was relieved of the office of Deputy Inspector General of Police

S B Krishnaswamaiengar, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class

Mr J Lacey, B L, Assistant Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class

C U AITCHISON,

Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Fort William, the 14th December 1877

No 2565—Mr. C G Vansittart is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General, Central Provinces, with effect from 1st November 1877

EXPENDITURE—ADMINISTRATION

The 14th December 1877

No 2558—Mr C E Bernard, C S I, Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is transferred temporarily to the Financial Department

R B CHAPMAN,
Secy to the Govt of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 12th December 1877

RETIREMENTS

No 1109—In continuation of G G O No 1106, dated the 7th December 1877, the undermentioned Officers are permitted to retire from the service, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAMES	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
29	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Henry Dimsdale Manning	Staff Corps	456 5 0		5,781 0 0	11th December 1877	£ 5,000 in England; balance in India
30	Lieutenant Colonel Frank Barnard Foote	Ditto	191 12 0	205 10 0		Ditto ...	England
31	Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Frederick Duffin	Ditto	365 0 0		3,949 0 0	12th December 1877	£3,200 in England, balance in India

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 1110—GOVERNOR GENERAL'S BODY GUARD—

His Excellency the Governor General of India is pleased to make the following appointment —

Captain (Brevet Major) G C Jackson, late 2nd European Light Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, to officiate as Commandant of His Excellency's Body Guard, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the appointment, *vice* Captain (Brevet Major) H P Peacock whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department

No. 1111—MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT—

Colonel J W Rideout, Military Accountant, 1st class, 1st grade, on return from furlough, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, Madras, with effect from the 5th November 1877

Captain C F Thomas, Military Accountant, 3rd class, on return from the leave granted him in G G O No 648 of 1877, is appointed to officiate as Military Accountant, 2nd class, 2nd grade, with effect from the 9th November 1877

Junior Officers, acting in higher grades, will revert to their proper places in the Department

No 1112.—COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed twelve years' service in the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, are admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified, under the operation of G G O No 808 of 1866, paragraph 61, clause 5 —

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Thomas Rattray, C B, C S I—10th December 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Matthew Cripps,—11th December 1877

No 1113—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Mossom Innis Gibbs, 73rd Foot, Wing Officer, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—21st June 1876

Lieutenant Arthur Wilbraham Twining Radcliffe, 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 14th (The Ferozepore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—23rd October 1876

No 1114.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty-six years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Major Welby Wroughton Boddam
Major Edwin Archibald Chester Lambert
} 12th December 1877

No 1115—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed twenty

years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 20th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Charles Allan Bayley	11th December 1877
Captain William Henry Wilkins	12th December 1877
Captain Robert Henry Palmer	
Captain Geivcys Richard Grylls	
Captain John Finnis	
Captain Charles Edward Macaulay	

No 1116 —The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Thomas George Thomson, Bengal Staff Corps,—8th December 1877

No. 1117.—BREVET—

The under-mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Colonel William Carnell, Bengal Staff Corps	11th December 1877
Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Hall Cooke, Madras Staff Corps	
Lieutenant Colonel John Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Yeld Chambers, Bengal Staff Corps	
Lieutenant-Colonel Lionel D'Arcy Dunsterville, Bombay Staff Corps	12th December 1877
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Vernor Handyside, Madras Staff Corps	

No 1118 —NATIVE ARMY—

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry

Jemadar Makhan Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Gujja Singh, invalided	1st May 1877
Havildar Hem Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Makhan Singh, promoted	

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1119 —The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Surgeon-Major John Cameron, M D, private affairs, for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain Adolphus Vallings, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant Alfred Fox Cotton, Bengal Staff Corps, medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule IX, Note I of the Regulations of 1868

First Class Apothecary John Hamilton, medical certificate, for twelve months, under the Regulations of 1868

No 1120—With reference to G G O No 1037 of the 24th November 1871, the under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe to appear before a Medical Board —

Deputy Surgeon-General J Lamprey, M B, Army Medical Department

No 1121—The following extract from List No 21, dated the 9th November 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return

Lieutenant L J H Grey, S C
Surgeon-Major R Mantell
Lieutenant-Colonel B R Chambers, S C
Surgeon-Major A C C DeRenzy
Captain T O Wingate, S C
Lieutenant A C Talbot, S C
Surgeon G Thomson
Surgeon Major J B White
Major E A C Lambert, S C
Surgeon J S Gunn

Granted extensions of Leave

Major H P P Nash, S C, 6 months, medical certificate

Colonel F W Graham, S C, 6 months, medical certificate

Lieutenant H S F Haynes, R E, 2 months, medical certificate

Conductor G Hutchings, Army Commissariat Department, 6 months, medical certificate

Surgeon W Harvey, 6 months, medical certificate

Captain G W Willock, Cavalry, 6 months, medical certificate

Lieutenant A T S A Rind, S C, 6 months, medical certificate

Major G V Fosbery, V C, S C, 4 months, private affairs

No. 1122—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Captain M H Hayes, Bengal Staff Corps, Bombay, 30th September 1877

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No. 1123—The following additions to be made to G G O No 681 of 1877 —

"*Table No 148 (Public Works)*"

(Page 22)

After the item "Trunks, camel, pairs, with padlocks and keys (English) and with movable trays," insert—

Trunks, mule, with padlocks and keys (English), and with movable trays Scale—*Three pairs for each Mountain Battery of Royal Artillery* In column of Remarks, add *for Medicines and Instruments*

Add as Note 7 at foot of page 22—

Camel Trunks for Medicines and Instruments are not sanctioned for Mountain Batteries of Royal Artillery.

No. 1124.—G G O No 974 of 1877 is cancelled, and the following corrections are to be made in G G O No 681 of 1877 —

Table No 157 (Ordnance)

(Page 47)

In the "List of movable apparatus and stores for Gymnasia to be supplied by the Ordnance Department," from the words "Vice and Bench," expunge the words *and Bench*

Table No 147 (Public Works)

(Page 19)

In the "List of articles of fixed and movable apparatus for Gymnasia," after the words "Beam Great Cross," insert the following in the columns quoted —

"Articles"	"1st Class Gymnasium" "Movable apparatus" "No to be issued"	"Regimental Gymnasium" "Movable apparatus" "No to be issued"
Bench	1	1

and in the column of 'Remarks," insert *The Bench to be 4 feet long, 3 feet 9 inches high, and 1 foot 9 inches wide, of stout wood, with very stout legs to give it weight and make it firm for working on*

No. 1125.—The following alterations are made in G O G. No 1015 of 1877 —

In paragraph 14 of Notes, for "on the certificate of the officer in Medical Charge that fires are *absolutely necessary*," read *when considered absolutely necessary by the Officer Commanding the Battery*

In the foot-note,* for "Senior Medical Officer on the spot," read *Officer Commanding*

HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT

No 1126.—The following corrections to be made in G G O No 1256 of 1876 —

"Section II—Necessaries"

Expunge item 9, "Chatties for cooking poultices," and item 29, "Paper, country, unglazed, for latrine"

"Section III—Stationery"

For the words "Head-Quarters Brigade of Royal Artillery," in the first column of scale, substitute *For two or more Batteries of Royal Artillery when serving together*

"Section V—Disinfectants"

For the words "Brigade of Royal Artillery," in the second column of scale, substitute *For two or more Batteries of Royal Artillery when serving together*

No. 1127.—The following to be added as Note V to G G O No 931 of 1875 —

The scale of surgical instruments and hospital appliances as sanctioned for a battery of Royal Artillery is allowed for the company of Royal Engineers stationed at Roorkee

ORDNANCE.

No. 1128.—STORES—

The following statement shewing the cost of component parts of the Martini-Henry rifle with the price of each article converted into Indian Currency, is published for general information —

	Description of Article	Cost Rs	A	P	Per	Remarks
	ARMS					
Interchangeable parts of bayonets	common parts of: rings, locking	0	2	8	each	
	common parts of: screws, locking ring	0	4	6	doz	
	common parts of: scabbards, leather: complete	0	7	8	each	
	common parts of: scabbards, leather: parts of: lockets	0	0	10	"	
	common parts of: scabbards, leather: parts of: tips	0	1	6	"	
	sword, parts of: common to all sword bayonets: rivets, grip, wire, iron, for W G 9 (2 lbs make 100)	0	2	0	lb	
	sword, parts of: common to all sword bayonets: screws, spring	0	3	4	doz	
	sword, parts of: common to all sword bayonets: springs, bolt	0	5	8	"	
	sword, parts of: grips, leather, pairs	0	5	4	each	
	sword, parts of: scabbards, leather, rifles	1	5	4		
Interchangeable parts of furniture	bands without screws, parts of—screws lower and middle	0	0	4	doz	
	" " upper bands, parts of: nuts, screw, upper band	0	1	0	"	
	" " upper bands, parts of: screws	0	5	8	"	
	" " upper bands, parts of: swivels	0	2	0	each	
	plates, butt, parts of, screws, large	0	6	10	doz	The Martini Henry has only 2 large screws
	" trigger guard, parts of swivels	0	2	0	each	
	" " " " parts of screws	0	4	10	doz	

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE					COST Rs	A	P	Per	REMARKS
								G	
ARMS —*continued*									
Interchangeable parts of	actions, parts of	blocks	breech		0	2	4	each	
			lever catch		0	2	6	„	
			pins	axis	0	1	2	„	
				lever catch	0	1	0	doz	
			springs, lever catch		0	2	10	each	
		bodies			4	0	0	„	
		extractors			0	10	0	„	
		indicators			0	4	4	„	
		levers			0	12	4	„	
		nuts, stop			0	2	8	„	
		pins, extractor			0	10	0	doz	
		screws, keep for	indicator		0	3	10	„	
			stop nut		0	4	4	„	
		springs, main			0	1	8	each	
		strikers			0	4	6	„	
		tumblers			0	5	10	„	
		tumblers, parts of	rests		0	4	8	„	
			screws, rest		0	6	4	doz	
	barrels	rifled	with actions sighted		25	2	0	each	
			without ditto		14	10	0	„	
		parts of	pins, stud		0	4	0	doz	
			stops „		0	8	8	„	
			studs		0	3	4	„	
	bayonets		common, with locking rings (converted)		1	8	0	each	
			sword, rifle, short (converted)		6	2	4	„	
	caps, snap	complete			0	4	4	„	
		parts of	pellets		0	1	8	doz	
			screws		0	2	8	„	
			springs		0	4	0	„	
	furniture	bands	without screws, lower		0	4	0	each	
			„ swivels, upper		0	10	8	„	
			parts of, pins	lower	0	0	10	doz	
				upper	0	3	4	„	
		caps, nose, iron			0	4	4	each	
		„ „ screws for			0	3	4	doz	
		guards, trigger			1	5	4	each	
		plates, butt			0	9	4	„	
		swivels, butt			0	2	10	„	
	furniture triggers		iron		0	4	8	„	
			screws for	trigger	0	3	10	doz	
				spring, trigger	0	3	6	„	
			springs for		0	2	4	each	
	jags ..				0	3	4	„	
	protectors, foresight and muzzle				0	2	8	„	
	rods	cleaning			0	9	6	„	
		cleaning parts of	holders		0	2	6	„	
			screws holder	long	0	3	2	doz	
				short	0	3	2	„	
	sights, back	leaves, assembled with caps and slides			0	12	8	each	
		pins, axis			0	0	8	doz	
	elevating parts of	screws	cap		0	1	0	„	
			short or bed		0	2	0	„	
			spring		0	2	4	„	
		slides ..			0	10	6	each	
		springs			0	1	8	„	
	sights fore or barley corn				0	0	6	doz	
	stocks	butts	long		7	4	0	each	
			short		1	4	0	„	
		fore ends			1	4	8	„	
		parts of	bolts		0	4	0	„	
			washers bolts		0	2	0	doz	
Non-interchangeable parts of bayonets, sword, parts of bolts					0	1	8	each	

PENSIONS

No. 1129—Senior Apothecary Robert William Beale, having been declared by a Medical Committee to be unfit for further active service, is, under the provisions of G G O No 550 of 1868, transferred to the invalid pension establishment, on a pension of Rs 150 per mensem, payable in India

No. 1130—Sepoy Poorun Sing, of the 39th Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs 4 per mensem, from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle

No. 1131—Lehna Singh, father of Ruttun Singh, late a Sepoy of the Corps of Guides (Queen's Own), is granted an extraordinary pension of Rs 2-12-0 per mensem, for life, from the 23rd January 1877, payable in the Punjab Circle

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 1132—The services of Major W Anderson, Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Commander, Malwah Bheel Corps, are, with reference to the Notification by the Foreign Department, No 3306 G, dated the 30th November 1877, replaced at the disposal of the Government of Fort St George, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved by Major J Miller

No. 1133—The services of Captain (Brevet Major) H P Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 14th December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 38.—To be 3rd Grade Officers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from dates of joining —

Mr William Ames Patterson
„ W A Sandeman

No 39—To be 3rd Grade Engineers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, on probation, from dates of joining —

Mr David Stevenson
„ St John Sayers
„ Alexander Anderson

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 8th December 1877

No 519.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr J P C Anderson, Superintending Engineer, Military Works Branch, Major W B Holmes, R.E, Temporary Superintending Engineer 3rd Grade, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, on the 5th November 1877.

No 520.—Lieutenant-General Sir A Taylor K C B, R E., Officiating Inspector General of Military Works, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 20th January 1878

Colonel L Russell, R E, Officiating Deputy Inspector General of Military Works, will officiate as Inspector General, in addition to his own duties, until the return of Colonel Hutchinson from privilege leave, or until further orders

The 10th December 1877

No 521.—Baboo Sheo Dayal, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Western System of State Railways, having passed the prescribed examination, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 2nd June 1877

The 11th December 1877

No. 522.—The services of Captain R J Bond, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, attached to the Central System of State Railways, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department

The 12th December 1877

No 523—The following Officers are re-transferred from Bombay to the Provinces noted —

Mr. A M Salmon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Bengal Irrigation

Mr W Ellison, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, to North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial

The 13th December 1877

No 525—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Bombay to the Provinces noted —

To Punjab Irrigation Branch

Mr H Daniell, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr C A Greenwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial and Irrigation Branch respectively

Lieutenant G H M Bellasis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Private A Anderson, Overseer, 1st Grade

No 526—Mr J P C Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, will, on return from furlough on the 5th November 1877, hold temporary rank as Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade

Mr R Tyndall, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, will from the same date revert to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank

The 14th December 1877

No 527—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Bombay Famine Relief Works to the Provinces and Branches of the Public Works Department to which they are permanently attached —

To Punjab Irrigation Branch

Mr A G Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary rank

To Bengal Provincial Establishment

Mr C J. Middleton, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Establishment

Mr J D Gash, Temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade

To Western System of State Railways

Sergeant H Mathews, Supervisor, 1st Grade

TELEGRAPH

The 12th December 1877

No 524.—Mr. H E. Thompson, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 9th July 1877, for the period Mr Brooke may officiate as Director of Construction, or until further orders

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. {Register No 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta. After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department.

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

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E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 5th December 1877.

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed from 24th to 26th instant, both days inclusive, and on 1st proximo, on account of Christmas holidays and New Year's day

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 11th December 1877.

No. 34.—The leave granted in Notification No 13, dated 4th April last, to Mr J Low, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is extended by three days, *viz*, from 21st to 23rd April 1877

J. T WALKER, *Colonel, R E,*
Supdt, G. T. Survey of India.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 8th December 1877

No. 60.—Mr. J Williams, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, has been granted twenty-one days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 61.—Luxumun Vishnoo Mahendlay, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted privilege leave

for two months and twenty-two days of which he availed himself on the forenoon of the 3rd instant

By Order,
A CADELL, *Colonel, R E,*
Secy to Agent, Govr Genl,
for Central India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Camp Jaipur, the 7th December 1877

No $\frac{2965}{3249}G$ —With reference to Foreign Office Notification No 3249G, dated 12th November 1877, Major T Cadell and Major V E Law, respectively, delivered over, and received, charge of the Ulwar Political Agency on the afternoon of the 22nd November 1877

By Order,
N C MARTELLI, *Capt,*
Offg 1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 6th December 1877

No 116—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 180 of 1st November 1877, Colonel C W Hutchinson, R E, Inspector General, Military Works, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him on the 3rd December 1877

Lieutenant-General Sir A Taylor, R E, K C B, Deputy Inspector General, Military Works, and Colonel L Russell, R E, Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, assumed charge of the offices of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General, respectively, on the same date

No 117—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 485 of 2nd November 1877, Major W B Holmes, R E, received charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, from Colonel L Russell, R E, on 3rd December 1877

ALEX TAYLOR, *Lieut-Genl, R E,*
Offg Inspr Genl of Mily Works

Lahore Command.

Lahore, the 10th December 1877

No 28—Sub-Conductor A Algar, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, availed himself, on 28th November 1877, of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Superintending Engineer's Notification No 26, dated 22nd October 1877.

D WARD, *Major, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Lahore Command,
Military Works

Meerut Command

Meerut, the 8th December 1877

No. 81.—With reference to this Office Notification No 78, dated 22nd ultimo, Lieutenant J G Day, R E, Assistant Engineer, joined the Meerut Division, Military Works, on the forenoon of the 4th instant

Æ PERKINS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr Meerut Command,
Military Works

Presidency Command

Calcutta, the 13th December 1877

No 10—Mr W H Johnson, C E, Executive Engineer, received over charge of the Fort William Division from Captain W H Pierson, R.E, on the forenoon of 1st instant

WILLIAM B HOLMES, *Major, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Presdy Command,
Military Works

Rawul Pindi Command

Rawul Pindi, the 4th December 1877

No 2894—Privilege leave of absence for three months is granted to Mr H Bolton, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, from the 1st January 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof

The 5th December 1877

No 2903—Privilege leave of absence for 15 days is granted to Roodul Pershad, Overseer, 1st Grade, Sialkot Division, Military Works, from such date as he may avail himself thereof

D LIMOND, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Rawul Pindi Command,
Military Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 5th December 1877

No 34—With reference to Officiating Director's Notification No 13, dated 10th September 1877, Mr C Thomson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, Western Rajputana Railway, is re-transferred to the Rajputana Railway

The 8th December 1877

No. 35.—Mr F B Walker, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State eight months' furlough in extension of that granted in late Director's Notification No 183 of the 13th November 1876

No 36.—Mr W Michell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed, on the 24th November 1877, the colloquial examination in Hindustani

The 11th December 1877

No. 37—CORRIGENDUM—In Notification No 31 of the 7th November 1877, regarding the formation of a 2nd Division on the Sindia Railway, *for* "1st November 1877," *read* "1st September 1877"

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director

North-Eastern System.

Darjeeling, the 4th December 1877

No. 91.—Consignments of tea will in future be carried on State Railways in the North-Eastern System at the 3rd instead of the 1st class rate

The necessary correction should be made in the Indian State Railway general classification of goods

No. 92—Mr J P Sullivan, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Central Office of Accounts, Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' sick leave, with effect from the 10th November 1877

No. 93.—Notification No 59 of the 3rd October 1877, granting privilege leave for one month and seventeen days to Baboo Khetter Nath Banerjee, Accountant, 4th Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is cancelled

No. 94.—Baboo Nundo Lall Sen, Accountant, 3rd Grade Tirhoot State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th September 1877

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Offg Director

Western System.

Rawal Pindi, the 5th December 1877

No 50—Mr Sub-Conductor M Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway (Construction)

The 7th December 1877

No. 51.—Mr H P Edwards, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, Indus Valley State Railway, officiated as Chief Store-keeper for three months, from the forenoon of the 19th May 1877

The 8th December 1877

No. 52.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 507 of the 30th ultimo, Mr W Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, is posted to the Indus Valley State Railway

ALEX GRANT,
Director of State Railways,
Officiating in the Western System

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATION

The 7th December 1877

No. 257.—Baboo B B Opadhya, Overseer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Mooltan District to the Eastern Extension Surveys

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Rawal Pindi, the 3rd December 1877

No 112—Mr F J E Spring, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from the Ravi to the Soán Division He left the former on the afternoon of the 6th November 1877, and joined the latter division on the forenoon of the 15th dem

The 10th December 1877

No. 113.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 37, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr W Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Lahore on the forenoon of 23rd November 1877

No 114.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 38, dated 23rd October 1877, Mr M C. Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), joined the Ravi Division of this Railway on the forenoon of 5th November 1877

No. 115.—Mr M C Mackinnon, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary rank), left the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 20th November 1877 to assume charge of the duties of Store-Verifier

No 116—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 31, dated 21st September 1877, Mr H S Harington, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, joined the Ravi Division on the forenoon of the 10th November 1877

No. 117—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 41, dated 16th November 1877, Mr C E S Younghusband, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, left the Jhelum Division of this Railway for the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of the 26th November 1877

No. 118—Mr C P O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ravi Division, was allowed three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 18th August 1877

No. 119—Mirza Anwar Alli, Accountant, 4th Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is allowed privilege leave for twenty-five days, with effect from the 17th December 1877

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 10th December 1877

No. 65.—Mr R B Hawkins, Accountant, 2nd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo, from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No 57, dated 5th November last.

The 11th December 1877

No. 66—Mr J A Kearney, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 5th instant from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No 58, dated 12th November last

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 11th December 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	1,06 50,078	1	1
Reserve Fund	18,99,020	0	0	Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches	42,42,597	1	8
Public Deposits at Head Office 70,31 574 4 8				Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and Branches	40,15 634	10	2
Public Deposits at Branches 90,11,227 1 6	1,60,42,801	6	2	Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1 66 03 484	12	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,95 91 198	14	10	Balances with other Banks	5 26 729	5	6
Bank Post Bills, &c	2 41 249	0	2	Bullion	2 49 510	8	5
Sundries	12,37,708	12	8	Dead Stock	9 99 355	7	8
				Stamps	8,847	5	2
				Sundries	2,07 150	14	0
					3,75,03,388	1	11
				Rs A P			
				Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office 1,64,88,388 4 2	3,15,08,589	15	11
				Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,50,20,201 11 9			
RUPEES	6,90 11 978	1	10	RUPEES	6 90 11 978	1	10

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 13th Dec 1877

W WESTLAND,
Offg Chief Accti & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors
W D CRUICKSHANK
Offg Secy & Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Calcutta Circle

Register No	No of Notes	NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED Value Rs	Name of Claimant
331	O 28—34949	1,000	M R L K Luchmon Chetty
332	L 69—71729	100	Gopaul Das Salgram
	„ —71730	100	
334	O 27—27139	500	The Assistant Commissioner, Darjeeling
335	L 94—78942	100	Mr W Connors
	„ —78943	100	Inspector of Police, Collingha Thanah
337	O 28—42711	1,000	Mr James Sutherland
338	O 28—32737	1,000	Dabee Sohoy Dharee Lal.
339	L 94—77530	100	Dabee Sohoy Dharee Lal.
	„ —71850	100	
		NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED Rs	
224	L 51—64659	100	Babu Fukeer Chunder Khan.
	„ —64658		
226	L 22—35802	5	Mohan Lal
	„ —35803		
227	L 13—42398	20	Subder Alli
	„ —42400		
	L 36—01744	20	
	„ —48768		
228	A 96—91568	10	Babu Russick Lal Bose.
	„ —91569		
229	L 3—00464	10	Babu Brojo Doyal Shaha.
	A 96—02906		
230	L 97—73740	10	Babu Upendra Nath Bose.
	„ —73790		
357	L 99—32173	10	Babu Mutty Lal Das
358	L 20—34875	5	Babu Nibarun Chunder Paul
359	L 91—16963	20	Mr G H Ross
	„ —51029	20	
360	L 91—86702	20	Mrs Murray
361	L 84—06232	100	Babu Kedar Nath Dutt
362	L 86—34971	10	Babu Nanuck Chund
363	L 58—77111	10	Babu Rojoni Kant Coondu
364	L 88—55145	10	Mr J Ditmas

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 14th Dec 1877.

R E HAMILTON,
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value.	Name of Claimant
		Rs.	
98	B 52—11612	10	A Mooneswamy, Wellington

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
203	B 53—31113	10	Agnes Ammall, Vellore
204	B 40—71586	5	P R Viapury Pillay, Salem.
205	B 51—00051	500	Deputy Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta
	„ —01564	500	
	„ —01565	500	
206	B 52—76260	10	Private Syed Abbass, 10th N I, Madras.
207	B 36—17378	5	Pillarisetty Chellapaty Naidu, Nellore
	B 40—82136	5	
	„ —82327	5	
	B 53—20157	10	
	„ —40708	10	
208	B 40—99013	5	Moothappah Chetty, Madras
	B 53—14300	10	
	„ —31068	10	
	B 58—32876	100	
	„ —32877	100	
	„ —48031	100	
	„ —61482	100	
209	B 54—21164	20	N Narayaniah, Cuddapah
210	B 49—07293	10	Mr A deCochonto, Cochin.
	„ —21934	10	
	B 52—99007	10	
	B 42—72460	20	
211	B 53—00703	10	Soobboroyulu, Bellary
212	B 50—87037	100	Coonjee Perihajee, Madras
57	B 54—22601 wrongly joined	20	C Arunachala Shastry, Madras
	„ —22610 wrongly joined		

FORT ST GEORGE—Acctt Genl's Office,
The 3rd December 1877

G W CLINE, LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Nagpur Circle

HALF NOTE

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877 78		Rs	
20	F 9—70339	50	Dowlutram Askarna, Merchant of Dhulia

MISMATCHED NOTE

		Rs	
8	F 7—62953 wrongly joined	10	Narayen Hurry of Bombay
	„ —64353 wrongly joined		

NAGPUR—Paper Currency Office,
The 6th December 1877

C G VANSITTART,
for *Depy Commissioner of Paper Currency*

Allahabad Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
42	D 6—96105	10	Ram Sahoy, Hamirpur
43	D 10—75279	5	Amar Nath, Calcutta

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
88	D 10—97776	5	The Post Master General, N W P, Allahabad
28	D 11—68597 wrongly joined	10	Babu Parobutty Charan Chatterjee, Allahabad
	„ —68596 wrongly joined		

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 6th December 1877.

T H S BIDDULPH,
Asstt Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office

Lahore Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
79	E 12—64665	20	Ram Chunder, Student, Government College Lahore

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
135	E 12—57966	20	Pundit Shunker Das, Kussowlie

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 8th December 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Acctt Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No.	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
1877			Rs	
W84	M 33—13467		20	Balajee Govind, Coaching Clerk, B B and C I Railway, Broach Station
W85	M 21—04763 M 30—04330 „ —73 85 „ —92483 M 31—17160		10 each	Mr W J Essai, Fort, Bombay
W86	M 21—47496 M 31—49259 M 28—79161		10 each	Mr H deSa, Grant Medical College, Bombay
W87	C 90—73071		100	Political Agent, Bhopal

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1875			Rs	
H119	C 84—50504		20	Mr J M D'Silva, Sub Cotton Inspector, Dharwar
1877				
H189	M 33—05525		20	The Barrack Inspector, P C Poona
	„ —05528		20	
	M 31—11226		10	
H190	C 99—36489		20	Bái Pirozbai Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Hornby Row, Bombay
	M 22—55618		20	
M110	C 97—81546 C 98—12565	wrongly joined	10	Soonderdass Morárji, No 53, Modikhana, Bombay.
M111	M 27—81893 M 28—53826	ditto	10	Nanábhoy Jagganáth, Clerk, Messrs Bhicoo Sárba & Co, Bombay
M112	M 27—12638 C 97—78944	ditto	10	Abdullá Allahrakhiá, No 15, Chutrees raug Mohlá, Bombay
M113	M 16—23027 M 17—57337	ditto	10	Balvantrao Bhasker Josee, No 607, Girgaum, Breach Candy Road, Bombay
M114	M 19—40234 „ —40235	ditto	10	Messrs Meiffio Neveu & Co, 6, Hummum Street, Bombay

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept, *The 11th December 1877*

W WELLS,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTIFICATION.

Mr Ney Elias received charge of the office of Officiating British Joint Commissioner, Ladakh, from Mr W Jenkyns, C S, on the afternoon of the 17th November 1877

P D HENDERSON,
On special duty in Kashmir

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint

Date	Silver tendered at estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees		Balance of Bullion		
		On General Treasury	On the Currency Department	Under Assay	Assayed	Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs
Dec 3	15,800	„	4,15 803	37 36 448	1 01 18 278	66,30,626
„ 4	1,33,322		4 20 901	44,42 753	97 18 209	70 51 842
„ 5			4 26 180	20 18 830	93 18 151	74,75,795
„ 6	97,061		4 20 388	27 03 341	91,19,991	78 98,402
7			4,21 677	22 85 370	89,10,892	83,16,453
8			4,41,690	18,52,113	87,19 918	87,49,710

CALCUTTA MINT, *The 10th Dec 1877*

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 13th December 1877 . Rs 1,04,90,671-0-8

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA, *14th Dec. 1877.*

POST-OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 8th December 1877

In consequence of the alteration in Time Table of the East Indian Railway, Registered Letters and Parcels will, on Sundays, be received in the General Post Office at the following hours, *viz*, from 7 to 8 A M and 2 to 3 P M, and in the several sub-offices at the following hours —

Bowbazar	7	to	8	A M	and	1 30	to	2 30 P M
Simla	7	„	8	„	„	1	„	2 „
Hatkhola	7	„	8	„	„	1	„	2 „
Baugbazar	7	„	8	„	„	1	„	2 „
Dhurumtolla	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2 30 „
Napit Bazar	7	„	8	„	„	11 30	„	12 30 „
Balisghatta	7	„	8	„	„	11 20	„	12 20 „
Wellesley	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2-30 „
Loudon	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2 30 „
Bhowanipore	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2-30 „
Khidderpur	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2 30 „
Alipur	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2 30 „
Garden Reach	7	„	8	„	„	1	„	2 „
Jorasanko	7	„	8	„	„	1 30	„	2-30 „

The 14th December 1877

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Pemba*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 16th December 1877, at 6 P M.

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, Mauritius, Batavia, Singapore and China, for transmission per French Steamer *Meinam*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 17th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Oriental*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 19th December 1877, at 6 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 21st December 1877. Mail for Mauritius can be forwarded

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 20th December 1877

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th December 1877

Allen, Miss Josephine E, care of Mrs Dall
Allen, E A
Andrew, Arthur
Angus, Mr
Austin, A
Balser, J A
Ban, Mr
Badham, Mrs
Basivi, K
Basu, Revd U C
Barry, W R
Barlow, E M
Baxter, Wm
Benedict, E
Bews, Captain J
Beglie, Captain H
Bell, W E
Betts, P
Biccari, Odoordo, Signor
Bordieux, C Der
Boemond, W
Boilone, E M
Brown, Mrs C
Bridgenell, J M
Brooks, G H
Butler, A David
Carter, Miss
Castle, J
Catlin, Mr
Chapman, Mrs S
Clive, J W
Conry, William
Coffee, Private M
Cook, John
Collings, Capt
Craighead, J S
C, No 101
Croysdale, Thos
Crook, Mrs
Cunninghan, Hon ble H S
Culloden, G
Deer Brothers, Messrs
D Souza, A W
Earle, G C
Edward R
Eddis, W W
Ellen
Fox, Mrs M E
Feaser, W R.
Gabbett, Joseph.
Gangoolly, Khetternauth
Geary, T
Gilbert, Mrs
Gill, Captain
Green, Captain G E
Gregson & Co, Messrs
Guiseppe, Casarato
Hakels, J H
Hastings, C
Harris, J S
Harris, T L M
Heals, Capt
Hewitt, St John
Howard, W J
Hurford, Miss
Hunter, Miss R
Invernizi, Enrico
James, Col
Jahnsan, Mrs
Jewitt, C S
Johannes, Joseph
Kellie, A
Latapie, E D
Lawrie, A B
Leckie, Thos
Leary, Private J
Leitzen, E
LeRoy, V
Leas, Serjeant
Lloyd & Co, Messrs
Lyell, Miss
Martin, F N
Marshall, William
Mackay, Ins
Macnaughton S L
McDonald, Miss Charlotte
Metheral, Madame
Millar, Capt J S B
Miller, Mrs
Mosely, Mrs
March, Miss
Mulreany, Isaac B
Nahair, Mrs
Narter, W N
Nagatingan, Mrs
Nestill, Mrs A W
Nugent, Robert
O'Brien, G
O Connors, Mrs W F
Paterson, Capt H
Patterson, Mrs
Pead, W B
Pereira, Mrs R.
Pereira, Mrs M M F
Phillips, Chas
Power, Miss
Read, Captain Martin

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 14th December 1877—contd

Reid, Mis M A
Residents of Calcutta
Rivers, Mrs
Robertson, Mrs L
Robert, R.
Ray, Henry
Saunders, G W
Savi, Mrs
Sankarsey, J
Scott, Mr J
Seamons, M
Seiger, A
Smith, J A
Spence, Miss Maggie
Stewart, P M
Smeeting, A C
Templeton Mrs W C
Telford, Major J A
Thompson & Co, C J.
Thomas, Miss
Todd, J
Tompson, F F
Toomey, Mrs
Trunis, James
Waller, W B
Watson, Mrs Hamden
Ward, Roland
Weekherlin, Baron W
White, W Muir
Wilkinson, Mrs
Wright, W G
Wright, A

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for"

Adie, A E
Beck, Robt A
Bell, Chas H
Bennett, T O
Beedell, Capt W
Boe, Ashjohn
Bouller, R F
Brown R W
Bruce Esq
Cameron, Miss
Cassedy, J J
Cashie, B B
Chennell, Thomas
Collinson, Francis B
Corbett, C J
Cumberland, A H
Collins, Miss
Collinsan, J C
Craigo, Peter
Croghan, W J
David, Francis
Doherty, Mrs H A
Donovan, D
D Silva, G P
Duncrift, John
E F W
Fancun, Mrs F
Faulkes, E
Fawcus, William
Felsted, Thos
Fitzsimons, G
Ginger, Mrs
Guthrie, A
Harrison, C W
Howey, Capt J E W
Indelicato Orazio, Sigr
Jeffreys, R
Johnson, Mis R
Johnston Mrs
Jones, W Arnold
Kermade, R C
Killcoyne, Thos
LeRoy, Z M.
Leonard, Thomas
Leon, Mrs F
Lock, Pat
Lonsdale, John
MacGibbon, John
McCunn, Thomas
McCunn W
MacWilliams, Miss
Macdonald, J
Manvers, Capt W B (R N)
Marshall, Geo.
Matson, E
Mirza Abdool Hosein
Montgomery, C W
Nugent, Mrs P C P
Nundo Lall Mullick
Orchard, Fred
Ozilla, Capt P
Paine, Frank T
Piket Blime, Madame
Pawsey, R H
Platt, J H
Poper, A R
Powell, H J
Preston, Mis
Read, R (Junior)
Roman, Jacob
Rowcliff, R H
Ryall, H
Simpson, James M
Sirk, S S
Stafford, General
Stewart, Frank
Steel Major J P
Story, Augustus
Taylor, J S
Taylor Revd J H
Tuckett, S L
Williams, Capt T
Willins, W E S
Wilks, S
Wise, Master T
Woods, Capt James W

Registered Letters

Founda, Lucien

Newspapers

Brown, E, Hon ble
Cowie Maxwell
Craig, Peter
Delahey, Mrs
Dixon, J W
Eckford, Miss Anne
Kermode, R C
Macdonald, J
Navin & Co
Poper, A R
Story, W
Schenck, J F

Parcel

Bidew, C Stanley

E. C GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT.

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as a foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot.
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes.

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,

SIMPSON HILLIER,

Assistant Conservator of Forests.

The 1st June 1877

NOTICE

At the request of the Government of Ceylon, the following notice is published for general information —

SALE OF EBONY

Notice is hereby given that two small cargoes of Ebony, each of about 80 tons, will be sold by auction on account of Government at the wharf, Colombo, on the 17th December next, in lots to suit purchasers The sale to commence at noon

The logs may be inspected at the wharf, and particulars of their dimensions, &c, may be obtained from the Master Attendant

The first cargo contains 346 logs of various sizes The number of logs in the second cargo will be published hereafter

---

With reference to the above advertisement, it is hereby notified that the second cargo of Ebony alluded to weighs 60 tons, and contains 135 logs

Particulars of the dimensions of the logs may be obtained from the Master Attendant, Colombo.

C J LYALL,

Under Secy to the Govt of India, Dept. of Revs, Agrt, & Commerce.

NOTICE.

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 16 of the Indian Bill Rules)

J A. ROBINSON,

Extra Asstt Commr & Treasury Officer

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY

The "Indian Law Reports," published under the authority of the Governor General in Council, will appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and will comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court will be reported in the Series for that High Court Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court will be reported in the Calcutta Series The Parts of each Series can be had separately, or all four Parts can be had stitched into one wrapper at the option of subscribers and purchasers It will be observed from the following statement of the terms of subscription and sale, that a considerable reduction is allowed to persons taking the complete set

Terms of subscription, payable annually in advance

	Without Postage	With Postage
For the CALCUTTA SERIES	Rs 35	Rs 37-8
„ MADRAS SERIES	„ 8	„ 9
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Dated this 7th day of December 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
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Bank of Bengal

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LUCKNOW, *The 15th Nov 1877* } HEERA LALL

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Lost

A Government Promissory Note No 085045, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs 5,000, at 4 per cent, standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in my favor

SHREERAM PAUL

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped —

No	032266	of 1865	on 4 per cent	Rs	1,000
„	032267	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	032268	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	032269	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047000	of 1842-43	on 4 per cent	„	1,000
„	047001	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047002	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047003	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	027710	of 1872	on 4½ per cent	„	1,000
„	027711	„	„ „	„	1,000
			TOTAL		10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1877. {Register No. 33.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No XXXVIII OF 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received.	Railways	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		23rd Sept 1876	22nd Sept 1877	to 23rd Sept 1876	to 22nd Sept 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24th Nov 1877	East Indian, Main	5,62,788	6,38,566	2,25,71,186	2,90,27,153	64,55,967	
24th ditto	Ditto, Jabalpur	29,732	1,08,073	15,24 983	34,36,453	19,11,470	
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	1,03,713	1,27,517	23,01,912	29,74,606	6,72,694	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	47,387	72,988	23,70,260	30 88,693	7,18,433	
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1,06,625	2,25,152	56,67,979	70,08,493	13,40,514	
10th ditto	Madras	1,42,073	2,17,822	46,32,550	75,76,701	29,44,151	
27th Oct 1877	South Indian	39,804	66,172	13,92,533	23,80,548	9,88,015	
24th Nov 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	2,70,421	5,52,125	1,58,61,937	2,46,12,863	87,50,926	
24th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	65,414	84,220	48,75,138	56,38,006	7,62 873	
	TOTAL	13,67,957	20,92,635	6,11,98,473	8 57,43,516	2,45,45,043	
	State						
24th Nov 1877	Calcutta and South-Eastern	1,915	3,891	72,188	83,082	10,894	
24th ditto	Nalhati	1 786	1,594	56 067	65,875	9,808	
17th ditto	Rajputana	19,251	55,223	16,56,583	19,36,400	2,79,817	
24th ditto	Holkar	7,004	7,338	2 81,486	2,78,153		3,333
	Khamgaon			31,067(*a*)	45,080(*b*)	14,013	
27th Oct 1877	Amraoti	598	1,028	48 367	54,638	6,271	
27th ditto	Wardha Valley		986	16,780(*a*)	49,930	33,150	
27th ditto	Nizam's	9,176	19,664	3,54,705	5,73,731	2,19,026	
10th Nov 1877	Tirhut	2,498	7,014	1,12,922	2,00,768	87,846	
27th Oct 1877	Punjab Northern	6,610	11,917	3 04,916	5,10,441	2,05,525	
24th Nov 1877	Neemuch	1,059	1,816	7,241(*d*)	51,269	44,028	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal		391		1,472(*e*)	1,472	
20th Oct. 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		8,306		1,54,528(*f*)	1,54,528	
	TOTAL	49,897	1,19,156	29,42,272	40,05,317	10,63,045	...
	GRAND TOTAL .	14,17,854	22,11,791	6,41,40,745	8,97,48,833	2,56,08,088	

(*a*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 16th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

(*b*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed.

(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed

(*d*)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 23rd September 1876.

(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August to 22nd September 1877

(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 22nd September 1877

No XXXIX of 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 30th Sept 1876	For week ending 29th Sept 1877	Total from 1st January to 30th Sept 1876	Total from 1st January to 29th Sept 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24th Nov 1877	East Indian Main	4,71 316	6 21 929	2,30 45 502	2 96 52 082	66 06 580	
24th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	29 722	96 797	15,51 705	35,34,250	19 78 545	
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	78 652	1,21 562	23 80 564	30 96 168	7 15 604	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	51,588	72 683	24 21 848	31 61 376	7 39 528	
17th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1,14,048	2 21 411	57 82 027	72 29 904	14 47,877	
10th ditto	Madras	1,72 029	2 04 453	48,04 579	77,81 154	29 76 575	
27th Oct 1877	South Indian	43 622	66 168	14 46 155	24 46 716	10 10 561	
24th Nov 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	2 92 729	4,83,080	1 61 54,666	2,50,96 543	89 41,877	
24th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 05,168	80 399	49,80,901	57 18 405	7,38,104	
	TOTAL	13,61,874	19 72 082	6 25 60 347	8 77 15 598	2 51,55 251	
	State						
24th Nov 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,830	1 969	74 018	85 051	11 033	
24th ditto	Nalhati	932	2 142	56 999	68 017	11 018	
17th ditto	Rajputana	27 719	50 781	16,84 322	19 87 184	3,02,862	
24th ditto	Holkar	6,055	6 910	2 87 541	2 85 063		2,478
	Khamgaon			31 067(a)	45 080(b)	14 013	
27th Oct 1877	Amraoti	657	1 070	19 021	55 708	6 684	
27th ditto	Wardha Valley		1 803	16 730(c)	51 683	34 953	
27th ditto	Nizam's	9 320	19 935	3 64 025	5,93 666	2,29,641	
10th Nov 1877	Tirhut	1 747	6 9_7	1 14 659	2 07 695	93 036	
27th Oct 1877	Punjab Northern	21 440	13 153	9,26 356	5 23 594	1,97 238	
24th Nov 1877	Neemuch	1 188	1 436	8 129(d)	52 705	44 276	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal		1,137		2,609(e)	2,609	
20th Oct 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		10 511		1 65,072(f)	1,65,072	
	TOTAL	70 898	1 17 810	30 13 170	41 23 127	11 09 957	
	GRAND TOTAL	14,32 772	20 89,892	6 55 73,517	9 18, 38,725	2,62 65 208	

(a) Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876 after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876 after which the line was closed
(d) Total receipts from 3rd August to 30th September 1876
(e) Total receipts from 7th August to 9th September 1877
(f) Total receipts from 2nd May to 24th September 1877

No XL of 1877*

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 7th Oct 1876	For week ending 6th Oct 1877	Total from 1st January to 7th Oct 1876	Total from 1st January to 6th Oct 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24th Nov 1877	East Indian Main	5,87 765	6,36 395	2 36 34 267	3 02 88 477	66 55 210	
24th ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	5 503	99 073	1 90 208	36 32,323	20 42 115	
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	82 496	1 29 526	24 03 060	32 25 94	7 62 634	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	57 011	69 269	24,78 859	8 ,30 645	7,51 786	
17th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 20 398	2 14 915	59 02 425	71 74 813	1o 72 394	
10th ditto	Madras	1 15 507	1 79 952	49 40 086	79 61 106	30 21 020	
27th Oct 1877	South Indian	39 877	60 130	11 76 032	25 07 146	10 31,111	
24th Nov 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	3 46 660	4 12 671	1 61,91 326	2 55 09 217	90 17 891	
24th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	98 291	93 252	50 78,592	58,11 657	7 33 065	
	TOTAL	14 93 508	19 25 186	6 40 53 805	8 96 41 084	2 55 87 229	
	State						
24th Nov 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 632	1 867	75 650	86 918	11 268	
24th ditto	Nalhati	938	1 492	57 937	69 509	11 572	
17th ditto	Rajputana	30 968	46 590	17 15 290	20 33 774	3,18 484	
24th ditto	Holkar	7 613	9 604	2 95 154	2 94 667		487
	Khamgaon			(a) 31 067	(b)45 080	14 013	
27th Oct 1877	Amraoti	869	1 034	49 893	56 742	6 849	
27th ditto	Wardha Valley		1 186	(c)16 730	52 869	36 139	
27th ditto	Nizam's	9 798	19 726	3,73,823	6,13 392	2,39 569	
18th Nov 1877	Tirhut	1 782	5 981	1 16 441	2 13 676	97 235	
27th Oct 1877	Punjab Northern	8 607	12 920	3 34,963	5,36 014	2,01 051	
24th Nov 1877	Neemuch	1 283	1 740	(d)9 712	54 445	44 733	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal		1 101		(e)3 713	3,713	
20th Oct 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		11 016		(f)1 76 088	1 76 088	
	TOTAL	63,490	1 14,260	30 76 660	42,37 387	11 60 727	
	GRAND TOTAL	15 56,998	20,39 746	6,71,30,515	9 38,78,471	2 67 47,956	

(a) – Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876 after which the line was closed
(b) Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876 after which the line was closed
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 7th October 1876
(e)—Total receipts from 7th August to 6th October 1877
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 6th October 1877

No XLI of 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 14th Oct 1876	For week ending 13th Oct 1877	Total from 1st January to 14th Oct 1876	Total from 1st January to 13th Oct 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24th Nov 1877	East Indian, Main	6,17 640	6,10,673	2,42 50 907	3 09 29 150	66 78 243	
24th ditto	Ditto Jubalpur	99 262	92 362	16 29 470	37,21 685	20 95 215	
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	79 438	1 50 228	25 42 498	33 75 922	8 33 424	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	54 392	60 918	25 34 251	32 90 963	7 57 712	
17th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1 34 618	2 24 619	60 47 013	76 99 448	16 62 195	
10th ditto	Madras	1,43 809	1 82,022	50 83 395	81 13 138	30 59 743	
27th Oct 1877	South Indian	45 827	62 858	15 21 859	25 70 004	10 18 145	
24th Nov 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	4 11,912	5 48 226	1 60 03,238	2 60 57 443	91 4,205	
24th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	93 721	82 676	51 72 313	58 91 333	7 22 020	
	TOTAL	16 20 119	20,1 7982	6,56 73 974	9 16 8 066	2 60 11 092	
	State						
24th Nov 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 584	3 986	77 234	90 904	13 670	
24th ditto	Nalhati	1,264	2 085	59 201	71 591	12 393	
17th ditto	Rajputana	38 090	36 491	17 53 480	20 70 265	3 16 885	
24th ditto	Holkar	5,733	8 163	3 00 887	3 02 830	1,943	
	Khamgaon			(a)31 067	(b)45 080	14 013	
27th Oct 1877	Amraoti	1 379	1 017	51 272	57 789	6 517	
27th ditto	Wardha Valley		1 493	(c)16 730	54 362	37 632	
27th ditto	Nizam's	9 475	16 756	3 83 198	6 30 188	2 46 990	
10th Nov 1877	Tirhut	9 152	5 815	1 25 593	2 19 491	93 898	
27th Oct 1877	Punjab Northern	8 361	12 151	3 13 924	5 18 965	2 05 041	
24th Nov 1877	Neemuch	944	1 510	(d)10 636	5 5 955	45 299	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal		3,307		(e)7 020	7 020	
20th Oct 1877	Pegu and Irrawaddy Valley		11 013		(f)1 87 101	1,87 101	
	TOTAL	76,182	1 01 157	31 53 142	43 41 544	11 88 402	
	GRAND TOTAL	16 96,601	21 18 139	6 88 27,116	9 60 26 610	2 71 99 194	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876 after which the line was closed
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c) Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876 after which the line was closed
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 21st October 1876
(e)—Total receipts from 18th August to 13 October 1877
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 14th October 1877

No XLII of 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending 21st Oct 1876	For week ending 20th Oct 1877	Total from 1st January to 21st Oct 1876	Total from 1st January to 20th Oct 1877	Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
24th Nov 1877	East Indian Main	5,87 005	6 43 156	2 48 37 912	3 16 22 306	67 84 394	
24th ditto	Ditto, Jubalpur	37,374	91 431	16 66 844	38 16 119	21 49 275	
24th ditto	Eastern Bengal	65,048	1 17 954	26 07 516	34 93 476	8 85 930	
17th ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	49 315	79 886	25 82 966	33 70 849	7 88 283	
17th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 61 313	1 91 503	61 98 386	78 90 947	16 92 561	
10th ditto	Madras	1 59 726	1 59 302	52 13 130	83 02 430	30 89 310	
27th Oct 1877	South Indian	37 813	61 169	15 59 172	26 37 173	10 78 501	
24th Nov 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	3,82,905	5,40 081	1 72 86 113	2 66 97,524	93 11 381	
24th ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	83,699	1 23 978	52,56 012	60,18 311	7 62 299	
	TOTAL	15,64 227	20 62 069	6 72 38 201	9 37 47 135	2 65 08 934	
	State						
24th Nov 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,666	2 361	78 900	93 265	14 365	
24th ditto	Nalhati	905	1,124	60 106	73 018	12 912	
17th ditto	Rajputana	26 544	41,331	17,79 924	21,11 596	3,31 672	
24th ditto	Holkar	6 2 2	7 203	3 07 119	3 10 033	2 914	
	Khamgaon			31 067(a)	45 080(b)	14 013	
27th Oct 1877	Amraoti	1,117	1 194	52 389	58 984	6 595	
27th ditto	Wardha Valley		1 513	16 730(c)	55 675	38 945	
27th ditto	Nizam's	8,722	12 733	3 91 920	6 42 921	2 51 001	
10th Nov 1877	Tirhut	2,243	4,604	1 27 856	2 23 094	96 238	
27th Oct 1877	Punjab Northern	6,839	12 093	3 50 763	5,61 058	2 10,295	
24th Nov 1877	Neemuch	806	1 401	11 162(d)	57 359	45 897	
10th ditto	Northern Bengal	-	1,817		8 837(e)	8 837	
20th Oct 1877	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		12 641		1 99,742(f)	1 99 742	
	TOTAL	55 091	1 09 117	53,08,236	44,41,661	12,33,425	
	GRAND TOTAL	16 19 321	21 71 186	7 04 46,437	9,81 88 796	2 77,42 359	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876 after which the line was closed
(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877 after which the line was closed
(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876 after which the line was closed
(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 21st October 1876
(e)—Total receipts from 18th August to 20th October 1877
(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 20th October 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

(TELEGRAPH)

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1877.

CLASS OF MESSAGES	ROUTE.														TOTAL.	
	WEST								EAST							
	VIA TEHERAN		VIA TURKEY		PERSIAN GULF		VIA SUEZ		VIA AMOY		VIA MADRAS		NATIVE BURMA.			
	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value	No	Indian Value
INDIAN		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A		Rs A
Sent	3	140 13	362	1,764 12	51	289 8	3 946	22 348 15			661	2,829 5	301	531 13	5,330	27 905 1
Received	19	270 8	98	516 14	59	434 2	3 707	14,597 13	7	17 9	582	2 096 14	207	388 8	4,679	18,324 4
TOTAL	22	411 5	460	2 281 10	113	723 10	7 653	36 946 11	7	17 9	1 243	4 928 3	508	920 5	10 009	46 229 5
TRANSIT																
From East to West							2,188	11 481 8							2 188	11 481 8
From West to East	11	59 1	36	134 0	1	8 2					1,035	9 698 10	4	31 5	1,087	9 926 2
From West to West		—			3	8 6									3	8 6
From East to East																
TOTAL	11	59 1	36	134 0	4	11 8	2 188	11 481 8			1,035	9 698 10	4	31 5	4,178	21 416 0
													GRAND TOTAL		14 187	67 645 5

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1877

ROUTE		NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT)			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER		
		To India	From India	TOTAL	To India	From India	TOTAL
INDO-EUROPEAN	*Vid* Teheran	19	3	22	49	07	27
	„ Turkey	98	362	460	2 52	8 29	5 58
	Persian Gulf *Vid* Karachi	59	54	113	1 52	1 24	1 37
RED SEA	*Vid* SUEZ	3,707	3 946	7,653	95 47	90 40	92 78
	TOTAL	3,883	4,365	8,248	100·00	100·00	100 00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABBI IN THE PUNJAB UP TO 31st OCTOBER 1877

CANAL DIVISIONS	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING OCTOBER 1877				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE)			RAINFALL		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE)		REMARKS
	Depth in Canal at Regulating Gauge		Gross Consumption cubic feet per second		Principal items of Traffic		Zila	Acres		Average	During month	Name	Area in acres	
	Full supply	Actual throughout	Estimated full supply	Actual average throughout	Up	Down								
Bari Doab Canal — 1st Division	4 90	4 4	3,073 60	148 65			Gurdaspur	1 368		0 43	0 89	Wheat	5,813	109 07 cubic feet per second passed out through the various escapes on the Bari Doab Canal There is an increase of 11 784 acres as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year
Bari Doab Canal — 2nd Division, Main Branch Lower	4 60	4 47		1,455 75			Amritsar	9 508			...	Barley	333	
Bari Doab Canal — 2nd do, Lahore Branch	3 00	3 60		766 27			Lahore	10,478			...	Mixed grains	1 492	
												Miscellaneous	13 716	
Total Bari Doab Canal			3,073 60					21 354					21 354	
Corresponding period of last year			3 073 60				...	9 570					9,570	
Western Jumna Canals — Karnal Division	4 33	4 23	2,546 00	330 00			Umballa	526				Wheat	5,787	The increase on the Western Jumna Canal as compared with the corresponding period of last year is due to early sowings and want of rain
Western Jumna Canals — Delhi do	5 15	4 80		735 65	...	3 640 kurris bullies &c and 4½ rnds of firewood	Umballa	2 886		0 214	2 03	Barley	613	
Western Jumna Canals — Hansi do	8 80	8 50		896 00			Karnal	1 426			4 7	Mixed grains	1 495	
Western Jumna Canals — Do Bulla Head	8 00	8 80		295 00			Delhi	3 744		19 3	1 9	Miscellaneous	4 410	
							Rohtak	2 381						
							Hissar	1,207						
							Jind							
							Bikaner	135		-				
							Kulsia State							
Total Western Jumna Canals			2 546 00			3 640	...	12 305					12 305	
Corresponding period of last year			2 546 00			15 180		9,583					9 583	
Inundation Canals — Upper Sutlej Division					-		Lahore	9 000				Detail not available for want of establishment.		The figures entered for last year for Inundation Canals included some kharif of Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan Hence the falling off is more apparent than real.
Inundation Canals — Lower Sutlej and Chenab							Montgomery	21 000						
Inundation Canals — Indus Canals	...					...	Mooltan	109 000						
							Dera Ghazi Khan	8 500						
Total Inundation Canals								147 500				...	147 500	
Corresponding period of last year						...	...	224 000				...	224 000	
Delhi and Gurgaon Works					...		Delhi					Wheat		
							Gurgaon					Barley		
							Rohtak					Mixed grains		
												Miscellaneous		
Total Delhi and Gurgaon Works											...			
Corresponding period of last year	...						...							
Perennial Canals Grand Total								33,659				...	33 659	On the Perennial Canals there is an increase of 14 506 acres as compared with the irrigated area of the same month of last year
Do, corresponding period of last year						...		19,153				... ...	19,153	

W BROADFOOT, *Captain, R E,*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways for the 1st and 2nd quarters of 1876 and 1877

	East Indian				Eastern Bengal		Oudh and Rohilcund		Sindh Punjab and Delhi		Madras		South Indian		Great Indian Peninsula		Bombay Baroda and Central India		Calcutta and South Eastern (State)		Nulhati (State)		Rajputana (State)		Holkar (State)		Khamgaon (State)		Amraoti (State)		Wardha Valley (State)		Nizam's (State)		Tirhoot (State)		Punjab Northern (State)		Neemuch (State)		Rangoon and Irrawaddi Valley (State)		Total	
	Main Line		Jubbulpur Line																																								
	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
ST EER.	a	a			b	b			c	c																																		
arn £	776 417	959 928	57 763	118,540	67 033	77 233	67 0 5	108,757	198 57	229 39o	141 48o	228 372	41 375	62 704	628,991	858,461	173,444	198 333	2 773	2 781	2 322	2 215	66 189	74 310	9 97	8 414	1 684	2 100	2 63	1 69o	8 2	1 o8	11 9	19 36o	2 484	6 97	8 741	13,501	1 526		2,281,911	2,977,522
ge No	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	544	548	676	676	8o9	8o3	402	550	1 263	1 263	430	44	28	28	2	2	38	396	57	70	8	8	6	6	18	19	121	191	45	61	62	103	37		6 599	6 880
re- per £	59,724	73 841	4,443	9 119	5 156	5 941	6 697	8 986	15 27o	17 646	10 9o3	17 o67	3 183	4 823	48 384	66 035	13 342	15 26o	213	214	1 9	1 o	5 o91	5 716	76o	647	130	162	203	237	67	110	907	1 491	222	536	6 72	1 039	117		175 532	229 040
re- per per en £	46 7	57 7	19 8	40 7	32 6	37 6	12 3	16 3	22 6	26 1	12 7	20 o	7 9	9 o	38 2	52 0	31 0	34 o	7 6	7 6	6 6	6 3	13 2	14 4	13 o	9 2	16 2	20 2	33 o	39 o	3 7	6 1	7 5	1 3	4 9	9 o	10 9	10 1	3 2		26 6	33 3
ND TER	a	a			b	b			c	c																					d									e		
arn £	762,686	943,047	56,009	110 503	61 603	84,333	94,452	118 635	190 9o9	232,389	141 526	23o 700	48 712	83 693	534 682	727 41o	214 327	288 o79	2 671	3 2o	1 74o	2 486	6 96o	71 62o	11,274	10 9o3	1 389	1 781	1 758	2 276	800	1 98o	11 119	19 867	5 42o	6 502	11 876	20 414	1 532		6 870	2,268,578	3 008 709
ge No	1,280	1,280	224	224	158	158	544	548	676	676	8o9	858	402	5o2	1 26o	1 263	430	444	28	28	2	27	394	396	57	70	8	8	6	6	18	19	121	121	45	76	97	103	37		161	6,639	7 090
re- per £	58 668	79,042	4,309	8 500	4,739	6 487	7 266	9 126	14 659	17 107	10 887	18 131	3 747	6 430	44,976	63 647	16 497	17 967	206	247	134	191	5 o74	5 510	867	845	1o	13	135	175	67	144	855	1 529	397	500	914	1 57o	118		801	174,506	231,439
re- per per en £	45 8	56	19 2	37 9	30 0	41 1	13 3	16 7	21 7	25 3	12 7	11 1	9 3	11 2	35 5	50 2	38 3	40 o	7 4	8 9	5 o	6 1	12 9	13 9	15 2	12	13 4	17 1	25 5	29 1		7 6	7 o	12 6	8 6	6 6	9 4	15 2	3 2		5 o	26 3	32 7

(a) Inclusive of Steamer Earnings
(b) Exclusive of Steamer Earnings
( ) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla Earnings

(d) Receipts for 2 months and 3 days
(e) Receipts for 60 days

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 24th November 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District.	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot District	Total.
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam	228	187	760	11	110	176	7	483			1,962
Tuticorin			452	484							936
Tanjore District	113	356	200		10		10	10			699
Trichinopoly District	3	1	41	10	3	1					59
Tinnevelly District			196	55							251
Madras									117		117
Other Stations		16	130	19	66	24	12	13	5	103	388
TOTAL	344	560	1,779	579	189	201	29	506	122	103	4,412

MADRAS,
5th December 1877

J SHAW-STEWART, *Lieut.-Col., R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 1st December 1877

FORWARDED FROM	RECEIVED AT												TOTAL
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Coodapah and Wonti mettah	Cuddapah and Yerragondla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras	7	3,386	2,178	287	74		39	261	94	253	41	78	6,698
Beypore		2	147	302	880	64		8					1,353
South Indian			448	41	26								515
Great Indian Peninsula ..			148				...			65	71		284
North Arcot	10	20	13	14									57
Salem	1		27	21	12								61
Coimbatore			48	46	105								199
TOTAL	18	3,408	3,009	711	1,047	64	39	269	94	318	112	78	9,167

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
MADRAS,
The 6th December 1877

A W DARKE,
Acting Deputy Traffic Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY

Statement No LV regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country, for the week ending 8th December 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram dated from 3rd to 8th December 1877	Average Daily Number of People employed: During the Week ending 24th November	During the Week ending 30th November	Per centage of Population of District	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs per Rupee: Ordinary Prices	During the past Week	During the preceding Week	Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season, as ascertained from Collectors' weekly reports †
									Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	The sky is over cast, and drizzling rain has commenced A good fall is wanted for the rabi crops	165	24	002	4 27,587	3 02,687	Jowari 56 Bajri 54	30 26	31 24½	24·94	14 40	21 19
Násik	8,113	2,000	729 252	250,000	No rain, but the weather is cloudy Public health good	4 900	1,750	24	5 91 838	4 01,316	Jowari 54 Bajri 47	25 22	25 22	35 29	27 55	23 97
Ahmednagar	6,647	5,650	773 938	677,376	Rain at Jamkhed 1 1, at Parner 26 The rabi crops are improving where rain has fallen. They are suffering in the northern talukas 4 deaths from cholera	496	602	07	16 53 796	8,10 075	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	27 25	27½ 25½	24 30	10 65	18·92
Poona	5,099	2 500	907 235	318,601	Rain at Purandhar 12 cents, at Sirur 10 cents More is still wanted everywhere 1 death from cholera	1 956	1 817	20	14,41 875	13 72 137	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	24 20	25 23	30 60	20 76	24 03
Sholápur	4,496	4 496	718 034	718,034	No rain No change in the condition of the crops The condition of the people is improving	3 867	5,068	70	36 70 339	18,23 812	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	25 28	25 28	25 21	8 11	32 94
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064 002	461,000	Rain at Karad 1 2 at Walwa 2 25 at Khandala 1 9, and in the other talukas from 07 to 9 The rain most beneficial to the rabi crops	458	469	04	11 98 787	10 74 758	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	26 32	26 29	54 60	25 43	45 58
Kaládgi	5,695	5 695	816,037	816 037	The kharif harvest com[illegible] The rabi crops are good except in Bádami and Hungund where they suffer from insects The sowing of the rabi is nearly completed. Rain is generally wanted Ague, diarrhœa and dysentery are prevalent	* 1 017	* 533	06	30 46,024	23 08 222	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	19½ 24	20 24	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2 660	938,750	501 000	Rain at Bidi 30 cents The reaping of kharif is nearly over The sowing of rabi is completed 7 deaths from cholera.	111	111	01	14 58 416	9 98 648	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	31 37	31 35	30 48	21 34	39 29
Dharwar	4,564	3,000	988,037	630 000	Early crops being harvested Rabi crops good Fever general	338	156	01	16 91,546	12 63,485	Jowari 43	32	30	26 39	13 81	30 70
Total	54,355	34 183	7,963,927	5,018,992		13,307	10 530	14	1 51 80 208	1 03 55 140						
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri						700	1,329									
Grand Total						14,007	11,859									

* These figures are for the weeks ending 17th and 24th November respectively

† For details and dates see Table appended

In the Satara district there has been a general and very beneficial fall of rain, and in a few places in some other districts there have been showers which have been useful so far as they extended

2* The fall of prices in Satara and the Kanarese Districts has received a check In Ahmednagar and Poona there is improvement

3 The average daily number of labourers upon relief works for the period of five days ending with the 30th November was 11,859 This is only slightly less than the average of the previous week, the reason being that in Sholápur and Ratnagiri the numbers have increased As, on the whole, the numbers were diminishing, and as also the Kaládgi returns extend only to the 24th November, the number of persons to be discharged on the 30th was presumably something less than 11,000 The only districts in which the number is at all considerable are Sholápur, Poona, Násik and Ratnagiri Of the 5,000 at Sholápur more than half are engaged upon the Ashti tank, where work will still be available for them as ordinary labourers Almost all of the Poona labourers, too, are on Irrigation works, which will be continued as ordinary works The 1,750 at Násik are all employed on the railway, and they, too, will probably be able to remain on the work as ordinary labourers Indeed there is no certainty that many of the large number shown as relief labourers on the railway in the Nasik District for the last few weeks should not rather have been deemed ordinary labourers There remain for consideration about 2,000 persons employed on roads in Sholápur, and 1,300 persons employed in Ratnagiri Explanation of the sudden increase in these two items has not yet been received On the other hand, no objection to closing all relief works on the 30th November has been put forward by any officer

4 Only 12 deaths from cholera have occurred during the week in the nine districts

5 The usual written reports have not been received from the Collectors of Ahmednagar or Kaládgi this week In the other districts the reaping of the autumn and the sowing of the spring crops are both drawing to a close The spring crops in the ground require rain everywhere, and in some places are withering for want of it

6 The following table gives the expenditure by Government, during the week ending 17th November, upon gratuitous relief, and in payments made to the young children of labourers employed upon relief works The number of children has fallen during the week from 6,480 to 1,407 The number of persons being gratuitously relieved can still not be stated accurately, as complete returns have not been received from the Collectors of Satara and Kaladgi It may be taken approximately as 19,656 This gives a decrease of 482 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 312 C W —1116, of 26th December 1876 on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the week	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	(None)	(None)	3 355	124	13	4,858
Nasik	21	22	2 708	99	13	23,284
Ahmednagar	1 612	633	48 367	532	50	40,786
Poona	1 358	660	2,29 582	1,372	154	64,254
Sholápur	7,176	6,100	1 94 893	1,153	161	45,618
Satara	*234	*171	1 00 163	69	6	45,592
Kaladgi	*3,985	*2 810	2 66 523	237	28	86,171
Belgaum	694	439	1 55 073	405	74	25 438
Dharwar	852	705	72 944	285	35	36,532
Kanara	9	7	6 517	(None)	(None)	1 549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	71	8	572
TOTAL	15,941	11,547	10,80 554	4,407	542	3,74 644

* Returns incomplete

7 In the following table are enumerated the works under Public Works Department Agency, upon which the average daily number of persons employed has amounted to five hundred for the week ending 24th ultimo The total number engaged on these large works constitutes 58 69 per cent of the whole number of labourers upon relief works —

Districts	Works	Number of labourers	Total	Remarks
Khandesh				
Nasik Ahmednagar	Dhond-Manmad Railway	4,183	4,183	Approximate number of relief labourers
Poona	Matoba Tank	1,314	1,314	
Sholapur	Ashti Tank	2,119	2,119	
Satara				
Kaladgi				
Belgaum				
Dharwar				
	GRAND TOTAL		7,616	

8 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 24th ultimo The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 11,886, and on works under Civil Agency 1,090 The percentage of persons upon works under Civil Agency has thus fallen during the week from 12 8 to 8 4 per cent of the whole number employed The total expenditure upon works in the nine affected districts has amounted to Rs 1,03,55,140, which, with the expenditure of Rs 1,30,213 upon works in Ratnagiri and Kanara, and Rs 10,80,554 from the Collectors' Discretionary Allowances, gives a total of Rs 1,15,74,907

9 The table showing the condition of the affected Native States is appended as usual The reduction of the number of persons on relief works in Kolhapur continues, but is still high, considering the prices that prevail and the not unfavourable state of the season

10 During the week ending 1st December, 539 tons of food-grains were exported from Bombay to the Southern Maratha Ports, and 1,118 tons were carried by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to stations upon the Poona-Sholapur and Bhusawal-Nasik lines, making a total of 1,657 tons for the week This is more by 467 tons than the importations of the previous week The table below shows the quantities of grain sent by sea and rail from October 1876 till the 1st December 1877 to the Southern Maratha Ports and the Railway Stations in the distressed districts It will be seen that the total amount delivered up to the 1st December was 434,000 tons —

Food grains sent to	In October November and December 1876	In January February and March 1877	In April, May and June 1877	In July and Aug 1877	In Septem ber 1877	In October 1877	In Nov 1877	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Southern Maratha Ports	44,215	46,332	54,547	16,061	3 319	525	1,138	166,137
South Eastern line, from Poona to Sholapur	67,195	41,708	45,798	41,990	16,256	8,720	1,867	223,534
North Eastern line, from Bhusawal to Nasik	12 829	7,471	5,681	9,567	2,519	4,637	1,725	44,329
TOTAL	124,239	95 511	105,026	67 618	22,094	13,882	4,730	434,000

11. There have been decreases during the week of 2,148 in the number of labourers on relief works, 2,073 in that of young children, and 482 in that of people on gratuitous relief

12 With a view of ascertaining how far the numbers of the rural population may have been affected by the famine, which has now happily terminated, orders have been issued for a census to be taken on the night of the 19th January 1878 in selected talukas in different parts of the affected districts, the result of which will be duly published hereafter

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Comparative Statement of the Sea Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first eight months of the official year 1877-78 and of the four preceding years

Presidencies and Provinces		FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO NOVEMBER														
		1873 74.			1874-75			1875 76			1876 77			1877 78		
		Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL	Imports	Exports	TOTAL
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
BENGAL	Gross	53,54,474	10,81,430	64 35 904	60,45,673	8,38 309	68,83 982	59,17,703	9,28,026	68 45,729	52,89 955	8 70,030	61 59 985	64 27,397	11,15,433	75 42 830
	Nett		..	63 83 797			68,22 149	58,90,947	9,05,923	67,96 870	52,69,545	8 51,575	61 21 120	64 11,861	10 35 390	74 47,251
BOMBAY	Gross	35,73,689	1 99 121	37,72,810	36 56,782	2 45 660	39 02 442	32,68,340	3,40,420	36 08 760	34 07 455	54 627	34,62 082	39,24,289	60,236	39,84 525
	Nett			35 52,592			36 45 107	30,09,154	3 33 581	33 42 735	31,89 797	54,122	32 43 919	37,16 580	59,774	37 76 354
SIND	Gross	1,46,242	77,035	2,23 277	1,25,800	87,062	2 12 862	1,55 182	99 647	2,54,829	1 51,779	15,827	1,67 606	1,96 011	26 404	2,22 415
	Nett	...		2,21,779			2 10 236	1 49,569	95 966	2 45,535	1,51,252	15 827	1 67 079	1 95,443	26 393	2,21 836
MADRAS	Gross	11,16,690	7 83 740	19,00,430	11,26,141	7,48 764	18 74,905	11,99 675	6,64 862	18,64,537	11,43,659	4,46 516	15,90,175	9,42,436	1,20 214	10,62 650
	Nett			18,72,999			18,40 903	11,83 776	6 58,160	18 41 936	11,29 321	4 45,835	15,75,156	8,76 005	1 19,844	9,95 849
B BURMA	Gross ...	5,31,357	16,34,941	21 66,298	7,18,203	11,64 030	18 82 233	5 78 558	19 53 420	25 31 978	6 38,545	13,72,221	20,10 766	7,22 435	10 21,749	17 44,184
	Nett			21 06,888			17 87,665	5,72 270	18,79 557	24 51 827	6 35 575	13 36 312	19 71 887	7 21 041	9 97 764	17,18 805
TOTAL	Gross	1,07,22 452	37,76 267	1 44 98 719	1,16,72 599	30 83,825	1,47 56 424	1,11 19 458	39 86 375	1 51,05 833	1 06 31 393	27 59 221	1,33 90 614	1 22 12,568	23 44 036	1,45 56 604
	Nett			1 41,38 655			1,43,06,060	1,08,05 716	38,73,187	1 46 78 903	1 03 75 490	27,03 671	1,30,79 161	1,19,20 930	22 39 165	1 41,60 095

N B—1 The nett collections for years previous to 1875 76 cannot be separately given for Imports and Exports as, in the Returns furnished by Local Governments, refunds on Imports and Exports are not distinguished

2 The figures for British Burma for 1877 78 include collections at Tavoy and Mergui for April to October only

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH,
Calcutta, 12th December 1877

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No. 11

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 8th December 1877.

	AGRA					Lead in miles from Agra.	DELHI.					Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total.	Remarks.
	Through from			Local.	Total from Agra.		Through from			Local.	Total from Delhi				
	E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry	S. P. D. Ry				E. I. Ry.	O. R. Ry	S. P. D. Ry						
Bhuripore			—	16·36	16·36	33							4 62	20·98	
Mandawar				52·30	52 30	74				11 09	11·09	155	57 59	120 98	
Dosa						112						152	16 32	16 32	
Jeypore						150				8·97	8·97	191	25 74	34 71	
Sambhar						188						229			
Kishengarh						215						256	2 68	2 68	
Ajmere				11	11	232						273	8 30	8 41	
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway			—			263						304			
Nasirabad						247						288	6 53	6 53	
Rewari										66 17	66 17	51		66 17	
Ulwar				2·02	2·02					42 55	52·49	95·04	97	42·32	139 38
Other stations, Rajputana Railway				83·75	83·75					14·78	10·90	25·68		109 12	218 55
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
Total		—	—	154·54	154·54					123·50	83·45	206·95		273 22	634 71	

NOTE.—The figures shew tons moved. The headings to the vertical columns give the despatching stations, those to the horizontal lines, the receiving stations.

FRED FIELDBRACE,
Manager

SUPPLEMENT TO THE GAZETTE OF INDIA, DECEMBER 15, 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH DECEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras excessive rain is reported to have done some damage in parts of South Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, and Tinnevelley, prospects are, however, generally good, except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam. The total number on works is now 208,507, 29,280 less than last week, and on gratuitous relief 317,001, 48,588 less than last week. Only light showers have fallen in Mysore, sowing and harvesting continue, and the standing crops are in good condition, the number on works on the 1st instant was 66,277, and on charitable relief 19,480, 6,810 and 1,978 less than in the previous week. In Bombay heavy showers are reported from Khandesh and Násik, and lighter falls from Ahmednagar, Poona and Sholapur, rain is wanted in Guzerat and Kaladgi. In Sind the river continues high, its sudden rise did some damage to the crops in the low-lying lands. In the Central Provinces there has been general rain, except in the Eastern Districts, it was heavy in the Sátpura and Narbudda Valleys; the *rabi* has much benefited, but the *kharif* has in parts been somewhat damaged, general prospects are however very favourable. In Berar 4 inches of rain are reported from Amráoti, the *kharif* and the *rabi* have both slightly suffered in consequence. In Central India generally, and in many places heavy, rain is reported from Malwa, it has everywhere been beneficial, and prospects have greatly improved. In Rajputana reports have been received only from Ajmere and Marwar, in the former rain has fallen. In Bengal slight but beneficial rain has fallen in several districts of Behar, Chota Nagpore and the Bhágalpur and Rajshahi divisions; the harvest of the late rice progresses, with an outturn above the average, except in parts of the Patna division, the state of the crops in the south of Poorce continues to grow worse, and relief works have been set on foot. In Assam prospects are good. In Burma there has been no rain, the crops generally promise well. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh heavy rain fell throughout the provinces between the 9th and 10th, its effect on the *rabi* crops and on pasturage will be most beneficial. In the Punjab also there was a general fall, extending to the Southern Districts, where it was much needed, prospects are now very favourable.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec 8th)	*Nil*	Rice 9 3 *raggi* 15 42, *cholum* 15 2 *cumboo* 14 92, cholera continues spreading, average number fed at Berhampore and Itchapore 62, light paddy being cut, imports of Chilka land rice 86 tons
Vizagapatam („ 10th)		Rice 8 3 *cholum* 10 6, *raggi* 14 0, *cumboo* 11 9, cholera increasing, imports continue, in some parts crops withering from want of water
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 62, *cholum* 12 10 *raggi* 16 39, *cumboo* 16 0 crops good, though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of paddy commenced, that of *pilama budama* and *aruga* in progress, outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 8 inches
Kistna („ 6th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 14, *cholum* 11 66, *raggi* 10 67 *cumboo* 12 15 on works 2,947, Banderpore house 97, sick in relief hospitals 69, village relief 3 049, crops generally good, *varugu* damaged by locusts requires rain in upland taluks, *giddajonna* generally failed, wet paddy still suffers from blight in some places these two and black paddy are in the ear
Nellore („ 8th)	0 20	Rice 7 18 *cholum* 8 47 *raggi* 9 79, *cumboo* 9 35, on civil works 1,056, Department Public Works, works 12,869, canal 22,607, children 2 446, camps 6 748, village relief 1,130, crops fair but suffering in parts from insects and blight
Cuddapah („ 7th)	0 06	Rice 7 69 *cholum* 10 85, *raggi* 11 51, *cumboo* 14 20, on works 10,200, children 958, camps 2 214, village relief 3 782, *cumboo*, paddy, and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn ¾, *cholum* in some places suffering from the effects of locusts
Bellary (8th)	*Nil*	Rice 7 65, *cholum* 11 23, *raggi* 12 10 *cumboo* 11 22, on works 14,804, children 663, camps and houses 4,946, village relief 31,087, *cholum*, *raggi* *cumboo*, and paddy being harvested, outturn not good, sowing of white *cholum* and second crop paddy is in progress, standing crops of pulses, oil seeds, *korra*, and cotton are in fair condition, future prospects very good
Kurnool („ „)	0 1 in Nandial	Rice 7 58, *cholum* 9 93, *raggi* 12 14, *cumboo* 11 52, on works 19,974, children 1,354, in camps 716, village relief 39,461

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
North Arcot (Dec 8th)	65	Rice 8 5, *cholum* 9 3, *raggi* 9 7 *cumboo* 10 6, wheat 6 2, on works 37,107, children 7,770, camps and houses 11 224, village relief 21 246, crops good, harvest of paddy and *raggi* outturn poor
South Arcot („ 8th)	General rain on south coast, average of district 4 92	Rice 7 99 *cholum* 9 24 *raggi* 11 02 *cumboo* 11 50, on works Revenue Department 1 280, professional 177, children none, camps 6,438, villages 33,826, dry crops, especially *cholum*, slightly damaged in parts by excessive rain, paddy good, *cholum* and *kar* paddy harvested in parts, outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ „)	7 02	Rice 7 04 *cholum* 11 96 *raggi* 12 64 *cumboo* 12 81, rivers ¼ to full crops not thriving some suffer from excess of water dry generally in good condition some suffer from excess rain, harvest outturn, *kar* and *kuruvai* ½ to ¼ *raggi* ½ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	3 40 average of district	Rice 7 44, *cholum* 22 40, valuable in Musiri only, *raggi* 11 30 *cumboo* 13 76, on works 13 277, *children* 2,012, in camps 730, village relief 5 092, sowing and transplanting paddy continues standing crops good, *kar cholum* and *cumboo* are being harvested outturn generally 1 anna crop damage reported by locusts in Perambalur
Madura (, 8th)	Average 4 84	Rice 8 34 *cholum* 14 04 *raggi* 13 17 *cumboo* 13 96 on works 3,952, children 1 415, in camps 4 109 village relief 14 683, heavy freshes in the rivers tank breaches in several places, standing crops thereby injured, *samay* harvested in some parts
Tinnevelly („ „)	6 5	Rice 9 15 *cholum* 13 95 *raggi* 21 75 *cumboo* 15 30, camps and houses 197, village relief 851, crops generally good, though wet diseased and dry seriously damaged in some places by excessive rain, harvest of wet crops in Tuticorin, *samay* and *kadakanni* in parts, outturn fair
Coimbatore („ „)	1 37	Rice 8 97 *cholum* 10 82 *raggi* 13 72 *cumboo* 17 20 on works 14,159, children 617, camps and houses 11 801, village relief 5 001, crops good, damage from excessive rain and insects reported from some places harvest of paddy *cholum raggi cumboo* and *samay* in parts, outturn of paddy ½ to full other crops ¼ to full
Nilgiris (, „)	2 34	Rice 7 68 *cholum* 8 63 *raggi* 10 69 *cumboo* 8 16 camps and houses 80, village relief 10, harvest of paddy and *raggi* in Wynaad
Salem (, 10th)	97	Rice 7 94 *raggi* 9 51 *cumboo* 12 13 *cholum* 8 85 on works 43 088 cattips 8 740 village relief 18 210 crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *raggi*, prospects very favourable
South Canara(8th)	*Nil*	Rice 11 64 *raggi* 14 04 second rice crop thriving
Malabar (,)	53	Rice 10 27 *raggi* 15 5, gratuitous relief 12, rain unnecessary for cultivation at present second crop, *gingelly* and gram in good condition, prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	Average rain about 0 75	Rice 8 75 *raggi* 11 23, *cumboo* 10 56 *cholum* 9 15 on works 4 275, children 371, camps 3 650, village relief 49 178, crops in good condition *kar*, *samba raggi*, and *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn from ¼ to ¼ *raggi* full
Madras (11th)	1 75	Rice 7 3 *raggi* 10 64 *cholum* 9 8 *General Remarks*—General prospects good, excessive rain in some southern districts threatens to affect prospects somewhat injuriously total number on works 208,517, total number gratuitously relieved 317,001, export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 8th instant not yet reported
Bombay—(Dec 12th)		
Sind (Dec 12th)		
Kurrachee		Strong westerly breeze, thermometer at 70°, river at Kotri on 6th 1 inch less 11 feet, 6¼ feet more than on same date last year small pox in Mirpur Bathoro taluka, fever and cattle disease prevalent, some deaths from latter
Shikarpur		River falling
Hyderabad		Weather cold
Upper Sind Frontier	01 on 8th	Weather cloudy and cold, prospects unchanged, much damage done to *rabi* in low lying lands along river by its rise, health indifferent
Guzerat (Dec 12th)		
Ahmedabad		Weather cold, cholera decreasing cases 9, deaths 3
Surat		Cold weather commenced, 6 deaths from cholera at Surat
Broach		Public health good, crops as before
Khandesh and Nasik (Dec 12th)		
Khandesh	Rain throughout Collectorate except in Shahada taluka, maximum 3 44 in Nizampur, minimum 05 in Sirpur	Hailstones damaged crops of wheat, tobacco and gram in Dhulia and Pachora, ague and cattle disease prevalent
Nasik	1 16 in Malegaon, 60 in Chandor, and slight in 4 other talukas	Crops in talukas in which rain fell have benefited, but withering in others, public health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*continued*		
Konkan (Dec 12th)		
Colába (Dec 10th)		Weather good, mornings cold, sowing of *rabi* crops commenced
Deccan (Dec 12th)		
Poona	11 in Khed on 7th; 15 in Ambegaon on 6th	Cholera in Poona, 10 cases, 9 deaths
Ahmednagar	From 01 to 24 in 4 talukas.	Crops suffering where no rain fell, 1 death from cholera.
Sholapur	02	Total rainfall 34·91; *rabi* sowing nearly completed
Satara		Crops good, 6 deaths from cholera in Satara taluka
Southern Mahratta Country (Dec 12th)		
Belgaum	17 to 11th	Weather cloudy, no change in crops
Dharwar		Weather cloudy, crops and health as before
Kanara		Weather fair; 4 deaths from cholera
Kaládgi		*Rabi* crops in Indi withering, rain generally wanted
Kattywar and Gaekwar's Territory (Dec 12th)		
Rajkot		*Rabi* crops healthy, weather cold, fever prevalent, cholera at Songarh
Wadhwan		Weather cold, cholera at Bapodra, 5 cases, all fatal, crops good
Baroda	30	Twenty one cases of cholera in city, 9 fatal, early *rabi* crops healthy, weather cold
		General Remarks—There have been heavy showers in Khandesh and Násik, and lighter in Ahmednagar, Poona, and Sholapur, rain is wanted in Kaládgi and parts of Guzerat, no other change
Bengal—(Dec 11th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather seasonable; the reaping of *amun* crop continues, the cold weather crops are progressing favourably
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the *amun* crop is being reaped, prospects are fair, public health is good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, very cold from the 2nd instant The gathering of paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues, mustard is growing well, cotton is sold in small quantities in the local markets, tobacco plants are being transplanted
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the reaping of the late rice crop continues the cold weather crops are doing well
Backergunge	*Nil*	A 13 or 14-anna crop will be saved all over the district, in other respects the condition of the district is fair
Furreedpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are fair, *amun* is being cut
Dacca	0·05	Weather seasonable, it has been cooler during the week, cloudy since 7th instant and a little rain has fallen, state and prospects of the crops are favourable There is much fever in Manickgunge sub-division, but cholera has abated
Mymensingh	*Nil*	Weather fine, state and prospects of the crops are good
Tipperah	0·08 in Brahmunberiah, elsewhere no rain	Weather rather warm till the 1st December, when it became cool, about 4 annas of *amun dhan* and most of the sugarcane have been reaped, export of *dhan* is beginning to Noakholly and Náráyangani, the outturn of all the crops is fair
24-Pergunnahs	0·05	Weather cold and seasonable for the last few days, warm before, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory, cholera and fever are prevalent in many parts of the district
Jessore	*Nil*	Weather has become cooler, *amun* rice is being harvested, wintar crops are doing fairly well, except in the north of the district, they would, however receive much benefit from some showers.
Nuddea	*Nil*	Weather warm till 6th or 7th instant, when it has become quite chilly even at midday, and very cloudy, prospects of the cold weather crops are very fair, fever and cholera are giving much trouble in parts of the district.
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, cloudy since 7th instant, harvest is still going on with the prospect of an outturn somewhat above the average, the *rabi* crops promise well, but would be improved by rain; cholera still prevails in several localities, but is not increasing
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy in the morning; the harvesting of *amun dhan* is going on, but the outturn will not be satisfactory, state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable, public health is bad, fever is still prevalent in the *sadar* station and cholera in the mofussil
Rajshahye	0·12 Slight rain at the *sadar* station on the morning of the 8th	Weather cool, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds, the cutting of *amun* rice is progressing, prospects of the *rabi* crops continue good, fever and cholera are still prevalent in many parts of the district

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Bogra	0 02	Weather dry and rather warm during the early part of the week, but cloudy and threatening rain since 7th instant the reaping of *amun* rice is still going on and there is a very good outturn, new rice in small quantities is coming to market and is selling at 32 seers for the rupee, the *rabi* crops are getting on well and the yield will probably be good, fever and cholera are still prevalent in the district, though the latter is on the decrease
Dinagepore	Return not received	Weather cool dry, and seasonable, harvest has commenced in all directions, rice is still selling at 16 seers per rupee in the northern thanas, eleven deaths from cholera have been reported during the week
Rungpore	02	Weather has become cold and is slightly cloudy since 7th instant the state and prospects of the crops continue to be good and satisfactory, the outturn from the *amun* rice crop will be above the average cholera is still prevalent in the Gaibanda sub division, an unusual mortality from fever is reported from Durśáni
Cooch Behar	*Nil*	Weather fair and cooler than during the previous week state and prospects of the crops are much the same is reported last week reaping of *amun* rice is going on and the winter crops promise well, transplantation of tobacco in some places is nearly complete and mustard and potato sowings are over, fever is still very prevalent in the Mekhaliganj sub division, public health, however is in general good
Jalpáiguri	13	Weather seasonable, winter rice is being harvested mustard wheat, and tobacco look promising, sugarcane is also flourishing health of the town of Jalpaiguri has not yet improved, fever is prevalent in some portions of the Baxa sub division
Darjeeling	0 6	Chilly misty weather, the *harmanti* rice is being reaped a very fair outturn is expected the young crops of wheat and barley are progressing favourably, the crop of buck wheat has just been gathered in
Midnapore	0 02 A little rain has fallen along the coast	State and prospects of the crops are fair, as before reported
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable much colder and cloudy for two days harvest is progressing, *amun* is good in low lands, it is short on high lands in the north
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather rather warm for the season cloudy since 7th instant, late rice is being reaped *rabi* crops are doing well, no change for the better in the state of public health
Burdwan	*Nil*	*Amun* crop is being reaped, *rabi* crops are doing well fever is prevalent, cases of cholera are reported in the Culna sub division
Bankoora	Slight rain on the 8th	Weather cloudy and cool no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops, all the crops look extremely well
Beerbhoom	0 09 Drizzling rain on the morning of the 8th instant	Weather cool and cloudy, the cold weather crops are doing well, late rice is being reaped
Sonthal Pergunnahs	0 11	The latter part of the week was cloudy, no change in the prospects of the crops since last report
Bhagalpur	Few drops not measurable	Weather cold, with westerly wind, the *aghani* harvest is progressing favourably, estimated outturn is above the average but prices are still higher than usual, owing to the large purchases made by up country dealers, prospect of *rabi* continues favourable, but this crop will be improved by rain, public health is good
Monghyr	0 02	Weather colder than before and threatening to rain, prospects are the same as before, if rain does fall, the *rabi* will get a fresh start
Purneah	0 18	Weather cold and cloudy, rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops, fever is very prevalent, and cholera has appeared in the eastern villages of the district and in the south
Maldah	0 03	Weather fair and cold till 7th instant, then cloudy, the *dhan* harvest is going on everywhere, the outturn varies from 12 annas to a full crop, *kalai* and other cold weather crops are thriving, health of the district is very bad, cholera is coming to a focus at Gomastarpore and Shibganj where medical aid is being sent
Durbhunga	1 30	Weather cold and cloudy, the *dhan* harvest is progressing the *rabi* crops are suffering from want of sufficient moisture in the Lajpore sub division
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather cold and clear in the early part of the week, cloudy towards the close, the reaping of the rice crop has commenced, and the outturn promises to be fair in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub divisions but is likely to be very short in Sectamurhee sub division the *rabi* crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain, the poppy crop is backward, tobacco is coming on well, large importations of grain are being made into Sectamurhee and Mozufferpore sub-divisions for Nepal and Durbhunga

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Sarun	*Nil*	Weather chilly rather than cold, with overcast sky, rain seems to be impending and will be most welcome, prospects of the *rabi* crops continue fair, rain is, however, required to carry the crops through, *aghani dhan* that has been saved is being reaped, it is believed that the average outturn throughout the district will not exceed 2 annas, owing to the want of rain the opium fields are being re sown and the Opium Agent has ordered the advance of money for *kutcha* wells for irrigation, prices have slightly fallen, public health is good
Chumparun	0 17	Weather seasonable, slight rain, no material change to report in the state and prospects of the crops, rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops, the harvesting of the *aghani* is proceeding, no estimate can yet be given of the probable outturn indigo prospects are so far gloomy
Patna	*Nil*	Weather cool and clear during the early part of the week, cool and cloudy during the latter part, state and prospects of the crops are good, rain is necessary for the *rabi* crops health is good
Gya	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool and cloudy indications of rain, but none reported to have fallen, wind easterly and westerly maximum thermometer in the shade 81 8°, ploughing and sowing of *rabi* fields still continue in some places, the *rabi* plants are generally promising but rain is required in Nowada sub division 12 annas outturn is estimated for the *dhan* harvest
Shahabad	0 20	Weather cloudy with slight rain, rain is wanted wherever canal or well irrigation is not available, the *kharif* is being harvested where canal water was taken in time the crops are magnificent and in proportion as water was taken late crops are poor beyond the irrigable area and where water was not taken, the field has been given for pasture
Hazaribagh	*Nil*	Weather colder than last week, every appearance of rain, state and prospects of the crops are fair but rain is wanted
Lohardugga	A little rain fell at Ranchi on the night of the 7th instant, and there is a prospect of more, light rain fell on the 3rd in the south east part of the district	Weather seasonable, in the Palamow sub division rain was expected and wished for on the 4th the main rice harvest is nearly over the crop is not much below the average in head quarters division in Palamow it is an 8 annas one, *sarguja*, *rahar*, and other minor crops now in the ground are average crops
Manbhoom	About 0 50 About half an inch fell at, and round about the sadar station on the morning of the 8th, it was raining on the 8th at the time of report	Weather very much colder than it has been this year the thermometer falling to 52° at night, no change to report in the prospects of the crops but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the rain of the 8th will do a great deal of good to the *rabi*, as it was being wanted throughout the district
Singhbhoom	0 05	Weather seasonable, there has been slight rain in some parts of the district which benefited the cold weather crops, which are doing well, the district is healthy
Balasore	*Nil*	Weather fair, the harvest is progressing satisfactorily, the outturn will be nearly an average one on the whole, a severe outbreak of apparently epidemic fever which seems to resemble the well known Burdwan fever, has broken out along the banks of the Subarnrekha, there is also a little sporadic cholera and cattle disease
Cuttack	Very slight rain in some parts of the district on the 3rd and 4th instant.	Weather fine and warm somewhat colder and cloudy at the close of the week the cutting of late *sarad* has commenced in some places the *rabi* is in pod and promises well, cholera is still about, otherwise the public health is good
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather fair, warm for the season, *laghu* crop is being harvested, *sarad* crop is ripening, in some places and in others is in ear, both these crops suffered much for want of rain, miscellaneous crops, such as *moong urhur* mustard *kulthi*, sugarcane, &c, are doing well prices are stationary *dalua* rice plants are shooting forth in some places and in others are being transplanted, The state of crops in the tracts between the sea and the Chilka Lake is worse than before, charitable relief is being given to those people who are unfit for work while the rest have been employed in relief works

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		in connection with the District Road Fund, cholera is reported from the interior as well as from the sub division of Khoordah *General Remarks*—Slight but beneficial rain has fallen in several districts during the week The weather has now become seasonably cool throughout the province but cholera and fever are still prevalent The harvesting of late rice is progressing and the general outturn is expected to be above the average except in parts of the Patna division where it is very short The rain of the week though scanty, will, it is hoped do some good to the cold weather crops in Behar and Chota Nagpore The state of the crops in the Chilka Tracts of Pooree is worse than before Relief works have been set on foot, while charitable relief is being given to those who are unfit for work
N W P and Oudh –		
Benares (Dec 11th)	1 on 10th	
Allahabad („ „)	3 on the evening of the 11th	Prospects good
Jhansi („ 12th)	9 on 7th 8th and 9th	*Rabi* prospects good
Agra („ 11th)	2 to 1 7 throughout the district on 8th and 9th	*Rabi* prospects considerably improved
Meerut („ 10th)	3 on the 9th 27 on 10th	Cloudy
Bareilly („ 12th)	16 to 23 throughout the district on 8th and 9th	Weather now fine
Lucknow („ „)	Good rain all over the district on 9th and 10th average 1 25	Prospects good
Sitapur („ „)	1 on 9th 2 5 on 10th	*Rabi* prospects good
Partabgarh („ 10th)		Prospects good *General Remarks*—Heavy rain fell throughout the North West Provinces and Oudh between the 8th and 10th instant the effect on the *rabi* crops and on the pasturage of the country will be most beneficial prospects are much improved, but as yet there is no material fall in prices
Punjab—(Dec 11th)		
Delhi	2 2	Small pox prevalent
Hissar	1 0	This rain if general will do immense good, cattle still dying for want of fodder health generally good, but small pox in Hissar and Rohtak districts
Umballa	2 3	*Rabi* sowings re commenced, health good
Jullundur	4 9	Health and crops good
Amritsar	2 4	Health good, *rabi* prospects fair
Lahore	1 0	Health and agricultural prospects good
Rawalpindi	3 0	*Rabi* prospects good small pox in few villages
Mooltan	6	*Rabi* prospects favourable, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	4	Health good, crops progressing
Peshawar	1 6	*General Remarks*—The rainfall during the past week has been general, extending to the southern districts of the Punjab where it was so much needed and where agricultural prospects have consequently improved
Central Provinces—(Dec 12th)		
Upper Godavari (Dec 8th)		*Rabi* favourable prices steady
Sambalpur		Cloudy, rice harvest nearly completed, health good, prices stationary
Bilaspur		Cloudy, crops doing well but continued cloudy weather causing apprehension, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur		Cloudy and cool, *kharif* harvest continues, fever prevalent prices stationary
Balaghát	14	Continued cloudy weather and untimely rain have slightly injured the *kharif* and *rabi* crops, fever continues, prices stationary
Chhindwara	1 20	*Jowar* and *urad* slightly damaged, fever continues, prices steady
Chanda (Dec 9th)	16	Cloudy, *jowar* cutting and cotton-picking continue, prospects of *rabi* improved by recent rain, fever prevalent prices stationary
Betul („ 10th)	Drizzling	Cloudy, *jowar* cutting, fever continues, prices risen
Bhandara („ 11th)	16	Cloudy and chilly rice cutting and winnowing continue, fever prevalent, prices stationary
Nagpur („ 12th)	87	Continued cloudy weather with rain has damaged slightly cotton *jowar*, and *mung*, *rabi* promising

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued*		
Wardha	Drizzling	Prospects good, small pox continues
Nimár	Slight rain	*Rabi* has benefited, small pox and cattle disease continue, prices stationary
Hoshangabad	2 40	Cotton slightly damaged, *rabi* promising
Narsinghpur	2 0	Prospects fair, health good prices stationary
Jubbulpore	57	Rain beneficial to *rabi* prospects, health good, prices stationary
Saugor	1 60	Rain beneficial, prospects good, prices declining
Seoni	2 75	*Kharif* and *rabi* on low fields somewhat injured, break required
Damoh	87	*Rabi* much benefited, prices stationary
Mandla	33	*Rabi* much improved, fever continues, prices stationary
		General Remarks—Rain general except in the three Eastern districts, heavy in Sátpura and Nerbudda valley districts, *rabi* has much benefited, but some damage to *kharif* is reported from Chhindwára Seoni Balaghát, Hoshangabad, and Nágpur, prospects on the whole very favourable
British Burma— (Dec 12th)		
Arrakan Division	*Nil*	Public health good, crops continue to promise well everywhere
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	*Nil*	Public health good, crops excellent, prices though fallen, rule high everywhere, average from Rs 85 to Rs 90 per hundred baskets, cattle disease in Pegu township
Thonkwa	*Nil*	Health generally good, crops good
Bassein		Health good, harvest prospects good
Henzada		Cholera in Tahpoon, deaths 32, otherwise public health good reaping progressing, crops excellent
Prome	*Nil*	Cholera in Poungday, 10 deaths, Padoung one, otherwise healthy, harvest progressing
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Public health good, crops good, reaping going on
Tenasserim Division		Rain ceased generally, crops progressing
Amherst		Health fair, early crops reaped
Shwegyeen		Health good
Tounghoo		Three deaths from cholera
Assam—		
Gauhátí (Dec 12th)	15	Weather unsettled and variable, mornings raw and foggy, *sali dhan* being reaped, public health good
Sylhet („ „)	02	Reaping of *amun* and *sali* crops continues, cholera still prevalent, price of rice steady
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec 12th)	06 in Bangalore, 14 in Coorg, 18 in Mysore, light showers elsewhere	Standing crops generally in good condition, *ballar* and *tuvar* slightly injured by blight, sowing and harvesting continue, fever and dysentery prevail, ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 15¼ to 16½ lbs, and *raggi* 21 to 22 lbs per rupee, for week ending 1st December—on Civil works 21,307, on Professional Department works 44,970, and charitably relieved 19,480
Hyderabad Assigned Districts		
Amraoti (Dec 12th)	40	*Kharif* and *rabi* slightly injured by hailstones, *kharif* reaping continued, *rabi* good
Central India— (Dec 12th)		
Indore	75	
Gwalior	2 50	
Rutlam	81	
Neemuch	15	
Sutna	10	*General Remarks*—Rain general in Malwa, in some places heavy everywhere beneficial, weather cold, health good prospects greatly improved
Rajputana—		
Ajmere (Dec 12th)	2 on 8th instant in Ajmere and Ghugal	Heavy hail in Chauwta and Nathuthala seriously damaged crops, prospects of *rabi* favourable, fever prevalent to some extent
Marwar („ „)	*Nil*	Cloudy, *rabi* sowings over, crops looking well

ERRATUM.—On page 2863 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 24th ultimo, opposite Bellary, for village relief 84,219, read "84,319"

G H M'BATTEN,

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No 51

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Fort William, the 21st December 1877

No. 1010.—The Hon'ble E G Birch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained furlough for ten months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, from the 15th February next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

EXAMINATIONS

The 20th December 1877.

No. 145.—The following revised clause of the Regulations for the Examination of candidates for the Civil Service of India to be held in June and July 1878, is published for general information, in supersession of clause 9 of the Regulations published with Home Department Notification No 125, dated 16th November 1877 —

9. Selected candidates, before proceeding to India, will be on probation for two years, during which time they will be examined periodically, with a view of testing their progress in the following subjects —*

		Marks
1	Law	1,250
2.	Classical Languages of India—	
	Sanskrit ..	500
	Arabic	400
	Persian	400
3	Vernacular Languages of India (each)	400
4	The History and Geography of India	350
5	Political Economy	350

In these Examinations, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it at any one Examination The Examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* Examination, as may be deemed necessary The last of these Examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called

* Full instructions as to the course of study to be pursued will be issued to the successful candidates as soon as possible after the result of the open competition is declared

the "Final Examination," at which it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India At this Examination candidates will be permitted to take up any one of the following branches of Natural Science, *viz*,—Botany, Geology, and Zoology, for which 350 marks will be allowed

MEDICAL

The 20th December 1877

No 682—The under-mentioned Assistant Surgeons are promoted to the grades, and with effect from the dates, specified opposite their names —

Names	To what grade promoted	Date of promotion
Babu Rajkishen Mookerjee	1st Grade	27th May 1877
„ Upendronath Sen	2nd Grade	1st Nov 1877
„ Kalikrishna Ghose	2nd Grade	1st Nov 1877

PATENTS

The 17th December 1877

No. 727—Specifications of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay and the North-Western Provinces A copy of every specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying —

No 43 of 1877 —Mr J H Barry, of Bundookmara Tea Garden in Cachar, for improvements in withering or softening tea leaf in the green state when freshly gathered, and in curing tea when affected or injured by damp or mildew or the like

No 56 of 1877 —Mr J Ireland, of Edward Street, Manchester, County of Lancaster, England, for improvements in reducing metallic ores and apparatus therefor

No 57 of 1877 —Mr J Ireland, of Edward Street, Broughton Lane, Manchester, England, Engineer, for improvements in the reduction of oxide ores of iron and other metals

No 59 of 1877 —Mr W Greig, residing at 22, Park Street, Calcutta, for drying tea and frying or preparing the green leaf for rolling by steam heat instead of by charcoal and wood-fire as heretofore generally done

No 65 of 1877 —Mr St G L Fox, of London, England, for improvements in the means or apparatus for lighting and extinguishing gas lamps by electricity

No 90 of 1877 — Mr G H Cubutt, of Great Tower Street, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for decorticating and cleaning rice and other grain

J O'KINEALY,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No 45—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Saharanpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £45 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England, after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6. The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems

Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saharanpur is Rs 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 4-1 per maund, or Rs 110 9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1 Name in full and residence
2 Profession or occupation
3 Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4 Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department

COMMERCE AND TRADE

Calcutta, the 21st December 1877

No. 513—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, in the exercise of the power conferred by Section 3 of Act XI of 1850, to make the following rules for calculating the measurement for tonnage of such native decked ships and vessels employed in coasting voyages or between India and Ceylon as may be registered under that section in British Burma —

Hull — Measure the length along the deck from the afterpart of the stem to the forepart of the stern post

Secondly —The breadth from the broadest part from skin to skin

Thirdly —The depth from under the tonnage deck down the pump well to skin

Multiply these three dimensions together and divide the product by 130, and the quotient will be the tonnage of the hull of such vessel

Poop or other closed in space — If the vessel have a poop or other closed-in space, measure the inside length, breadth and height of such part thereof as may be included within the bulk-heads, whether enclosed within the foremost bulkhead or not

Multiply these three measurements together and divide the product by 92 4, the quotient will be the number of tons to be added to the tonnage of hull of such vessel

NOTE—In measuring breadth, the skin is the inner side of the inner planking, and if a boat or vessel has no inner planking, a thin batten laid on or against the inner side of the timbers would represent the inner skin, and in measuring depth, the floor timber, or, in its absence, the upper part of the keelson shall represent the skin

MINERALS AND GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The 20th December 1877

No. 55.—Mr Jules Schaumburg, Artist, attached to the Geological Survey of India, is granted one month's privilege leave under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st January next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —GENERAL

Fort William, the 21st December 1877

No 3501G—Captain J R McK Homfray, Wing Officer, Bhopal Battalion, is appointed Boundary Settlement Officer in Bundlecund, and *ex-officio* Assistant to the Political Agent in Bundlecund, with effect from the date of assuming charge

No 3511G—Captain R G E Dalrymple, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is transferred to Mow as Officiating Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, and Major H M B Burlton, Officiating Political Assistant, 1st Class, and Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Mow, is transferred to Nowgong as Officiating Cantonment Magistrate

No 3513G—Mr A H T Martindale, M C S, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the District of Combatore, is appointed Junior Attaché, Foreign Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th November 1877, *vice* Lieutenant Temple

Mr Martindale was granted privilege leave under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, from the forenoon of the 10th to the forenoon of the 30th November 1877

No 3515G—The undermentioned Attachés to the Resident at Hyderabad have passed the prescribed Departmental tests in Law according to the Lower Standard —

Edulji Bahmanji Dastúr
C Bhima Rao

No 3516G—Captain N C Martelli on special duty at Ulwur, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr H M Durand

This notification supersedes that portion of the notification of this Department No 3186G, dated 8th November 1877, published in page 665 of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th idem, which relates to Captain Martelli

No. 3518G—The services of Mr F C Daukes, C S, Officiating Political Agent, 3rd Class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th December 1877

No. 3520G—Mr J R Fitzgerald, Officiating Assistant to the Resident, and Officiating Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Hyderabad, is confirmed in those appointments, with effect from the 15th November 1877

No 3521G—Lieutenant-Colonel W F Kincaid, Officiating Political Agent, 2nd Class, to officiate as Political Agent, 1st Class, with effect from the date on which Major Peacock assumes charge of the Moorshedabad Agency

Captain and Brevet-Major H P Peacock, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, 2nd Class, and posted to Moorshedabad as Agent to the Governor General, with effect from the date of assuming charge

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Fort William, the 17th December 1877

No 2661.—Mr F J Atkinson is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Punjab

Mr C E Crawley is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Accountant General, Bombay.

MINT AND CURRENCY

The 21st December 1877

No 2776.—The following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 384, dated 15th November 1877, with enclosures, is published for general information —

FINANCIAL No 381 — INDIA OFFICE, *London, the 15th November 1877*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, dated 24th October 1877, on the Pyx coins of the Calcutta and Bombay Mints for the year 1876

2 The Report states that "the Standard "weight of the coins has been maintained with the "usual accuracy, and their average composition, "as ascertained by assay, is satisfactory"

3 As intimated in the Financial Despatch to your Government, dated the 11th November 1869, No 387, you will observe that parting assays have been made of the Silver coins of both the Mints, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, the result of which is shown in the Report

4 A copy of the Report has been transmitted to the Government of Bombay

ROYAL MINT,
The 24th October 1877

To the Secretary, Treasury

SIR,—The examination of the Pyx coins of the Indian Mints, transmitted to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 17th ultimo, being completed, I have the honor to report on the weight and fineness of the coins and to return the bullion remaining

No $\frac{14997}{77}$

The coins were first weighed singly by the Mint Balance and were then handed to one of the Assayers of the Mint, by whom each coin has been separately assayed and reported on

CALCUTTA MINT *Silver*	oz
Fine	10 108
Standard	13 550
	23 658

BOMBAY MINT *Silver*	oz
Fine	8 100
Standard	8 670
	16 770

The Standard weight of the coins has been maintained with the usual accuracy, and their average composition, as ascertained by assay, is satisfactory

In accordance with the directions of Their Lordships, I have caused "parting" assays to be made of the Silver coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of gold contained in them, and the result is shewn in my Report These assays have been made in the manner detailed in my Report of the 25th October 1869

Weight and Fineness of Coins issued from Indian Mints, 1876

Number of pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of Coin	Average weight of a piece Grains	Proportion of silver in 1,000 parts	Average proportion of gold in the silver coins, as ascertained by parting assay (in 1,000 parts)
40	Calcutta	Rupees	180 135	916 145	140
30	„	Half Rupees	90 003	915 863	
30	„	Quarter Rupees	45 110	916 196	
30	„	Two anna Pieces	22 517	916 073	
40	Bombay	Rupees	179 977	916 005	170
6	„	Half Rupees	90 039	915 583	
8	„	Quarter Rupees	45 112	915 962	
10	„	Two anna Pieces	22 500	916 920	

The 21st December 1877

No 2797 —*Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the calendar year 1877* —

	Gold			Silver			Total		
	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports	Imports	Exports	Net Imports
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of November	16,04,544	7,67,200	8,37,344	2,83,17,320	16,25,217	2,66,92,103	2,99,21,864	23,92,417	2,75,29,447
First eleven months	1,88,84 198	1,02,08 559	86,75,639	14 91,90,229	1,24 36,489	13 67 53,740	16 80,74,427	2,26,45 048	14,54,29,379

Silver received and coined in the Mints at Calcutta and Bombay during the calendar year 1877

	Bullion or Coin received		Coined and examined.
	From the Paper Currency Department and (petty amounts) from Government Officers	From Merchants	
	Rs	Rs	Rs
In the month of November 1877—			
Calcutta	97 05 119		91 27 409
Bombay	1 24 95,679		1,24,96,875
Total	2,22,00 798		2,16,24,284
First eleven months—			
Calcutta	3,87 66 499	1,968	3 72 50,599
Bombay	8 50 37,220		8,66,77,838
Total	12 38 03 719	1 968	12,39 28 437

CIVIL PENSION CODE

The 21st December 1877

No. 2798 —The Governor General in Council directs the publication of the following Addenda and Corrigenda to the Codes of the Financial Department —

The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information —

FINANCIAL. INDIA OFFICE,

No 342 *London, 25th October 1877*

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial letter, dated the 13th August 1877, No 241, recommending that Uncovenanted Officers may be allowed to retire on a superannuation pension at the age of 55 years without producing medical evidence of inefficiency

2 You point out that, under existing rules, an Uncovenanted Officer who has attained the age of 55 years is only eligible for privilege leave, and for any special leave to which he may be entitled, and you consider it inequitable that an officer should be deprived of the privilege of furlough because he has attained to a certain age, and yet not allowed to retire without a certificate of inefficiency, which he may not be able to procure

3 Your proposition is approved, on the understanding that a superannuation pension will only be granted to an officer who would be entitled to a pension of like amount if he had retired on medical certificate.

In accordance with the orders contained in this despatch, His Excellency in Council directs the

following additions to the Civil Pension Code and amendments thereof —

Section 56 (page 29)

INSERT BEFORE "compelled," "entitled or" AND ADD RULE 5 ON PAGE 31 —An officer in a superior grade who has attained the age of fifty five years may, at his option, retire from the service on a superannuation pension

STRIKE OUT THE LAST SENTENCE OF PRESENT RULE 1, PAGE 30

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, the Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Section 89 on page 49 —

Section 89 —A pension or gratuity is payable as follows —

I —If it is stated in Rupees—

(*a*)—at any Treasury of the Government of India in India, or

(*b*)—if the recipient is resident elsewhere than in Asia, at his option at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments

II —If the amount is stated in Sterling—

(*a*)—at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, or

(*b*)—if the recipient is resident in Asia, at his option at any Treasury of the Government of India in India, at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments

Omit the words from "at the rate of exchange" to the end in Rule 1 under Section 89, and for the words "Rule 1" in Rule 2 under the same section substitute the following —

"The Rule for the payment at the Home Treasury of a pension at the rate of exchange fixed yearly for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments"

R B CHAPMAN
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 20th December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 1134 —MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, R H Perkins to have permanent rank from the 10th December 1877, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J T C Ross, retired

The 21st December 1877

No 1135 —Surgeon-Major J A Marston, M D, Army Medical Department, to be Secretary to the Surgeon General, British Forces, with effect from the 10th December 1877, in succession to Surgeon-Major J Ogilvy, M D, whose Indian tour of service has expired

No. 1136.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Francis Sheffield Sorell, 45th Foot, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—5th September 1876

No 1137 —The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Major Francis Howell Jenkins,—20th December 1877

No 1138 —The under mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Major, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G G O No 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Horace Ralph Spearman	18th Dec 1877
Captain Francis Richard Arabin Brown Constable Captain James Duncan Macpherson	19th Dec 1877
Captain William Heathcote Unwin Captain Francis Charles Walker Drummond	20th Dec 1877

No 1139 —The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twenty years' service, including six years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Captain Arthur L'Estrange Hamilton Holmes, Bengal Staff Corps,— 15th December 1877

No 1140 —The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant Andrew Kennedy Macpherson, Bengal Staff Corps,—19th December 1877

No. 1141 —BREVET—

The under mentioned Officers of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant-Colonel William Howell Beynon, Bombay Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel John Thornhill Watson, Bengal Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel William Oliver Swanston, Madras Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Robinson Godfrey, Madras Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Metcalfe Hailes, Madras Staff Corps
Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph White Orchard, Bengal Staff Corps,
Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Davidson Clay, Madras Staff Corps

} 20th December 1877

No. 1142—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works and Barrack Departments, with effect from the dates specified —

To Deputy Commissary

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Patrick Grice, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Deputy Commissary Q S Griffiths, deceased

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary Henry Smith, Barrack-master, 2nd class, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary*

To Assistant Commissary

Honorary Lieutenants and Deputy Assistant Commissaries—

Lawrence Lesmond
James Cargin
Michael Collins
Robert George Davies
John Modget

Barrack-masters, 1st class, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary*—

Honorary Lieutenant and Deputy Assistant Commissary Joseph Mole, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Assistant Commissary Grice, promoted

To Deputy Assistant Commissary

Conductor Mathew Graynor, Supervisor, 1st grade, Mysore, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Deputy Assistant Commissary Mole, promoted

To Conductor

Sub-Conductor William Cummings, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, from 3rd April 1877, *vice* Conductor W Heidman, deceased

Sub-Conductor George Mortimer, Overseer 1st grade, Military Works Branch, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary*

Sub-Conductor James Fitzgibbon, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Mysore, from 30th June 1877, *vice* Conductor Graynor, promoted

Sub Conductor Nicholas Hutchinson, Barrack-Sergeant, from 30th June 1877, *supernumerary*

EQUIPMENT

No 1143—Officers Commanding Valise equipped Regiments will submit to the Ordnance Department indents for condemned or part worn haversacks for use during the passage to England, for the time-expired men, invalids, and men proceeding home for duty at the depôts

The indent for the current year should be submitted at once, and in future years so soon as the number of men to proceed home is known

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No. 1144—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Lestock Boileau Jones, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868, with effect from the 10th December 1877, the date of his departure from Bombay per "Travancore"

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Conolly O'Brien Palmer, Infantry,—private affairs, for two years, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) William Joseph Fitzmaurice Stafford, Bengal Staff Corps,—private affairs, for nine months, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868

Captain William Burnet Craigie, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Officer, 2nd Bengal Cavalry,—private affairs, for two years under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868

Captain Edward Barry Bishop, Bengal Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant P A MacMahon, Royal Artillery, 2nd Subaltern, No 1 Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force,—medical certificate, for eighteen months, under Rule IX, note I, of the Regulations of 1868

Lieutenant Charles Andrew Coles, Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—medical certificate, for two years, under Rule XIV, Clause I, of the Regulations of 1868

No 1145—With reference to G G O No 211 of 1876, Surgeon C W S Denkin, Officiating Medical Officer, 34th (the Futtehgurh) Regiment of Native Infantry, was granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate

No. 1146—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed —

No 782, dated the 6th December 1877—Granting Major John Henry Blanshard, Invalid Establishment, furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1854, with the necessary subsidiary leave

No 1147—Lieutenant S J Tucker, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted leave of absence to proceed to England for six months, on urgent private affairs, from the 15th December 1877

No 1148—The following extract from List No 22, dated the 23rd November 1877, received from the India Office, is published for general information —

Permitted to return

Honorary Captain P Rubie
Lieutenant-Colonel W B Thomson
Captain M A Alves
Conductor B Morley
Major H W Gordon
Colonel R Murray
Captain C J R Fulford
Major M P Moriarty
Conductor R F Castellari

Granted extensions of Leave

Lieutenant-Colonel G C Thomson, 6 months, M C
Colonel G D Pritchard, 7 months, P A
Captain F E. Wiggens, 3 „ M C
Captain H Y Murray, 2 „ P A
Major C Crawford, 6 „ M C
Colonel F J Stephenson, 7 days, P A

No. 1149.—REPORTS OF ARRIVAL—

Deputy Surgeon-General A C C DeRenzy,—Bombay, 9th December 1877

Surgeon-Major L F Dickson, M D,—Fort William, 11th December 1877

Surgeon C J McKenna, Medical Officer, 39th (The Allygurh) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Bombay, 9th December 1877

Captain C E Shepherd, Bengal Staff Corps, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Public Works Department, Tirhoot Railway,—Fort William, 11th October 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 13th June 1876)

Surgeon G C Hall,—Bombay, 10th October 1877 (date of departure on furlough, 20th April 1877)

No 1150.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers, who have been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal Presidency, reported their arrival on the date specified —

Lieutenants Frederick Peel, John Elford Dickie, Arthur Rutherford Anctum, and Herbert Edward Stacy Abbott,—Bombay, 7th December 1877

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No. 1151 —The following correction to be made in G G O No 411 of 1877 —

"*Air beds and cushions for British Troops,*" expunge the words "or Brigade of Artillery" in third and fourth lines

PAY AND ALLOWANCES

No. 1152 —PAY CODE—

Article 1170, clause *m*, Pay Code for India, Volume I, is reconstructed as follows —

"*m* —When ordered to another station to perform the duties of any occasional or strictly temporary staff or other appointment, if the Officer derives no pecuniary benefit from the transfer If, however, the total gain in staff pay be less than his total authorized travelling expenses, the difference only will be paid by the State"

G L No 417 18 of 14th July 1873

PENSIONS

No 1153 —Honorary Surgeon V E R Ardagh, of the Subordinate Medical Establishment of the Hyderabad Contingent, is granted a retiring pension of £150 per annum, payable in Europe

No 1154 —The under-mentioned out-pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea are permitted to draw their pensions (which are chargeable to Imperial Revenue) in India, from the dates they cease to receive regimental pay —

Henry Thomas Fremantle, late 89th Foot,—seven pence per diem, for fifteen months.

James Alexander Johnson, late 48th Foot,—one shilling per diem

John Lear, late Royal Horse Artillery,—one shilling per diem

No. 1155.—First Class Hospital Assistant Imam Khan, attached to the Customs Hospital, Chuckker Nugger, is granted a pension of Rs 20 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle

No. 1156 —First Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Zameer, of the 35th Regiment of Native Infantry, is granted a pension of Rs 20 per mensem from the date of his discharge, payable in the Presidency Circle

No 1157.—Uchul Kooer, widow of Subadar Gungah Sing, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is admitted to the Jemadar's rate of 3rd class Order of Merit pension, *viz*, Rs 5-10-8 per mensem, for three years from the 12th April 1877, payable in the North-Western Provinces Circle

No 1158 —In G G O No 767 of 1877, opposite the names of Lance Duffadars "Mahomed Izhag" and "Shaddee," 10th Bengal Lancers, transferred to the Pension Establishment on Rs 7 as "Duffadars," *read* Rs 4 as *Sowars*

RETIREMENTS

No 1159 —Surgeon-Major Henry Francis Williams, M D, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £456 per annum, with effect from the 5th January 1878

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 1160 —The services of Captain R J Bond, Royal Engineers, are, with reference to the Notification by the Public Works Department, No 522, dated the 11th December 1877, replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

No 1161 —The services of Lieutenant H L Ramsay, Bengal Staff Corps, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department

No 1162 —The services of First Class Apothecary D J Tresham are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 1163.—The services of First Class Apothecary J F Mills are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Fort William, the 21st December 1877.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department from the 8th to 21st December 1877 —

Corps	Rank and Names	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS
1st Battalion, 3rd Foot	Colonel T A Cox, C B,	9th December 1877	Cawnpore		
44th Hussars	Captain J W Lay	16th December 1877	Rawal Pindi		

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt. of India.

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. Register No 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 15th December 1877

Offices opened and closed during the month of November 1877

Name of Station	Where situated.	Date	Remarks
*Cherat	Punjab	28th	Closed
*Guneshkhund	Bombay Presidency	3rd	Ditto
*Kalka	Punjab	25th	Ditto
*Malabar Point	Bombay Presidency	3rd	Re opened.
*Matheran	Ditto	30th	Closed.
*Mittri	Beluchistan	1st	Opened.

* Season Offices.

The 19th December 1877

No. 24.—Mr F F Hensley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is allowed privilege leave for two months, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th December 1877

ALBERT CAPPEL,
Offg Dir Genl. of Tels. in India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 19th December 1877

No. 101.—Mr J R Preece, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Telegraph, privilege leave for twenty-eight days, under Section 32 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 18th to 28th July 1877, and from 14th to 30th August 1877. For the period from 29th July to 13th August 1877, Mr Preece was on duty, having been recalled from leave in the interest of the public service.

PRYCE PHILLIPS,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877

Notice is hereby given that the Bank of Bengal and Public Debt Office will be closed on Monday, the 31st instant, in addition to those days already advertised

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1878, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary & Treasurer

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 17th December 1877

Lieutenant St G C Gore, R E, Assistant Superintendent, Officiating 2nd Grade, attached to No 5 Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey Party, availed himself of the twenty-one days' privilege leave granted in Notification dated 11th September 1877, on the forenoon of the 17th idem, and returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th October 1877

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl.,*
Surveyor General of India.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877.

No. 4.—Leave of Absence—Mr Alfred Colhmore Wilson Lemarchand, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, from the 18th November 1877, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code

Mr. A C. W Lemarchand, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, has been permitted to resign his appointment from the afternoon of the 17th December 1877

D C VANRENEN, *Major-Genl, R A,*
Superintendent of Revenue Surveys.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATIONS

Camp Kishengurh, the 13th December 1877

No. $\frac{3049}{1305}G$ —Lieutenant-Colonel W H Beynon, Political Agent in Jeypore, has been granted subsidiary leave on his return from furlough, from the 8th to the 15th November 1877, both days inclusive

Camp Ajmere, the 14th December 1877

No. $\frac{3249}{1315}G$.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 3249G, dated 12th November 1877, Major T Cadell, V C, received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Marwar and Jeysulmere from Surgeon S M Brereton on the afternoon of the 29th idem.

No $\frac{3044}{1313}G$ —Lieutenant A P Thornton, Assistant Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, is granted thirty days' subsidiary leave to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Medical Board at that place, with effect from the 1st January 1878, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

By Order,
A P THORNTON, *Lieut,*
Offg 1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Oudh Command.

Lucknow, the 10th December 1877

No. 82.—Lieutenant J F Garwood, R E, Temporary Executive Engineer, reported his arrival on the afternoon of the 5th instant, and joined the Lucknow Division, Military Works, on the same day.

J J HUME, *Colonel,*
Supdg Engr, Oudh Command, Mily Works

Rawul Pindi Command.

Rawul Pindi, the 11th December 1877.

No. 2982.—Mr F H. Ashhurst, C E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, of the Rawul Pindi Division, Military Works, reported his departure from Rawul Pindi on the afternoon of 9th instant to join the Head-Quarters Staff of Inspector General of Military Works, Simla, to which he is transferred per Public Works Department, Military Works, Notification No. 113, dated Simla, 23rd November 1877

The 12th December 1877.

No 2994—The leave granted to Overseer Roodur Pershaud, per Notification No. 2903 of the 5th instant, is cancelled

D LIMOND, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Supdg Engr, Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works

CONSULTING ENGINEER TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 15th December 1877.

With reference to the Notification of the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 517, dated the 7th instant, Mr I Sherlock Hubbard, Assistant Examiner, joined the Office of the Examiner of Railway Accounts, Calcutta, on the forenoon of the 19th December 1877.

F S TAYLOR, *Col, R E,*
Consulting Engr to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railways

Lahore, the 14th December 1877

No. 2109.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 447 of 12th October 1877, Mr R G Macdonald and Mr Frank Morrison, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Lahore, on the forenoon of the 13th December 1877

J G MEDLEY, *Colonel, R E,*
Consulting Engineer

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, North-Eastern System.

NOTIFICATIONS

Darjeeling, the 18th December 1877

No. 95.—Mr C J Rose, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Northern Bengal State Railway, returned on the forenoon of the 1st December 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 66 of the 26th October 1877

No. 96.—Mr W M Johnston, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Tirhoot State Railway, returned on the afternoon of the 10th December 1877 from the privilege leave granted in Notification No 74 of the 11th November 1877

No. 97.—With reference to Notification No 77 of the 24th November 1877, Lieutenant W H White, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure from the Tirhoot for the Northern Bengal State Railway on the 13th December 1877

F S STANTON, *Lieut-Col, R.E.,*
Offg Director.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 12th December 1877

No. 85.—With reference to Notification No 28, dated 26th October 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Lieutenant J Burn-Murdock, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Neemuch on the forenoon of 20th November 1877

No. 86.—Mr R. C. Beeston, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Barnagar Division on 5th December 1877 to join the Extension Division, Neemuch State Railway, to which he is transferred.

No. 87.—Babu Jogendra Lall Chutterjee, Overseer, 3rd Grade, Barnagar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief.

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line).

NOTIFICATION

Mhow, the 15th December 1877

No. 18.—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 432, dated 3rd October 1877, Mr E A Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, joined the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the forenoon of the 11th December 1877

W S S BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

The 10th December 1877

No. 258.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No 37, dated 22nd October 1877, Mr S W Vardon, Store-keeper, 2nd Grade, was relieved of his duties on this line on the afternoon of 17th November 1877

The 13th December 1877

No. 260.—With reference to the Director of State Railways' Notification No 52, dated 8th December 1877, Mr W Hyde, Assistant Apothecary, reported his arrival at Mooltan on the forenoon of 9th October 1877, and is posted to the medical charge of the Mooltan District

No. 261.—Mr A S Knolles, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, returned from the three months' leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 188 of 31st August 1877, on the forenoon of 4th November 1877

The 14th December 1877

No. 262.—The following posting and transfers have been made by the Superintending Engineer, Upper Scinde District —

Mr E Leycester, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Ghotki Division

Mr J Ellis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Ghotki to the Larkana Division

Mr W A Lesmond, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, from the Reti to the Larkana Division.

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS.

Rawalpindi, the 17th December 1877.

No. 120.—With reference to Director of State Railways', Western System, Notification No 41, dated 16th November 1877, Mr. M S Dooley, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, left the Ravi Division of this Railway to join the Indus Valley State Railway on the forenoon of 1st December 1877.

No. 121.—With reference to Punjab Northern State Railway Notification No 64, dated 2nd June 1877, Mr W Harvie, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India a further extension of six months' sick leave

J BONUS, *Lieut-Col, R E,*
Engineer-in-Chief

RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION

Agra, the 17th December 1877

No. 67.—Pundit Janki Nath, Accountant, 4th Grade, attached to the Office of Examiner of Accounts, Rajputana State Railway, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 8th instant, from the privilege leave granted to him in Manager's Notification No 60, dated 12th November last.

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager.

WESTERN RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Ajmere, the 6th December 1877

No 2117.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No 436, dated 4th October 1877, Lieutenant A S W Connor, B S.C, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, reported his departure for Mysore on the forenoon of the 23rd September 1877

The 12th December 1877

No 2201.—Babu Amar Singh, Overseer, 3rd Grade, reported his return to duty from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 1348, dated 19th September 1877, and was transferred to the Ahmedabad Section of this Railway, which he joined on the forenoon of the 12th October 1877

JAMES COLLET,
Engineer-in-Chief.

Weekly Statement of Silver tendered, of Certificates issued, and Silver Balance in the Mint.

Date	Silver tendered estimated value	Certificates issued for Rupees: On General Treasury	Certificates issued for Rupees: On the Currency Department	Balance of Bullion: Under Assay	Balance of Bullion: Assayed	Balance of Bullion: Held on account of the Currency Department.
1877	Rs			Rs	Rs	Rs.
Dec 10	19,41 400		4,46 694	31,53,937	85,51,384	91,98,997
,, 11	7,150		4 15,356	29 59,628	85,55,531	92,76,978
,, 12	43,35 921		4 39,800	28,53,022	86,01,112	88,12,922
,, 13	3,47,198		4,15,170	67,83 879	86,01,764	86,31,949
,, 14	4,30,504	1 83 519	4 19,764	68 12,708	91 29,307	97,18,125
,, 15		1 78,353	4,16,779	64,08,371	93,17,413	99,84,697

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 17th Dec 1877

J F TENNANT,
Offg Mint Master

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 20th December 1877 .. Rs. 88,52,062-3-0

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt. of India.

CALCUTTA,
21st Dec. 1877

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION.

No. 536.—*Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 1st December 1877*

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS BRANCH AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH				IRRIGATION				STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL)			
Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received	Date of receipt	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.	Order of receipt.	Accounting Offices	Last month for which received	Date of receipt.
1	Assam	Sept 1877	Nov 19, 1877	1	Rajpootana	Sept 1877	Nov 17, 1877	1	Rangoon and Sittang Valley	Oct 1877	Nov 30, 1877
2	Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 19, ,,	2	Punjab	Ditto	Do 30, ,,	2	Nagpur and Chhatisgurh	Sept 1877	Oct 31, ,,
3	Port Blair	Ditto	Do 20 ,,	3	Madras	Ditto	Dec 1 ,,	3	Indus Valley	Ditto	Nov 20, ,,
4	Punjab	Ditto	Do 21, ,,	4	Bengal	Ditto	Do 1, ,,	4	Calcutta and South Eastern	Ditto	Do 23, ,,
5	Oudh	Ditto	Do 24, ,,	5	Mysore	Ditto	Do 1 ,,	5	Sindia	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
6	Buildings under Quetta Agency	Ditto	Do 24, ,,	6	Bombay	Aug 1877	Nov 1 ,,	6	Nulhattee	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
7	Madras	Ditto	Do 30, ,,	7	North Western Provinces	Ditto	Do 2, ,,	7	Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
8	Coorg	Ditto	Do 30, ,,	8	British Burma	Ditto	Do 5, ,,	8	Holkar	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
9	Mysore	Ditto	Do 30 ,,					9	Neemuch	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
10	Simla Imperial Circle	Ditto	Do 30, ,,					10	Tirhoot	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
11	North Western Provinces	Ditto	Dec 1, ,,					11	Western Rajpootana	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
12	Hyderabad	Ditto	Do 1 ,,					12	Nizam's	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
13	Central India	Ditto	Do 1, ,,					13	Tirhoot Surveys	Aug 1877	Sept 15, ,,
14	Grand Trunk Road Lahore to Jhelum	Ditto	Do 1, ,,					14	Seebsagur Coal Line Survey	Ditto	Oct 10, ,,
15	Berars (Assigned Districts)	Ditto	Do 1, ,,					15	Assam Extension Survey	Ditto	Do 10, ,,
16	Central Provinces	Aug 1877	Oct 24, ,,					16	Store keeper	Ditto	Do 13, ,,
17	Bombay	Ditto	Do 4, ,,					17	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do 22, ,,
18	Bengal	Ditto	Do 9, ,,					18	Wurdah Valley	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
19	Indo-European Telegraph	Ditto	Do 17, ,,					19	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do 26, ,,
20	British Burma	Ditto	Do 19 ,,		GUARANTEED RAILWAYS			20	Hubli and Karwar	Ditto	Nov 4, ,,
21	Indian Telegraph	Ditto	Do 20 ,,	1	Punjab	Sept 1877	Nov 22 1877	21	Bellary and Hubli	Ditto	Do 4, ,,
22	Military Works	Ditto	Do 24, ,,	2	Madras	Ditto	Do 30	22	Dhond and Munmar	Ditto	Do 4, ,,
				3	Oudh	Ditto	Do 30 ,,	23	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	Ditto	Do 9, ,,
				4	Bengal	Aug 1877	Do 4 ,,				
				5	Bombay	Ditto	Do 4, ,,		STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE)		
								1	Wurdah Valley	Sept 1877	Oct 29, 1877
								2	Calcutta and South Eastern	Ditto	Nov 23, ,,
								3	Nulhatee	Ditto	Do 24, ,,
								4	Northern Bengal	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
								5	Tirhoot	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
								6	Nizam's	Ditto	Do 30, ,,
								7	Rajpootana	Ditto	Dec 1, ,,
								8	Oomraotee	Aug 1877	Oct 5, ,,
								9	Khamgaon	Ditto	Do 5, ,,
								10	Holkar	Ditto	Nov 1, ,,
								11	Punjab Northern	Ditto	Do 4, ,,
								12	Neemuch	Ditto	Do 13, ,,

The 21st December 1877

J J McLEOD INNES, *Lieut-Colonel, R E,*
Accountant-General, P W Dept

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 18th December 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Capital, paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				18,99,020	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	73,29,398	2	11			
Public Deposits at Branches	90,23,493	1	9	1,63,52,891	4	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				2,84,92,163	11	10
Bank Post Bills, &c				2,37,339	7	9
Sundries				13,17,400	4	11
RUPEES ..				6,82,98,814	13	2

ASSETS	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P
Government Securities				1,08,71,808	0	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				42,25,597	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities, &c, at Head Office and Branches				39,13,476	11	0
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches				1,58,18,551	14	7
Balances with other Banks				9,12,310	2	5
Bullion				2,06,091	15	3
Dead Stock				9,99,550	13	5
Stamps				7,909	15	0
Sundries				2,05,286	13	2
				3,71,60,583	6	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,51,01,048	9	0			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,60,37,182	13	6	3,11,38,231	6	6
RUPEES ..				6,82,98,814	13	2

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 20th Dec. 1877

W WESTLAND,
Offg Chief Accts & Depy Secretary

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secy. & Treasurer.

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th December 1877

PARTICULARS	3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT LOANS			5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1856-57	5 PER CENT LOAN OF 1859-60	5 PER CENT DEBENTURES FOR		TOTAL AMOUNT
		O 18.4 25	O 1828-29	Of 1832 33	O 1835-36	Of 1842 43	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1855	Of 1870	Of 1871	Of 1872			10 years Repayable June 1877	15 years Repayable June 1882	
Balance of 30th November 1877	55 600	33 1 3	2 346	14,46,720	30 71,000	2 14,49 300	1 14,93,000	1 79,56,800	42 20 600	3 00 000	3 08 79 700	79 900	4,63,88 500	1 08,000	33,03 000	14,07 87 539
Add—																
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th December 1877						16 700	20 000									36 700
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th December 1877						13 000	3 000	32,000			1 13 000		98 500			2,59 500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th December 1877						10 000	1 100	75 000	1 500		28 000		90 500			2,06,100
	55 600	33 173	2 346	14,46 720	30 71 000	2,14,89 000	1 15 17 100	1 80 63 900	42 22 100	3 00 000	3 10,20,700	79,900	4,65 77 500	1 08,000	33 03 000	14,13 99 839
Deduct—																
Amount written off in the London Registers —					5 800	48 500	3 000	7 700			1 000		20 000			86,000
Balance on 15th December 1877	55 600	33 173	2 346	14,46 720	30 65 200	2 14,40 500	1 15 14 100	1 80 56 100	42,22,100	3,00 000	3 10 19 700	79 900	4,65 57 500	1 08 000	33 03,000	14,12 03 839

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th Oct. 1877 enfaced from India, 2 574 lakhs re-transferred from London 2 522 lakhs
" 16th Oct 1877 to 31st Oct " 5 " 1
" 1st Nov to 15th Nov " " 14 " 3
" 16th " to 30th 11 " 6
" 1st Dec to 15th Dec 4 —
2 608 lakhs 2 532 lakhs
2 532 "
Balance against India 76

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE
BANK OF BENGAL
Calcutta, 19th December 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary and Treasurer

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
341	L 27—57070 to „ —57086, „ —55955 to „ —55965	5 each	The Political Agent Bhopal
342	L 80—42648	20	Nard Alli
343	L 94—74385	100	Babu Biresshur Banerjee
345	L 94—73973	100	Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co
	„ —70638	100	
346	L 78—25709	20	Fool Chund Kalja
	O 7—21910	10	
347	N 7—14463	1,000	The Officiating Magistrate, Bijnor
	L 81—97734	50	
	L 61—69919	10	
348	L 92—73803	50	Hookum Chund Kanejea Ram
350	O 20—16281	20	Babu Issen Chunder Das
351	L 28—51830	5	Colonel O Wilkinson
355	O 28—34251	1,000	Babu Ram Lal Saha
	L 84—39876	100	
	L 92—62064	50	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
233	L 21—85245 „ —85313	5	Ojoodhia Pershad Bajpie
236	E 15—09019 L 67—96587	50	Golallee and Monohur Lall
237	L 73—29813 L 95—65249	10	Babu Prasanna Chandra Guha
238	L 10—02135 „ —02136	5	Babu Monohur Pal
239	L 20—29592 „ —29591	5	Babu Gopee Nath Bose
240	L 43—21698	10	Jankee Pershad
	L 34—21698		
	L 16—32479 „ —32476	5	
241	O 7—00107 „ —00109	10	Babu Mohendra Narain Bose
365	L 95—65249	10	Babu Jattra Mohun Biswas
366	A 92—14380	50	Babu Kisory Mohun Roy
367	O 10—13561	10	Babu Jadub Chunder Palit
368	L 23—99017	5	Bungsheedhur Ram
369	A 10—21379	20	Babu Mohavarut Dey
	A 73—80247	20	
	„ —45910	20	
370	L 17—85781	5	Babu Gopal Chunder Bose
371	O 8—20849	10	Jankee Pershad
	O 6—39514	10	
372	O 7—26796	10	Babu Raghobur Dyal
373	O 8—56024	10	Babu Preonath Mitter
374	L 24—20912	5	Babu Prasanna Coomer Bose
375	L 27—82846	5	Babu Pittumber Mukerjee

CALCUTTA,—Paper Currency Dept
The 21st Dec 1877

E W KELLNER
Offg Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency

Allahabad Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value Rs	Name of Claimant
89	D10—87648	5	Baboo Isan Chunder, Gya
29	D 4—74528 „ —74553 wrongly joined	50	Rahim Khan, Rajpur, Zillah Dehra
30	D 4—72395 „ —72396 ditto	50	Baboo Nanack Chand, Benares
31	D 6—71275 „ —71266 ditto	10	Baboo Gobind Chunder, Mooradabad

ALLAHABAD,—Paper Currency Office,
The 13th December 1877

T H S BIDDULPH,
Asstt Accts Genl in charge of Paper Currency Office

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
80	E 12—53738	20	The Chief Inspector of Post Offices, Lucknow
81	E 10—89292	10	Ganesh Das, Government College, Lahore

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
122	E 12—20935	20	Sayud Mohomed Ali Hossan, Tehsildar, Gorotta
138	E 12—46125	20	Lieutenant H Willan, 4th Hussars, Rawulpindee
	E 4—73769	50	
	E 10—00793	10	
	„ —27662	10	
	„ —75293	10	
38	E 10—38826	10	Jani Mistree, Loodiana
	„ —35599		

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 15th December 1877

W T PIERCY
Asstt to Acctt. Genl, in charge of Currency Office

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
99	B 42—88144	20	C Masilamony Moodelliar, Oossoor
100	B 53—11779	10	Post Master General, Madras
101	B 46—03016	5	Post Master, Madras
102	B 58—70036	100	Lieutenant E Lewis, Madras

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
213	B 52—49331	10	M Authi Narayanasawmi Pillay Mayaveram
	B 53—07587	10	
	„ —29710	10	
	B 51—06052	20	
214	B 52—77491	10	Sooltan Mohideen Saib, Sooramungalum
	„ —86442	10	
	B 53—09659	10	
	B 55—49482	50	
	—49483	50	
	B 58—65178	100	
	„ —65180	100	
	„ —65182	100	
	„ —65183	100	
215	B 52—73843	10	F Jutholl, Esq, M D, Mogulsarai
216	B 53—39433	10	C Bavatheen Saib & Co, Bangalore
217	B 55—12153	50	P Appasawmy Chettiar Poonamalee
218	B 42—88486	20	G P Streenivassa Charry Madras
219	B 40—95809	5	B Balasawmy Chetty Adoni
220	B 40—74800	5	C S Kristnier Madras
221	B 51—07203	500	Chikkunnah Chetty Madras
222	B 49—59426	10	T Cheyoor Shunmooga Moodelliar, Merkanum
223	B 52—42659	10	P T Streenivasa Ragava Chairy, Madrantikum
224	B 53—11820	10	Mr J J DeCeles Madras
58	B 58—55146 wrongly joined	100	Mahomed Abdul Lateef Saib, Madras
	„ —55149		

FORT ST GEORGE,—Acctt Genl's Office,
The 10th December 1877

G W CLINK, LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Bombay Circle

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
1875			Rs	
H144	C 96—28722		10	Captain J M Hunter, Assistant Political Agent, Jhallawar
1877				
H191	M 17—73829		10	F S P Lely, Esq, Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad
H192	M 26—17974		1,000	Mr M Meyer, No 304, Parell Road
	„ —23330		1,000	
	M 38—02271		500	
H193	M 21—89357		10	Dharanchand Nagindass, Ahmedabad
H195	M 22—09292		20	Mr Framji Dádábhoy, Commissariat Agent, Choral Chokey
	M 27—53501		10	
M115	M 22—34132	wrongly joined	20	Nahnabhoy Valabhjee, No 27, Borwada, Bombay
	„ —34135			
M116	M 16—45551	ditto	10	Gopalsing Goroo Dutsing, Amraoti
	M 17—67992			
M117	M 27—66554	ditto	10	Mr Kavasjee Hormasjee Mistry, L M S, Bettlewala Street Bombay
	„ —70498			
H196	M 16—80424		10 each	Mr H Coosman, No 10, Medow Street, Bombay
	M 21—17778			
	M 27—81450			

BOMBAY,—Paper Currency Dept,
The 18th December 1877

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

Nagpur Circle

HALF NOTES

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877 78		Rs	
22	F 9—70890	50	Meer Burkut Ally, Hospital Assistant, Burha
	„ —71491	50	

MUTILATED NOTE

		Rs	
23	F 8—45252	20	Mahomed Ally Bera, Merchant, Nagpur

NAGPUR —Paper Currency Office,
The 13th December 1877

C G VANSITTART,
for *Depy Commissioner of Paper Currency*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE AND MHAIRWARRAH

NOTIFICATION.

Ajmere, the 4th December 1877

No 732 —In exercise of the powers conferred by the first section of "The Ajmer Land and Revenue Regulation, 1877," and by the first section of "The Ajmer Laws Regulation, 1877," respectively, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmer, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, hereby directs that the said Regulations, which were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 3rd November 1877, shall come into operation on the first day of January 1878

A C LYALL,
Offg Chief Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 21st December 1877

Consequent on the admission of the countries mentioned below into the General Postal Union, the following revised Postage rates will have effect from the 1st January 1878 —

		Each Letter (c) denotes compulsory prepayment		Each Newspaper	Each packet of Newspaper printed papers, &c
		Per ½ oz	Registration fee	Per 4 oz	Per 2 oz
AFRICA WEST COAST (BRITISH COLONIES), GOLD COAST, LAGOS, SENEGAMBIA, SIERRA LEONE—					
Viâ Brindisi through the United Kingdom	I	c6	4	2	2½
Viâ Brindisi through French Office, Modane	I	5	4	1	1½
Additional route from Aden only by French packet through Agent on board	I	5	4	1	1½
Falkland Island same as above					
Honduras (British) same as above					

A. M MONTEATH,
Director General of the Post Office of India

The 21st December 1877

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong, United States of America, and the Colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, and Victoria, *viâ* Torres Straits (letters, &c, for the latter colony must be specially superscribed), for transmission per steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on **Saturday**, the **22nd** December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Rangoon, Moulmein, and Straits, for transmission per Steamer *Baghdad*, will be closed at the General Post Office on **Sunday**, the 23rd December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Chittagong, Akyab Kyouk-Phyoo, and Sandoway, for transmission per Steamer *Commilla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 23rd December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 24th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta, for transmission per Steamer *Satara*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 25th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Malda*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras and Ceylon, for transmission per P & O Steamer *Malwa*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 26th December 1877, at 6 P M

The next Overland Mail *viâ* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 28th December 1877.

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 27th December 1877

N B —The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P M

E C GEORGE,
Post Master of Calcutta

NOTICE.

OUDH FOREST DEPARTMENT

BYRAMGHAT DEPÔT

On the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway

From this date the prices of Sál beams and scantlings supplied from this Depôt will be as follows —

BEAMS—

21 feet length	@	Rs	2	10	0	per cubic foot
22 „	@	„	2	12	0	„
23 „	@	„	2	14	0	„
24 „	@	„	3	0	0	„

Above the lengths given two annas per foot run will be charged Any inches over the foot will be charged as 1 foot

SCANTLINGS—

from 12 to 20 feet	@	Rs	2	8	0	per cubic foot
under 12 & over 7 „	@	„	2	4	0	„
under 7 „	@	„	2	0	0	„

The above prices are for ordinary building purposes

For *planking, sleepers, &c*, special rates will be fixed by agreement

The Department will still take orders for buildings all over @ Rs 2-4-0 per cubic foot, provided the scantlings are taken in fair proportion

SECOND AND THIRD CLASS TIMBER will be sold, and price fixed by agreement

AUCTION SALES will be held from time to time to clear off stock

For further particulars apply to the Officer in charge

By order of the Conservator, Oudh Forests,
SIMPSON HILLIER,
Assistant Conservator of Forests

The 1st June 1877

NOTICE

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bills drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Indian Bill Rules)

J A ROBINSON,
Extra Asstt Commr & Treasury Officer

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„ 6 Out of print
„ 7 Light at Port Berberah, Gulf of Aden
„ 8 Rock off Hingie Island, Bassein River
„ 9 Rock off Pegu Coast
„ 10 Coral Patch near Sultan Shoal, Singapore Strait.
„ 11 Out of print
„ 12 Position of Cochin Light house
„ 13 Position of Raleigh Rock, and additional beacons, Bombay
„ 14. Buoy, marking Gindurah Rock, Galle
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„ 16 Dangerous rocks in Forrest Strait Mergui Archipelago, and Richelieu Rock off Kopah Inlet
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. { Register No. 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No $\frac{037736}{031978}$, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs 5,000, at 4 per cent, standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in my favor

JADUB CHUNDER PAUL

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly

Lost

A Government Promissory Note No. 085015, dated 1st May 1865, for Rs 5,000, at 4 per cent, standing in my name and never endorsed to anybody and enfaced in Burdwan Payment of the above Note and interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is to be made for the issue of a duplicate in my favor

SHREERAM PAUL

Shagunge, Zillah Hooghly

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No 038264 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Chumpuclutta Dossy and last endorsed to Brijocoomary Dossy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

GOPAUL CHUNDER BYSACK

No 69, Beadon Street, Calcutta

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped —

No	032266	of	1865	on 4 per cent	Rs	1,000
„	032267	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	032268	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	032269	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	047000	of	1842-43	on 4 per cent	„	1,000
„	047001	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	047002	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	047003	„	„	„	„	1,000
„	027710	of	1872	on 4½ per cent	„	1,000
„	027711	„	„	„	„	1,000
				TOTAL		10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension

NOTICE

To

RADHAGOBIND SHAW, son of BROJOLOLL SHAW, now or late of Dacca

Take notice that whereas the sum of Rs 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is now due from you, the said Radhagobind Shaw, and from your firm of Brojolall, Radhagobind Shaw, to the Bank of Bengal, a corporation carrying on business in the Strand Road, Calcutta, in respect of a certain decree in suit No 169 of 1876, of the Court of the District Judge of Zillah Dacca, wherein the said Bank are plaintiffs and you are defendant, and whereas payment thereof has been demanded from you and your said firm by the said Bank and refused by you on behalf of yourself and the said firm, and whereas there is now standing in the name of you Radhagobind Shaw capital stock of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs 17,454-8-8 in the books of the said Bank Now know you that unless the

said sum or debt of Rs 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 4th day of December 1877 up to date of payment shall be repaid to the said Bank during the space of three months from the 15th day of December 1877, the said Bank will cause the said stock to be advertized for sale and sold by public auction and apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards payment of the said debt and of all interest due thereon in manner prescribed by Section 17 of The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876 This notice is given under the said Section 17 of the said Act, and in virtue of all other powers and rights which the said Bank may have in this behalf

Dated this 7th day of December 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secy and Treasurer,
Bank of Bengal

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. {Register No 33

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 21 OF 1877

A Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876.

Preamble — FOR the purpose of amending the Opium Act, 1876, It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title — 1 This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1877"

Section substituted for Act XXIII of 1876, s 1. — 2 For the first section of the Opium Act, 1876, the following shall be substituted —

"1 This Act may be called 'The Opium Act, 1876'

"It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct,

"and it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf"

Amendment of same Act, s. 4, cl. (d) — 3 In clause (*d*) of section four of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India"

Amendment of same Act, s. 5, cl. (d) — 4 In clause (*d*) of section five of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India"

Addition to same Act, s 8, cl (*f*), and to s 10, cl (*g*) — 5 To clause (*f*) of section eight of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) —

"and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail," and

to clause (*g*) of section ten of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) —"and the farm of duties"

Amendment of same Act, s 22 — 6 In the penultimate line of section twenty-two of the same Act, for the word "Act" shall be substituted the word "section"

Amendment of same Act, s 23 — 7 To the second paragraph of section twenty-three of the same Act, the words "or his licensee" shall be added

Repeal of Act VI of 1877 — 8 Act No VI of 1877 (*for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force*) is hereby repealed

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The present Bill has the following objects first, to enable the Governor General in Council to bring the Opium Act, 1876, into force in such local areas and at such respective dates as he thinks fit, secondly, to remove doubts as to whether sections 4 and 5 of that Act admitted of the free export and import of opium, when thought desirable, thirdly, to permit and regulate, by rules framed under that Act, section 8, the farm of opium-duties and to facilitate the recovery of their dues by farmers, lastly, to correct a clerical error in section 22 of the same Act

T C HOPE.

CALCUTTA, *The 12th December 1877*

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 22 OF 1877

THE INDIAN ARMS BILL, 1878.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE
THE SECOND SCHEDULE

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores, It is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

I—Preliminary

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 187 ", and it extends to the whole of British India Short title Local extent

But nothing herein contained shall apply to— Savings

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any vessel and forming part of the ordinary armament or equipment of such vessel, or

(*b*) the manufacture, repair, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer

2 This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints Commencement

3 On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act Repeal of enactments

4 In this Act and the second schedule hereto annexed, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation clause

"Cannon" includes also howitzer, mortar, mitrailleuse and other ordnance

"Arms" includes also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing the same

"Ammunition" includes also rockets, guncotton, fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and parts of projectiles and cartridges, and machinery for manufacturing the same, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license

"Military stores" in any section of this Act means any military stores to which the Governor

General in Council may from time to time extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section

II—Manufacture, Repair and Sale

Unlicensed manufacture repair and sale prohibited

5 No person shall manufacture, repair or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from repairing any arms which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, or from selling any arms or ammunition which he so possesses to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same, but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address

III—Import, Export and Transport

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited

6 No person shall import or export by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such arms or ammunition, until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon

Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use

Explanation—Arms, ammunition or military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are exported and imported within the meaning of this section

Levy of import duties

7 In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles imported by sea and mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule

Power to prohibit transport

8 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification

Transhipment of arms

Explanation—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section

Arrest of persons conveying arms &c. under suspicious circumstances

9 Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law

Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police officer

Any person so apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate or Police officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer under the provisions of this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate

IV—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c

Prohibition of going armed without license

10 No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate or Police-officer

Unlicensed possession of arms &c

11 No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Nothing in this section shall apply during the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force to the possession by any person of any arms not being cannon or of any ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 does not apply at such date

Any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place within the said period of three months may, and any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place at the expiry of the same period, shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station

V—Licenses

Power to make rules as to licenses

12 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted, and may by such rules among other matters—

(*a*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of such license,

(*b*) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force,

(*c*) direct that the holder of such license shall give notice to an officer of Government of anything done thereunder, or keep a record or account of anything so done and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so,

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect the business premises of any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 5 or 6,

(*e*) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any such officer of Government, and

(*f*) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same when called upon by an officer of Government to do so

Cancelling and suspension of license

13 Any license granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license,

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act, or

(*c*) by the Local Government at its discretion by a notification in the official Gazette cancelling or suspending all licenses of that description throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration

Arms for which license cancelled to be deposited at police station

14 Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation of a license under section thirteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station

VI—Penalties

For breach of sections 5, 6, 8, 10, 11 and 14

15 Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(*a*) manufactures, repairs or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five,

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section,

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six,

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a prohibition issued under section eight,

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section ten,

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section eleven,

(*g*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section eleven or section fourteen,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 8 and 11

16 Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*f*) of section fifteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any officer or servant of a Railway Company or any public carrier,

For concealing arms, &c

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-one, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both

For breach of license

17 Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section fifteen or section sixteen, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

For knowingly purchasing arms, &c, from unlicensed person

18 Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed to sell the same, or

For selling arms, &c, to person not authorized to possess them

sells any arms, ammunition or military stores to any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

Power to confiscate

19 When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition and military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate passing sentence on such person further to declare the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores to be confiscated

Power to provide penalty for breach of rule

20 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that may ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both

VII—Miscellaneous

Search and seizure by Magistrate

21 Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be

made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, whether covered by a license or not, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some European officer, civil or military, to be especially empowered by the Local Government

Seizure and detention by Local Government

22 The Local Government may at any time seize any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety

Power to exempt

23 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or office or any class of persons, or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition contained in this Act,

(*b*) cancel any such notification and subject the person or part comprised therein again to the operation of such prohibition

Power to delegate

24 The Governor General in Council may from time to time delegate to any Local Government, absolutely or subject to conditions, all or any of the powers conferred by sections eight, twelve and twenty-three to be exercised by such Government within the territories under its administration by notification in its official Gazette

Sanction required to certain prosecutions under section 25, cl (*f*)

25 Where an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district

Searches in the case of offences against section 15, cl (*f*) how conducted

26 Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise

Notice and limitation of suits

27 No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him not less than one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Number and year	Title	Extent of repeal
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores	So much as has not been repealed
XXV of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited" Section 11
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases	So much as has not been repealed
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition and for regulating the right to keep and use the same, and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes	The whole
III of 1872	The Santhál Parganas Settlement Regulation	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments and for other purposes	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Duties on arms and military stores imported by sea

	Rs	As
Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	50	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	
Pistols for each	15	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	
Springs used for fire-arms, for each	8	
Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers, for each	5	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

	Rs	As
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	2	8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	10	
Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8
Airguns, for each	50	
Apparatus for charging airguns, for each	20	
Bullet-moulds, for each	0	4
Punches for making gunwads, for each	0	4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores has long been felt to be in an unsatisfactory state In some particulars it has been found defective, and on many points it presents difficulties of construction which might at any time prove embarrassing to the Government or entail hardship on innocent persons

2 So far back as the year 1870 a Bill was introduced to remedy this state of things, but, owing in part to press of work and in part to other causes, it was allowed to stand over

3 The present Bill is in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable On two points only does it propose to introduce changes of any importance

4 The first of these points is dealt with in section 7, which, taken with the second schedule, imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c Those duties, it will be observed, are fixed without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, and they are so fixed and are pitched, at what may seem at first sight to be high rates, expressly with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased

5 Such arms cannot, from their inferior make, be intended for sporting purposes, and there is reason to suspect that a considerable proportion of them finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers It has been found very difficult to prevent the transit of such arms from the seaports into the interior of the country and towards the frontiers when once they are imported, and it is believed that the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the legitimate trade in arms of a superior class, is to impose an uniform duty of the nature proposed

6 The other point on which the Bill goes to introduce a material change in the existing law is that of the possession of arms At present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which, to use the language of Act XXXI of 1860, have been "disarmed" Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted

7 Now there is good reason to believe that this complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers

The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license

8 It will, however, be observed that ample safeguards are provided to prevent this prohibition pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes Section 11 allows a period of three months after the Bill becomes law within which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a license, section 25 enacts that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, section 26 imposes special and very stringent conditions on searches for arms, and lastly, under section 23, the Government may exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether

9 On the whole it may be safely affirmed that, with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with a due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded

10 It need only be added that section 3 of the Bill maintains in force all exemptions granted under the present law

E C BAYLEY

CALCUTTA,
The 12th December 1877

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1877. {Register No 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

CIVIL WORKS

Telegraph

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1876-77

Nos 385—92 T, dated Simla, 31st October 1877

Read—

Letter from Director in Chief, Indo European Telegraph Department, No 1205, dated 10th August 1877, submitting the above report, and enclosure

OBSERVATIONS —It is reported that, owing to the defective arrangements of the Persian Postal Department, great difficulty is experienced in submitting the report by the date fixed (1st August), the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to rule that the date of submission be changed from 1st of August to 1st October

Capital and Revenue

2 The figures given in the report are only approximate ones, the accounts not having yet been finally booked

3 The Capital Account has been increased by the addition of £657-11-4, and stood at the end of the year at £1,154,493-7-6

4 The Revenue Account exhibits a loss of £6,140-9-2, by which sum the expenditure exceeded the receipts In the previous year there was a profit of £10,466, so that the results of the year under review may be said to be worse by £16,606-9-2 than in 1875-76, the profit of that year was, however, due to exceptional causes, and a falling off in 1876-77 was anticipated, this point will be more fully alluded to under the head of "Traffic"

Lines.

5 The length of lines remain very much the same as in the last report, there being only a slight increase in total length of 3 miles due to alterations effected in the course of repairs on the Mekran Coast section

Maintenance and Repairs

6 In the Persian section—Teheran to Bushire—778 new iron poles have been substituted for the old wooden standards, and the wires are now borne entirely upon iron supports

7 The line is reported to be at present in excellent condition, and the pole shooting by which so many standards have been damaged in previous years has, the Governor General in Council is pleased to observe, decreased in a most satisfactory manner, partly owing to improved conservancy arrangements, and partly from the disappearance of some of the worst offenders

8 In the Persian Gulf section several faults have been cut out of the cables of the sub-marine line at different times during the year, and breakages repaired

On the land line of this section, 6,000 old and defective insulators have been replaced by a corresponding number of new ones, and a considerable quantity of corroded wire has been replaced by new material

9 The main cables of the sub-marine line are reported to be in good condition, except the shore ends, which have slightly deteriorated, though not sufficient to cause any impediment to signalling operations

Interruptions

10 Appendix 6 shows the various interruptions on the land line of the Persian Gulf section, and the manner in which they were caused, and Appendix 5 exhibits the interruptions on the sub-marine line of the same section The former were interrupted in the aggregate for 14 days 9 hours and 13 minutes, and the latter for 30 days 1 hour, but none of these interruptions occasioned cessation of traffic, one or other of the lines being always available for use

11 The interruptions which occurred on the Persion section are exhibited in Appendix 7, and were in the aggregate as follows —

		Days	Hours	Minutes
1	Wire	19	23	13
2	Ditto	3	15	30
3	Ditto	0	20	0

The aggregate cessation of traffic was therefore something less than 1 day, and was caused by violent storms

12 Paragraph 21 of the report shows that some of the interruptions on the Mekran Coast land line were occasioned by wilful cutting of the wires The matter is being enquired into by the local political authorities

13 Though the interruptions to traffic aggregated only 20 *hours* on the Government lines as above noted, yet they amounted to as much as 20 *days* on the Indo-European Company's lines, and were caused by violent storms and snow-falls

14 An alternative wire has lately been erected by the Company between Ekaterinodar, Stavropol, and Tiflis, which will, it is believed, do much to diminish the number of such interruptions on the Company's lines in future

15 The returns of interruptions show considerable improvement over those for last year, and Appendices 5 and 6 give all the requisite information for the Mekran Coast and sub-marine lines, but Appendix 7 for the Persian line is not so complete, and does not show the causes of interruptions The Governor General in Council requests that this information may be supplied in next year's report

16 Appendix 8 comparing the interruptions for the last three years shows the progressive improvement that has taken place on the Government lines The Company's system has not been so fortunate, and suffered about four times as much as in 1874-75, though less than in 1875-76 The interruptions occurred chiefly in the neighbourhood of the Caucasus, and were occasioned by heavy falls of snow and storms

17 The Turkish route is reported to have been interrupted in the aggregate for 30 days and 7 hours

Tariff and Traffic

18 Statement J shows that the percentage of messages transmitted through the Persian Gulf section without error is much larger than it was in the previous year, this is very satisfactory Similar information should have been given for the Persian section, and it is requested that this omission be supplied in future reports

19 The average speed of transmission of messages through the Persian Gulf section, Statement H, contrasts very favorably with the previous year Similar information should be given in future regarding the Persian section

20 Statement G shows that the average speed of transmission of messages between the United Kingdom and Calcutta has improved by 49 minutes *viâ* the Indo-European route and by 8 minutes *viâ* the Red Sea route as compared with last year, which is satisfactory

21 The tariff to Europe remained the same throughout 1876-77 as in the previous year, *viz*, Rs 2-8 per word

22 The income of 1875-76 was abnormally high owing to the prolonged break of the Red Sea cable during that year, so that the revenue for 1876-77 has been compared by the Director-in-Chief with the more normal year of 1874-75

23 The revenue for the year 1874 75 amounted to £66,192, while that for 1876-77 is shown to have been £65,035 This decrease is attributed partly to the increase in interruptions on the Indo-European Company's lines, partly to the withdrawal from Persia of a Packing Agency at Bushire, which, however, has recently been re-opened at Teheran, and partly to the Eastern Extension Company's cable which worked well all through 1874-75, having been disabled for no less than seven months during 1876-77, which accident considerably reduced the Far-East traffic On the other hand, however, the "Special *Times* messages" and the diversion of some of the Far-East traffic to the Indo-European route have brought increased revenue, and on the whole the operations of the year may be considered fair

24 The introduction of the word "Tariff," which came into force on the 1st January 1876, appears to have been much appreciated by the public, as shown by the following comparison —

	1874 75	1875-76
	No	No
Messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf cables	36,931	45,205
Words contained therein	968,800	883,913
	Rs	Rs
Revenue derived therefrom	5,89,035	5,83,185

The above figures show that, while the number of messages has increased considerably, the number of words has been much reduced The revenue on the other hand has remained nearly stationary, so that financially it may be considered that the word tariff has not been unsuccessful, and it is anticipated that the change will eventually lead to an increase of income

25 As mentioned in paragraph 2, the accounts for 1876-77 had not been finally closed at the date of submitting the report under review, the figures given therein are necessarily approximate only For the same reason the figures now quoted for 1875-76 do not always agree with those published in the report for that year, and where differences occur, it is in consequence of the adoption of corrected figures

26 In reviewing the report for 1875-76, the Government of India drew the attention of the Director-in-Chief to several points, of which the following are the most important (1) that the traffic tables did not distinguish between official and private messages, (2) the notable absence of any tables and details to show the working, &c, of the *Persian* section, (3) the completion of Table K (J of present report) by giving the percentages of the year as well as of the month

It is probable that the information required has not been given because of the late date on which orders issued on the last report, but his Excellency in Council trusts that it may be given in the report for the current year

Establishments

27 The Governor General in Council notes with satisfaction that the general conduct of the employés is reported to have been good

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ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department, for information and guidance

Also, that copies of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs, the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, and the Financial, Marine, and Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce Departments for information

Ordered also, that copy of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign Department for information, with special reference to paragraphs 10, 11, and 21 of the Report, also Appendix 6

Ordered further, that a copy of the Report and Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary of State for information, and to the Home Department for publication in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-General, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

No 1205, dated 10th August 1877.

From—Major J U. Bateman-Champain, R E, Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Government Telegraph Department,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, P. W Dept

On the 9th July I had the honor to forward you a telegraphic message to prepare you for considerable delay in the submission of this my Annual Administration Report of the Indo-European Telegraph Department When affairs are in their normal condition, it is barely possible for the statement to reach you by the 1st August The couriers between the south of Persia and Teheran travel but once a month to and fro, and no oftener between Teheran and London The dates of the despatch of these couriers are by no means regular, so that the Director at Teheran may be kept waiting for several weeks after the close of the official year before he can commence the preparation of his report, and again before he can send it to me At the present time the war between Turkey and Russia has rendered the postal arrangements between Persia and London more than ever precarious, the ordinary route by Erzeroum has been temporarily abandoned, and the report of the Persian Section, dated Teheran, 2nd June, reached my Office only on the 30th July

2 In former years I have found it a matter of extreme difficulty to even approximate to the date on which the report is required by you, and I venture to observe that, under such circumstances, it is scarcely possible to avoid small inaccuracies of detail and occasional omissions If the Government of India would consent to the time for the preparation of my annual report being extended, so that the 1st October instead of the 1st August were the date by which it should be due, I should be considerably relieved.

3 In the following paper it will be seen that my remarks are not grouped precisely as in former years, but I may indicate the subjects treated of under the following headings —

1 —Capital and Revenue

2 —Lines

3.—Maintenance and Repairs

4 —Interruptions

5 —Traffic

6 —Inspections, Buildings and Stores

7 —Establishments

CAPITAL AND REVENUE

	£	s	d.
4 At the commencement of 1876-77 the Capital stood at	1,153,835	16	2
During the year an addition was made of	657	11	4
At the close of the year it stood therefore at	1,154,493	7	6

5 The details of the addition are shown in the Departmental Capital and Revenue Accounts attached prepared by Mr Bisher —*Vide* Appendices Nos 1, 2, 3 and 4

6 The Revenue Account may be summarised as follows —

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Earnings ...	65,035	10	0	Expenditure .	71,868	6	5
Miscellaneous receipts ..	692	7	3				
Excess of expenditure over receipts ..	6,140	9	2				
	71,868	6	5		71,868	6	5

7 It will at once be evident that the anticipations recorded by me in para 31 of my last year's report have been fully realized The comparatively high earnings of 1875-76 have, as was inevitable, been seriously reduced since the Eastern cables were restored. It will, however, be more convenient to treat of this part of the subject under the head of "Traffic"

when I shall endeavour to explain the causes which have tended to diminish our receipts somewhat below the figure we might (notwithstanding the repair of the rival Red Sea lines) have hoped to reach The total expenditure is slightly below that of the previous year, but above that of 1874-75. The figures being as follows —

G

1874-75	1875-76.	1876-77
£ s. d	£ s d	£ s d
67,205 13 7	73,079 13 3	71,868 0 0

LINES

8 The object of the Indo-European system is, from the nature of the undertaking, limited, and it may be said to be achieved, so that, unlike the case of the telegraphs of a State which are subject to annual extensions or changes according to the requirements of commerce or national policy, the observations to be entered under this head are necessarily unimportant, and must differ but little from what appeared in last year's report Wherever the lengths of the sections noted below are not precisely as before, the difference is owing to repairs and alterations effected during the year, and they will be separately referred to under the heading "Maintenance"

9 At the end of 1876-77 the lines worked by the Department were as follows —

In Persia	*Line*	*Wire*
Teheran to Bushire	792 miles	1,584 miles

There is a third wire attached to our posts and put up by us, but as it is according to treaty devoted entirely to Persian local work, I have not considered it as an intrinsic portion of the Indo-European system, although in case of accident it would lend us valuable aid

In the Persian Gulf

Gutta-percha core	Sub-marine cable Miles
Fao to Bushire	156
Bushire to Henjam	369
Henjam to Jashk	143
Jashk to Gwadur	272
Gwadur to Manora	271
Manora to Kurrachee, 3 cables of 6 miles each	18
	1,229
India-rubber core (Hooper's) Bushire to Jashk	503
Total cable	1,732

Mekran Coast land line	*Line miles*	*Wire miles*
Jashk to Kurrachee	718	1,436

Altogether a total (excluding the third Persian local wire of 792 miles) of—
1,732 nautical miles of cable
1,510 miles of land line containing 3,020 miles of wire

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS

Persia—Teheran Bushire

10 During the year under report the substitution of iron for wooden supports was brought to a completion, the old wooden posts which still existed in the neighbourhood of Kohrood, Ispahan and Sivand having been entirely removed In the first division 576 and in the second 202 new iron standards were erected, and it may confidently be stated that this line is now in excellent condition Cases of wilful damage which in former years caused us excessive trouble and anxiety were in 1876-77 comparatively trifling and few Major Smith refers to this satisfactory improvement as follows —

"Wilful damage to the line has, I am happy to say, considerably decreased. In fact throughout the greater portion of the line it may be said to have altogether ceased This improvement I attribute chiefly to the greater number of control stations, to the system of placing each Inspector in the middle of his section, and to the better discipline of the maintenance branch generally Fortunately also some of the greatest culprits in the way of pole shooting in the Kazeeroon-Bushire section have been got rid of. The Kedkhoda of Kemarej was killed about two years ago by his own followers, and last autumn the Governor of Borasjoon, another old offender, was disgraced and arrested for arrears of Revenue."

11 Clear as seem to me our claims on the Persian Government for the re-imbursement of expenses incurred by us in repairing injuries wilfully caused from time to time, these claims are repudiated by the Shah's Ministers The correspondence on the subject during the past year has been very voluminous and has all been laid before the Government of India. I have more than once, when called upon, submitted my opinion on the matter, and need only say that I can discover neither justice nor reason in the *quasi* arguments adduced by the Persians Our claims are, I believe, valid and unanswerable if there be any meaning at all in Article XII of our Treaty which, to my mind, appears thoroughly intelligible The question is one for diplomatic arrangement and need not be further enlarged on here. But I should remark that by my instructions Major Smith has always taken special care not to enter amongst our claims any case where the least doubt could reasonably be entertained as to the injury having been wilfully caused

Persian Gulf

12 In the Persian Gulf several breakages occurred in the main cables and were promptly mended, several old faults were cut out before they had sufficiently 'developed' to affect the working, and the harbour cables between Manora and Kurrachee were extensively repaired. The breakages occurred in the gutta-percha cable only They were four in number. The principal one took place on the Gwadur Jashk cable near the latter named station on the 7th January 1877, and was mended on the 13th it was caused by corrosion and decay of the outside iron wire guards The second in importance took place on the Gwadur-Manora cable near Manora on 5th July 1876 and was temporarily repaired on the 8th idem The locality of the fault, which was caused by chafing on the rocks, being too near shore for the *Amberwitch* to approach and effect permanent repairs during the monsoon The remaining breaks of the cable which lasted 20 hours and 3 hours, respectively, were apparently due to wilful damage The cable in the former instance having been hooked up and cut with an axe or some similar instrument at a distance of about 400 yards from Manora and in the latter case it seems that a thief broke open the Manora cable house with the object of purloining the brass connections Every effort was made to discover the offender or offenders, but as yet without success A detailed list of the breakages will be found in Appendix 5

13 After the break of the gutta-percha cable near Jashk, treated of in the previous paragraph, Lieutenant Stiffe cut out a fault from the same section near Henjam on the 20th January, and another in the Jashk-Bushire cable which had been 'developing' for several months Three other small faults of the same description were removed from this section in the previous April and May, one of which had been indicated since 1870

14 The Kurrachee Harbour cables having shown signs of failure, chiefly in consequence of the deterioration of the portions buried in dry ground, were thoroughly overhauled, and about one-third of the total length of each was renewed In this work the steam launch *Rose* rendered very great assistance

15 The main cables are now, in the opinion of Lieutenant Stiffe, quite free from faults, but the shore ends near the Gulf stations have deteriorated, though not to the extent of interfering in any way with the signalling A complete list of the repairing operations undertaken will be found in paragraph 59

16 On the Mekran Coast land line 6,000 new insulators were substituted for old defective ones. Many miles of corroded wire and several iron standards were replaced, and a diversion, which added 3 miles to the length of the line, was effected at the Hubb River crossing in order to obtain the advantage of a narrower span from bank to bank Further reference to this diversion will be made in the section of this report allotted to 'interruptions'

INTERRUPTIONS

Persia—Teheran-Bushire Line

17 Although, as I observed above, the third or local Persian wire cannot fairly be held to constitute a part of the Indo-European system, it cannot be disregarded when the question of interuptions has to be considered Under Article VI of the Persian Treaty now in force, the loan of the third wire can, under certain restrictions, be claimed by us for international working in case our two wires should be disabled Moreover, we undertake in return for a stipulated annual payment to keep it in order for the Persians

18 Appendix 7 gives the interruptions on the three wires, Teheran-Bushire line, for 1876-77. In order to supply the exact information required by the Government of India so as to notify not only interruptions to traffic but interruptions to each separate conductor, I must count cases of contact between two wires, which practically left two distinct means of communication available, as interruptions of one wire and contact between all three wires will be counted as interruptions to two wires It will then be seen that during the year one wire of the three was interrupted for 479 hours 13 minutes, two wires were interrupted 87 hours 30 minutes, and all three (involving a total cessation of communication) for 20 hours during the year. The longest period during which communication was entirely suspended was for 5 hours 10 minutes on the 5th October 1876 Major Smith reports that these com-

plete breaks were caused by violent gales On the whole, I think that the interruption report for the Persian lines for 1876-77 speaks well, considering the physical conditions which prevail, for the solidity of the line and the efficiency of its maintenance.

Persian Gulf Interruptions

19 The particulars will be found in Appendices 5 and 6

	Days	Hours
These interruptions amounted on the cables to	30	1
On the Mekran Coast Line to ...	14	9 36
Total	44	10 36

The interruptions to the cables were caused by the breakages and the repairing operations mentioned under the classification "Maintenance"

20 The principal break of 7 days' duration on the Mekran Coast Line occurred at the large span, more than a third of a mile in length, of the Hubb River crossing This accident might have been put right at once, but as the restoration of communication by the land line was not urgently required, the opportunity was taken for carrying out a plan, previously approved, of diverting the line for a distance of 3 miles to a more favourable spot for crossing where a span of 430 yards in length was found sufficient By this diversion the risk of future breaks on the Hubb River will be much diminished

21 Other interruptions on the land line, lasting in the aggregate 3½ days, were caused wilfully by the Rind Chief 'Dad Mahomed' cutting the wire and damaging the supports His followers also made a prisoner for a few hours of the Native Artificer and seized his camel and rifle The disturbance arose from the fact of some domestic slaves of the tribe having been declared free by the Muscat authorities on their being landed at Gwadur The department was by no means concerned with this matter which is being dealt with by the Political Agent who compensated the Native Artificer for his losses

22 Owing to the existence of a double chain of communication in the Persian Gulf, none of the above-mentioned interruptions caused a stoppage of the traffic, scarcely even any appreciable delay, one line being always in good order when the other was broken

23 But although the lines under my charge were fortunate from the fact of the total interruptions in Persia and the Persian Gulf not having arrested traffic for more than 30 hours during the entire year, the wires of the Indo European Telegraph Company, on which we mainly depend, were less successful the breakages* on those lines having stopped our business for upwards of 20 days The aggregate interruption of traffic between England and Kurrachee *viâ* Teheran amounted therefore to 21 days This although not quite so long as in 1875-76 (which was an exceptionally bad year in this respect) was yet very serious, and as will be seen under the head of Traffic had a bad effect upon our earnings for the year

* Appendix 8

24 The interruptions on the Company's line occurred on the Gitomir-Tiflis Section, and were caused for the most part by violent falls of snow and storms The suspension of an alternate wire now in operation between Ekaterinodar Stavropol and Tiflis will doubtless in the future diminish the frequency and duration of these unfortunate interruptions, but as it will not form an alternative loop to the whole of the section most exposed to storms, I am afraid we can hardly hope to pass a winter wholly without breakages on the Russian route I have, however, some confidence that they will not again amount in the aggregate to so much as here reported

TRAFFIC

25 The speed between England and India *viâ* Teheran was well maintained during the year The rate at which the traffic was transmitted averaging only 1 hour and 35 minutes per message between the United Kingdom on one side and Calcutta on the other. This is the highest speed that has yet been reached, and, if I am rightly informed, it exceeds by 8 minutes the pace attained on the Suez route, the average for which through 12 months was 1-43 per message

26 The tariffs and regulations of the St Petersburg Convention remained in force during 1876-77, and the charge between India and Europe by the Teheran and Suez routes was consequently Rs 2-8 per word, or the same as in 1875-76

27 In the latter named year our earnings (it will be remembered) were abnormally high, owing to our having transmitted the whole of the traffic between Europe and India during the interruption of the competitive line in the Red Sea The income of 1875-76 cannot, therefore, serve as a basis of comparison with that of the past year which amounted to £65,035 A comparison may, however, be made with 1874-75, when the receipts from ordinary traffic were the largest realised in any single year since the establishment of the Red Sea line The traffic earnings in 1874-75 were £66,192, that is to say, £1,157 in excess of the earnings of the year under report

28 The falling off is attributable partly to loss of traffic occasioned by interruptions and partly to the withdrawal from Persia of a somewhat irregular but busy packing agency, which formerly gave us a considerable number of messages As shown in the Appendix to the section headed Interruptions, the line *viâ* Teheran was broken down for 8 days only in 1874-75 as against 21 days in 1876-77 The loss in earnings during the extra 13 days of interruption last year may be estimated at not less than £2,500, in addition to this the Madras-Penang cable which worked well during the whole of 1874-75, was wholly disabled for seven months of 1876-77. The department had therefore to sustain a serious loss of Far-East messages in addition to the diminution of its traffic with India owing solely to the interruptions of its feeders for which we are in no sense responsible

29 The agency removed from Persia in 1876-77 gave us in 1874 75 messages to the value of about £3,000 The agency belonged to a firm which included packing amongst the several branches of its business, and it was established in Persia when it was possible to make a profit by addressing messages to Bushire, and re-transmitting them from that point to India or England An alteration in the International rates effected at St Petersburg removed this source of profit, and the agency was in consequence withdrawn in the early part of 1876.

30 As a partial set off, there were two items of revenue last year which did not exist in 1874-75 One was the special Sunday messages of the *Times* and the other the traffic from India to the Far-East directed *viâ* the Persian Gulf whilst the Penang cable was broken

31 There can, I think, be no doubt that, had the through lines been as free from interruptions in 1876-77 as they were in 1874 75, and had the re-transmission of messages in the way just described continued, the earnings of the Department would have exceeded those of 1874-75 by several thousand pounds I may add that the firm referred to in para 29 has again found it advantageous to re-establish its telegraphic agency, but in this case at Teheran instead of Bushire The arrangement of the tariffs under the St Petersburg Convention still allowing some profit to be made by the re-direction of messages to and from the East, this Office was re-opened in March 1877, and a glance at Appendix 3 will show that I by no means overestimated the effect of this business on our earnings It will be observed that the figures representing our Persian proportion only of receipts which, from April 1876 to February 1877, during the non-existence of the intermediate agency, range from 194 to 835 francs per mensem, spring suddenly up on its re-establishment to no less than 4,500

32 The messages transmitted by Turkey gave us about the same in 1876-77 as in 1874-75 Their total value computed from Fao to destination eastward being in both cases about £4,500 The comparatively inferior speed and accuracy attained on this line prevent the public from favouring it to any great extent

33 The Indo European Company has been forced by recent events to pay very special attention to the part of its line, the failure of which has had so depressing an effect on our last year's receipts While I write I am expecting to hear of the completion of a wire traversing a new and safer line between Kertch and Tiflis less exposed than the one so often interrupted to the disastrous action of gales and snow storms, and of stronger construction than the Soukhoum Kaleh Telegraph which it is to supersede

34 Taking into consideration the facts as above stated, and also the great and unusual depression of trade during 1876-77, I think that, although the financial results give some ground for disappointment, especially after the high figures of 1875-76, there seems no reason whatever for despondency as regards the future, and the circumstances show that blame for the falling off is not deserved by this Department

35 The Government Indo-European system must always, from causes which I have repeatedly enumerated, be an expensive telegraph to maintain and work But I believe its existence has become not only valuable but indispensable to the State, and it must be the steady object of the Department to maintain its efficiency at as low a cost as possible I have endeavoured to reduce expenditure and effect economies wherever practicable, and I shall not in the future relax my efforts

36 The word tariff was apparently of great service to the public, the percentage of messages under 10 words in length averaging as much as 35 per cent of the whole number These short messages would, under the old system, have nearly all been sent through the medium of packers In 1874-75 when the lowest charge was for 10 words, the Persian Gulf cables transmitted 36,931 messages, containing a total of 968,800 words, producing a revenue of Rs 5,89,035 In the year just past the cables transmitted 45,205 messages, containing 883,913 words, producing a revenue of Rs 5,83,185 Attached are tabulated statements prepared by Mr Herbage, Traffic Manager at Kurrachee, which will enable further comparisons to be made between last year's traffic and that of the preceding three years.

37 In the Revenue Account will be found an item of £260 entered as profit arising from the mean rate system *viâ* Turkey, in explanation of which I beg to state that the mean rates collected in Europe and in India for the despatch of messages by the Turkish line were in excess of the exact rates due to the different Administrations by the above named sum The system *viâ* Turkey being conducted by the London Office of this Department, the item is one of profit.

INSPECTIONS

38 On the 1st April 1876 I was, in company with Major Smith, the Director of the Persian Section, at a distance of one day's march from Bushire, journeying slowly to Teheran on a tour of Inspection I had just visited India and completed a round of visits to the Gulf stations as noted in para 38, &c, of my last year's report A full and detailed account of my journey was prepared by me on my return to England, and submitted to the Under Secretary of State in letter No 247 of the 14th July 1876 The following extract from my letter may not be out of place here as describing the state of Southern Persia during the early part of the past official year I must, however, remark that since that time Yahya Khan has been removed from the Governorship of Fars and replaced by H R H Ferhad Mirza, whose energetic measures (some of them marked by excessive severity) have put a stop to much of the brigandage and disorder which were rife at the time of which I wrote The Musheer Ul Mulk, a man of about 80, has since my visit been bastinadoed by order of the Shah, mulcted of an enormous sum of money, and has, I hear, left the country on a pilgrimage to Mecca —

"Major Smith and I left Bushire for Teheran on the 31st March Mr Walker, the Superintendent of the Southern Division of the Persian Telegraph, accompanying us as far as Shiraz The land line in this Division is admirably laid out, and although the country it traverses is exceedingly mountainous and difficult, I believe that interruptions to the communication would henceforth be unknown were it not for the lawless state of the tribes and villagers in this part of Persia From Bushire up to the very walls of Shiraz the country is absolutely unsafe for ordinary travellers, and the same may be said of the road onwards to within 40 or 50 miles of Ispahan When I first marched through this part of the world, 14 years ago, no day passed without my meeting one or two caravans, and at that time signs of a generally prosperous condition of affairs were not wanting The change for the worse has been steady and most lamentable, and the famine of 1871 has fatally assisted the ruin of these provinces Between Bushire and Ispahan, on this occasion, we met, I think, only one caravan, and that was pillaged on the hills near Moorghab Villages formerly thriving and surrounded by cultivation are now completely deserted, and I might safely say that no single day passed without our either hearing of or seeing evidence of the existence of organised bands of robbers in every direction Only between Bushire and Kazeroom does our line itself suffer direct injury Every man and boy carries a gun, and our iron-poles seem to offer irresistible temptation as marks The Governor of the large village of Borazjoon is about the worst offender, and a very determined attack, for which I am convinced he was responsible, was made on the telegraph shortly after we passed by The higher Persian authorities are apparently afraid of this man, who, whenever out of favour, betakes himself to the neighbouring mountains and heads a band of robbers On our third march out of Bushire we breakfasted at a village which had been attacked on the previous day by some Kashgais under one Jaffa Kuli Bey, one of the villagers being killed, five wounded, and all the sheep and cattle carried of Near Shiraz an attempt was made on our own caravan, but, as a general rule, the robbers prefer to let Europeans alone, partly because they carry few things which are of value to Persians, and partly because some steps are in such cases taken to recover the stolen property, and to punish the offenders, whereas, when Persian subjects are the victims, nothing seems to be done

"Although the general state of the south of Persia is so deplorable, it was evident that the people are, by no means, ill-disposed to the telegraph staff On two occasions mules belonging to my party were taken by robbers, but released directly, it was understood that they belonged to Englishmen On a recent occasion a troop of Arabs attacked some men travelling with Mr Harrison, one of my Inspectors, and shot a Persian soldier dead, but they never offered to molest Mr Harrison himself I was received everywhere with the greatest possible civility and attention I was visited by the Governors of the places through which I passed, by the Sheikh Ul Islam of Kazeroom, an imposing Cavalry escort met me near Shiraz, and nothing could have been more civil and cordial than my reception by the Governor of Fars The Musheer Ul Mulk, who is without exception the richest and most influential person in the south of Persia, paid me the compliment of calling on me which was only remarkable, because a few years ago he was much opposed to us, and was believed to have no good feelings towards Europeans in general

'It is evident that so long as the roads remain in the hands of these lawless tribes who pass backwards and forwards along our line of telegraph twice a year, a wilful interruption may occur at any moment. Major Smith has, therefore, been obliged to ask leave to construct for the shelter of our inspectors and line-guards some 3 or 4 minor stations which would be unnecessary in other countries All have been completed and are occupied, except one at Sivand, 60 miles north of Shiraz. Permission was received from the Shah's Government just before I landed in Persia for us to build a small office at this place, and the Governor of Shiraz deputed a man to assist us in selecting a site and arranging matters with the head of the village. Major Smith and I settled this on our journey, and left one of the Non-Commissioned Officers of Royal Engineers at Sivand to superintend the work

"From Sivand to Dehbeed the road is occupied by Arab tribes, and is impassable except by strong well-armed bodies of men These Arabs have an understanding with Mahomed Nebbee Khan, the Governor of Moorghab, whose tyranny and oppression are by all accounts fast depopulating what used to be a fair and prosperous part of the country One large village called Madr-i-Suleiman was being abandoned as we passed, and the inhabitants were making for the hills—men, women and children—with their flocks to escape from the tender mercies of Mahomed Nebbee Khan At this man's village we found a large caravan of pilgrims who were afraid with good reason to pursue their journey, as the Governor refused to give an escort over the hills unless they subscribed a considerable sum of money They joined our party and got through for nothing, but a considerable number of armed Arabs came out to meet us and, after seeing that we were prepared, made no attempt to molest us Some of our stragglers were stripped however later in the day"

39 On the 3rd May 1876, Major Smith and I reached Teheran, where I remained until the 13th, arranging certain questions connected with International accounts and sundry minor matters of detail I then proceeded by the Caspian Sea and Russia to London, where I arrived on the 3rd June I stated in my account of this journey that 'my inspection of the Persian line was eminently gratifying, and there is no doubt that the telegraph between Bushire and Teheran would stand comparison with any line in the world

* * * *

The system of inspection in force has been well considered and is effective, and the state of the offices is satisfactory'

40 During March 1877, Major Smith has again been over his line as far as Shiraz, and he reports that he has reason to be well pleased with the order maintained at the several stations and with the condition of the wires He alludes also, with satisfaction, to the good feeling which exists between our officials and the Persian local authorities, as well as the inhabitants of the country in general

Persian Gulf

41 In August 1876, Mr Ffinch, the Deputy Director, proceeded by mail steamer from Kurrachee to Fao to investigate the matter of necessary repairs to the buildings at that station Thence he went to Bushire to arrange about the new office outside the town, and, on his return, he inspected the Jashk Station In October Mr Ffinch visited Gwadur in the telegraph Steamer *Amberwitch*, and between December 1876 and February 1877 he made a complete tour of the Gulf stations.

42 Thanks to the cordial assistance of Colonel Prideaux, the Bushire building question was satisfactorily settled during Mr Ffinch's stay at that station The Persian Government having at last agreed to the establishment of a station outside the walls, on condition that the accommodation should be limited to the office and house requirements of the telegraph staff, and that the buildings should be the property of Persian subjects, an agreement was, after some trouble, entered into with two Persian merchants, who undertook to erect the necessary houses at the present sanctioned rent of Rs 275 per mensem in return for a guarantee that they shall be leased by the Department for 10 years. The site selected is about 5 miles from the town close to the best water obtainable

43 The state of the buildings at the different stations visited by Mr Ffinch was, at the close of the year, as follows —

At Fao, property of Turkish Government, good The buildings of wood having been thoroughly repaired at departmental expense
At Bushire, Office and houses rented Unsatisfactory—*Vide* para 42
At Henjam, wooden-house reported to be very hot in summer and cold in winter If this station be retained, a stone building will probably become necessary
At Jashk, stone buildings, fair order, except the latrines which require re-building
At Charbar, stone buildings, fair order, except on the side facing the sea, where the material employed suffers somewhat from the weather
At Gwadur, stone buildings, repairs needed, which were being executed at the close of the year
At Ormara, fair order
At Kurrachee, stone building, good order throughout.

STORES.

Persian—Teheran-Bushire.

44 The cost of stores supplied from England amounted, with freight, to £2,918-14-2, they consisted chiefly of iron standards to complete the replacement of the old wooden-posts This work being now finished, the cost of stores for Persia will, for some years hence, be very much reduced

Persian Gulf

45 The cost of stores purchased in England amounted, with freight, to £3,909-5 6 The cost of those obtained in India was £2,041-11-9 The chief items of the English stores consisted of 1,000 iron standards for the Mekran Coast land line to replace an equal number erected near the sea which had become too corroded to be longer depended upon, and of 6,000 insulators, with brackets, to improve the insulation of the line No more standards will probably be required for some time to come, but a further supply of insulators will be necessary

46 The value of stores issued from the Persian Gulf stock amounted to £7,765-0-10 as passed by the Examiner

ESTABLISHMENTS.

47 The sanctioned strength of the establishments was unaltered during the year on record

48 Major Smith thus speaks of the conduct of the staff under his orders in Persia

"I am much indebted to the Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents for the zealous and careful manner in which they have continued to perform their duties The general behaviour of the Inspectors and Signallers has also been very satisfactory There was a good deal of sickness during the greater part of the year, but never to such an extent as to interfere with the current work of the Department"

49 The establishment of the offices in Persia was located as follows —

STATIONS	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Clerks
Teheran	1	1	6
Ispahan		1	3
Shiraz	1	1	4
MINOR STATIONS			
Koom			
Kashan			
Soh			
Koomeyshah			
Abadeh			
Dehbeed			11
Sivand			
Dasht Arjin			
Kazeroon			
Konar Takhteh			
Borazjoon			
	2	3	24

50 These minor offices, as explained in previous reports, are merely intermediate testing stations They are very numerous, but owing to the insecure condition of the country, I am satisfied that not one can be safely dispensed with The small building now occupied at Sivand was erected during the past year on a site granted by the Governor of Fars, and selected by myself

51 During the year 1876-77, the changes in the Persian staff were as follows —

Captain W H Pierson, who was on furlough, resigned his post as Superintendent, and re-joined the Public Works Department in India. The circumstances which led to our losing the services of this excellent and zealous officer have already been fully reported to Government

One Inspector, Mr W Harrison, resigned.

One military signaller having seriously suffered in health was allowed to re-join his corps at Chatham, and 3 civil signallers resigned their employment

I have asked that Mr Douglas Walker, who has for some time officiated in the Persian Division, should be allowed to fill Captain Pierson's appointment The other vacancies were filled up from this country, excepting that of the Inspector for which an able and experienced ex-Sergeant of Royal Engineers was available on the spot

52. In the Persian Gulf Division the distribution of the Office Establishment was as follows —

Stations	Superintendents	Assistant Superintendents	Clerks
Kurrachee	1	...	6
Omara			2
Gwadur		1	5
Charbar			2
Jashk	1		12
Henjam		1	2
Bushire	1		14
Fao	1		3
Spare for leave, sick, &c			12
Total	4	2	58

53 As regards changes during the year, Mr Ffinch makes this observation —

"In my last year's report I mentioned that 14 clerks had left the service in 1874-75, but that only 1 clerk had left during the year then under review I expressed a hope that this showed a healthier state of things, and that in consequence of the clerks gaining in experience the errors made would be less numerous, and the speed greater, I have however been disappointed, for during the last year no fewer than 10 clerks resigned, 1 was dismissed, and 1 deserted, one other clerk was transferred to charge of a section of the land line on the lamented death of Mr Monement"

	Resigned	Dismissed, &c
1st Grade	1	
2nd ,,	1	1
3rd ,,	4	
4th ,,	4	1
Total	10	2

54 During the same period 17 new clerks were engaged, 6 to fill the new appointments sanctioned by the Government of India at the end of the last year, and 11 to replace those clerks who resigned or were dismissed

Engaged in England	10
,, in India	7
Total	17

55 Besides the above changes, this Division lost the services of Mr Inspector E F Monement, who was accidentally drowned at Kurrachee on the 20th July 1876 . The sad end of this excellent and energetic officer was universally deplored

The gutta-percha jointer was dismissed for insubordination, and Mr Rowley, our extra Cable Foreman, who had been only temporarily engaged, was allowed to return to England

56 Mr Ffinch has expressed himself as not altogether satisfied with the signalling efficiency of the young clerks engaged in this country The system in force was established by my predecessors and appeared to be the best in many respects for the peculiar conditions of the Department. There is, however, much force in what Mr Ffinch has urged, and I have determined to somewhat modify the existing plan In case of vacancies I have authorised Mr Ffinch to engage a few efficient well conducted men (if they can be spared) from the Indian Department Working on land lines in India however differs in many points from

working cables in the Persian Gulf, and it may be advisable to engage in this country, when opportunity offers, a proportion of clerks who have had employment under some of the Cable Companies The whole question is still under consideration and is the subject of discussion by Mr Ffinch and myself.

57 Before ending this report I should point out that whenever I have spoken of last year's receipts, earnings, or expenditure, the figures employed are necessarily only approximate, the accounts for 1876-77 not having yet been finally adjusted and closed But wherever the figures refer to the business of previous years, they have been extracted from the blue books and may be accepted as accurate Consequently these last mentioned figures will not invariably agree precisely with the approximations of former annual reports prepared like the present one before the closing of the yearly accounts

58 I will now add a few particulars on certain subjects which do not conveniently belong to either of the main headings already enlarged on.

59 On the 7th January 1877 I addressed a letter to the Government of India, pointing out the advisability of steps being taken before very long to replace the cable Steamer *Amherwitch*, the reasons urged by me were accepted as sufficient, and I need not repeat them here During the past year this useful vessel, under the command of Lieutenant Stiffe, was employed on various important duties, the nature of which can be gathered from the following tabular statement —

Date		On what duty
From	To	
1876	1876	
April 1	April 20	With Director-in-Chief and at Bushire
„ 21	May 14	Repairing India rubber cable, and returning to Kurrachee
May 15	July 7	In Kurrachee Harbour
July 8	July 8 ..	Repairing Manora-Gwadur cable
„ 9	September 25	In Kurrachee Harbour
September 26	October 31	Annual repairs at Bombay
November 1	November 26	In Kurrachee Harbour
„ 27	December 5	Proceeding along Mekran Coast, distributing stores and visiting stations and portions of land line
December 6	December 17	In Kurrachee Harbour
	1877	
December 18	February 9	With Deputy Director on annual tour of inspection and repairing cables.
1877		
February 10 ..	March 20 ...	In Kurrachee Harbour
March 21	„ 30	Employed on special duty Re-surveying Indus River banks

60 It will be observed that the last operation on the above list had nothing to do with the Department, but was one of several services of general utility which the *Amberwitch* has performed in her time under the thoroughly efficient command of Lieutenant Stiffe, who is a trained and accomplished surveyor

61 The cable in stock in the Manora tanks on the 31st March 1877 was as follows —

	Knots
Gutta-percha	90 3
India-rubber (Hooper)	32
Total	122 3

62 During the year 10 5 knots of gutta-percha cable were expended, 6 4 in repairs, while 4 1 were stripped of the corroded wire guards, and remain in hand as core only Of India-rubber cable 1 6 knots were used up in repairing the faults

63 At the beginning of the year I was enabled to submit a highly satisfactory statement of the true condition and 'behaviour' of the Hooper's core, and the tests up to date corroborate what I then reported

64 The gradual failure and decay of the serving and guards of these sub-marine cables, while the valuable dilectric and conductor remain perfect, have led to the accumulation of a considerable quantity of core which should be utilised hereafter With this view I applied during the past year for permission to purchase, for the use of the Manora Establishment, a cable serving apparatus which should in a year or so be supplemented by the addition of a wire covering machine

65 The sanitary condition of our Gwadur Station has for some years past been a source of great anxiety and doubt We had reason to hope that the steps taken would have improved matters, but the health of the place is still, I regret to say, far from satisfactory Were it not for political objections to Gwadur being abandoned, I should propose the total removal of my staff, which has already been reduced to a very low figure Mr Finch thus describes his visit to the place in the autumn of 1876—

"I inspected Gwadur in September, December and February I regret to say that my anticipations relating to this station becoming again healthy have not been realized Fever of the usual type made its appearance again in October 1876, and became so bad that at one time I feared it would be necessary to close the Office, many natives, including the Office Bheestie, died, and most of the Clerks sent there had to be removed I have now only the Clerk-in-charge and one Signaller there, and by working direct on the cable between Kurrachee and Jashk with artificial leakage introduced at Gwadur, and also by working through Gwadur direct with Ormara and Charbar in translation on the land line, I am able to reduce the work at Gwadur to a minimum This arrangement necessitates an extra Clerk at Ormara and Charbar stations, which are obtained from the saving effected in the Gwadur Establishment

"The station at Gwadur is supplied with drinking water from a condenser which can distil 23 gallons in 8 hours It is not used daily The wood for burning in it costs Rs 18 per mensem, coal was tried, but was found more expensive

"The buildings at Gwadur were much in need of repairs which were being carried out at the end of the year by the Public Works Department As the ordinary lime cement flooring breaks up at once, Portland cement is being used This will keep the floors drier and will perhaps cause the buildings to be healthier"

66 The state of the Libraries and Recreation Fund, organized with Government approval and aid, is flourishing A separate report on this subject has very recently been laid before the Government

67 In conclusion, I have the honor once again to express my hearty recognition of the good service rendered by the officers and staff of the Department generally, and I would specially record my appreciation of the work done by Major Smith in Persia, by Mr B T Ffinch, and Lieutenant Stiffe in the Persian Gulf, and by Mr Brasher in the Head-quarters Office

No 1

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

LONDON OFFICE, 25TH JULY 1877

Summary of expenditure on Capital Account to 31st March 1877

(Prepared partly from Telegrams)

	In India	In England	Total	£ s d
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Capital Account—				
Total Capital expenditure to 31st March 1876				1,153,835 16
Total „ , from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877 —				
Persian Gulf Section—				
Works	168 4 0		168 4 0	
Establishment	237 9 6		237 9 6	
	405 13 6		405 13 6	
Expended in Public Works Department	*6 652 0 0		6,652 0 0	
	7,057 13 6		7,057 13 6	
Deduct—				
Balance of Suspense Heads	1 925 14 7		1 925 14 7	
Total Persian Gulf Section	5 131 14 11		5 131 14 11	
Persian Section—				
Works	16,133 9 9		16,133 9 9	
Establishment	2,465 0 6		2,465 0 6	
Stores		29,187 1 4	29 187 1 4	
	18,898 10 3	29,187 1 4	48,085 11 7	
Deduct—				
Balance of Suspense Heads	4 520 10 2		4,520 10 2	
Total Persian Section	14,378 0 1	29,187 1 4	43,565 1 5	
Total Indo-European Telegraph	19,509 15 0	29,187 1 4	48,697 0 4	
Less—				
Miscellaneous receipts in Persian Section		39,721 5 4	39,721 5 4	
Part recovery from Persia (as under Revenue Account) of 4th annual instalment of 1,000 Tomans, on account of substitution of iron standards for wooden poles	2,400 0 0		2,400 0 0	
	2,400 0 0	39,721 5 4	42,121 5 4	
	17,109 15 0	10,534 4 0	6,575 11 0	657 11
				1,154,493 7

* This figure was received by telegraph

No 2

REVENUE ACCOUNT, YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1877

(PREPARED PARTLY FROM TELEGRAMS)

DR **CR**

To Traffic Earnings, 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877—

	Through	Local	Total	£ s d
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
In Persian Gulf ..	5,65,582 4 0	17,602 12 0	5,83,185 0 0	
In Persian Section	61,370 0 0	9,600 0 0		
Less ⅓ due to Persian Government, Art VIII, § 4, Persian Treaty, but withheld as a partial set-off to claims of this Department on account Arts I and X of same Treaty, and credited as follows —		6,400 0 0		
Rs				
Capital Account 2 400	61,370 0 0	3,200 0 0	64,570 0 0	
Revenue „ 4,000				
6,400	6,26,952 4 0	20,802 12 0	6,47,755 0 0	64,775 10 0
To Profit and Loss—				
Profit arising from mean rate collections *via* Turkey				260 0 0
To Miscellaneous receipts —				
	In India	In England	Total	
	Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Persian Gulf Section	1,697 4 3		1,697 4 3	
Persian Section ..	1,058 5 7	168 0 0	1,226 5 7	
	2,755 9 10	168 0 0	2,923 9 10	292 7 3
To contribution of Persian Government towards cost of Line Guards, Art X of Treaty of 2nd December 1872 Tomans 1,000 deducted as above from Persia's share of $\frac{\text{Teheran}}{\text{Bushire}}$ receipts ..				400 0 0
To excess of expenditure over earnings				6,140 9 2
				71,868 6 5

By Expenditure, 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877—

	In India.	In England	Total.	£ s d
	Rs. A P	Rs A P	Rs A P	
Persian Gulf Section—				
Repairs ..	48,875 3 3		48,875 3 3	
Establishments	3,55,489 5 1	16 298 6 8	3,71,787 11 9	
Stores	20,415 14 5	39,092 12 0	59,508 10 5	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices		24,005 5 11	24,005 5 11	
Marine Department	4 24 780 6 9	79,396 8 7	5,04 176 15 4	
Public Works Department	*83 793 0 0		83 793 0 0	
Stationery, &c	*3,771 0 0		3,771 0 0	
	93 8 0		93 8 0	
	5,12 437 14 9	79,396 8 7	5,91 834 7 4	
Deduct—Credit to suspense Head of Stores	77 650 6 11		77,650 6 11	
Total Persian Gulf Section	4,34 787 7 10	79,396 8 7	5,14,184 0 5	51,418 8 0
Persian Section—				
Repairs	3 630 9 10		3 630 9 10	
Establishment ..	1,81,061 5 10	5,891 14 8	1,86,953 4 6	
Share of Chief Direction, London and Constantinople Offices		13 705 6 1	13,705 6 1	
	1,84,691 15 8	19,597 4 9	2,04,289 4 5	
Stationery, &c	209 15 0		209 15 0	
Total Persian Section	1,84,901 14 8	19,597 4 9	2,04,499 3 5	20 449 18 5
Total Indo-European Telegraph	6 19,689 6 6	98,993 13 4	7,18,683 3 10	71,868 6 5
* These figures were received by telegraph				71,868 6 5

A BRASHER,
Superintendent.

No 3

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

LONDON OFFICE, 15TH AUGUST 1877

Account of Persian Terminal receipts, Teheran-Bushire Section, for the year ended 31st March 1877, subject to adjustment

MONTHS	FORWARDED				RECEIVED				BUSHIRE TRAFFIC WITH INDIA AND BEYOND				TOTAL	
	To Persian Gulf lines		To Indo-European Company's lines		From Persian Gulf lines		From Indo European Company's lines		Forwarded		Received			
	Frcs	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*
April	835	61⅓	46	90	768	41⅓	37	33⅓	423	60	259	20	2,371	06
May	291	85	37	33⅓	532	33⅓	72	48	412	20	180		1,526	19⅔
June	299	20	42	66⅔	395	05	40		186	60	166	80	1,128	31⅔
July	300	70	32		223	91⅔	78	83⅓	276		156	95	1,068	40
August	460	49	16		454	70⅔	10	66⅔	398	40	331	75	1,672	01⅓
September	237	57	10	66⅔	177	60	5	33⅓	244	80	196	60	872	57
October	194	30	26	66⅔	353	30			441		164	75	1,180	01⅔
November	501	35			360	73⅓			419	40	263	40	1,544	8⅓
December	585	35	10	66⅔	371	76⅔			424	80	253	20	1,595	7⅓
January	295	35	26	66⅔	364	20	10	66⅔	190	80	152	40	1,040	08⅓
February	465	40	8		651	06⅔			457	20	156		1,737	66⅔
March	4,500	90			2,987	57⅓			432	...	281	40	8,201	87⅓
	8,918	07⅓	257	56⅔	7,638	66	255	31⅓	4,306	80	2,562	45	23,938	86⅓

The total Terminal receipts of the Teheran-Bushire Section collected by the Department amount, in round figures, to frcs 24,000, or £960, which will be appropriated as under —

			CREDITED TO Capital			Revenue		
	Frcs	*ds*	£	*s*	*d*	£	*s*	*d*
⅔ due to Persia will be retained as a partial set-off to claims of this Department under Articles I and X of Persian Treaty of 2nd December 1872	16,000	0 =	240	0	0	400	0	0
⅓ due to Indian Government will be credited as Persian local traffic earnings, 1876-77	8,000	0 =				320	0	0
	24,000	0 =	240	0	0	720	0	0

A BRASHER,
Superintendent

No 4

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

LONDON OFFICE, 15TH AUGUST 1877

Account of Persian Transit receipts for the year ended 31st March 1877—Teheran-Bushire Section

Months	Europe to India, &c		India, &c, to Europe		Total to be accounted for by Indo-European Company	
	Frcs	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*	*Frcs*	*ds*
April	14,062	06	20,540	14	34,602	20
May	15,069	94	19,645	97	34,715	91
June	13,509	53	16,003	72	29,513	25
July	14,024	70	15,574	54	29,599	24
August	14,422	79	20,471	68	34,894	47
September	16,224	34	19,380	53	35,604	87
October	18,053	99	21,141	79	39,195	78
November	20,646	97	21,717	42	42,364	39
December	13,778	46	12,616	93	26,395	39
January	16,937	03	21,336		38,273	03
February	16,100	14	21,250	76	40,350	90
March	16,668	29	21,665	23	41,333	52
Totals	189,498	21	237,314	71	426,842	95

To be appropriated as under —

	Frcs	*ds.*
Fixed annual payment by Company to Persian Government, 12,000 Tomans =	120,000	
Company's moiety of surplus retained by Company	153,420	47
Departmental moiety to be obtained from Company's credited as through traffic earnings in Revenue account	153,420	48=£6,136-16 4
	426,842	95

A BRASHER,
Superintendent

APPENDIX 5

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION

Statement showing the repairs and renewals on Persian Gulf and Kurrachee Harbour Cables during the year ending 31st March 1877

	Date of		Length of interruption		Section	Locality of fault	Cause of fault	Remarks
	Development of fault	Completion of repair	Days	Hours				
1	May 1870	5th May 1876	1	4	Jask-Bushire, I R Cable	407 5 miles from Jask	Small hole in dielectric	Interruption for repairs only
2	After December 1871	30th April 1876	10	1	„ „	347 5 „	Do	Interruption continuous (for repairs only)
3						245 „		
4	„ „ „	2nd May 1876	1	5½	„ „	288 „	Do	Interruption for repairs only
5	9th October 1876	26th January 1877	1	2½	„ „	281 „	Do	Do
6	11th September 1876	20th January 1877	4	20	Jask-Henjam G P Cable	1 9 miles from Henjam Office	Round hole in gutta-percha	Do
7	7th January 1877	13th January 1877	6	5	Jask-Gwadur G P Cable	2 6 miles from Jask Office	Cable broke Iron guards corroded	
8	5th July 1876 ...	8th July 1876	3	11	Manora-Gwadur G P Cable	1 6 miles from Manora Office	Cable chafed through on rocks	Temporary repairs, being too near shore for *Amberwitch* to approach at this season
9	25th „ „	26th „ „		20	Do	¼ „ „	Cut by an axe	Temporary cable wilfully damaged
10	19th September 1876	19th September 1876		3	Do	3 „ „	Cable insulated, junction-house broken open	Apparently to steal the brass connecting screw, the only thing missing, except the padlock and staple of door
11	12th November 1876	13th November 1876	1	1	Do	7½ „ „	Permanent repairs	Permanent repairs to interruption No 8
12	April 1876	29th May 1876			Harbour Cables No 2	Between Box 5 and 6	Perished joint	Being spare cable, no interruption
13	5th September 1876	8th September 1876			Do	„ „ 6 and Manora	Section perished	Do do
14	18th „ „	21st „ „			Do	„ „ 6 and Baba	Boring shell	Do do
	Total interruption on all sections		30	1				

B P FFINCH,
Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A W STIFFE, Lieut, I N,
Engineer and Electrician, Persian Gulf Telegraph

APPENDIX 6

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

PERSIAN GULF SECTION

Return of interruptions which occurred on the land line Persian Gulf Telegraphs during the official year 1876-77

	From			To						Cause	Remarks
	Date	H	M	Date	H	M	D	H	M		
										Kurrachee-Ormara Section 218 miles	
1	1876 August 26	8	38 P M	1876 September 2	6	45 P M	6	22	7	Span across Hubb River, 15 miles from Kurrachee washed away through bank cutting River was impassible for 6 days	A diversion has been made at this river and the span is now perfectly safe
2	December 28	1	2 P M	December 29	7	15 P M	1	6	13	Land-slip at the Malan Cuff	
3	1877 January 14	7	0 P M	1877 January 15	8	58 A M	0	13	58	Violent storm Standards washed away about 3½ miles from Ormara	
4	March 11	6	0 A M	March 11	9	42 A M	0	3	42	Post down near Kurrachee Storm	
										Ormara to Gwadur Section, 170 miles	
5	1876 August 27	7	20 P M	1876 August 29	7	30 P M	2	0	10	Heavy rain and storm, 5 posts broken, and line in water 16 miles from Gwadur	This interruption occurred at the time the line was down at the Hubb River
6	1877 March 7	6	55 A M	1877 March 7	1	15 P M	0	6	20	Storm Wires down about 10 miles from Ormara	
										Gwadur to Chorbar Section, 115 miles	
7	1876 May 14	5	30 P M	1876 May 15	7	0 A M	0	13	30	Wires cut in 6 places by Did Mahomed, a Rind Chief, 13½ miles from Gwadur	Line-guard's hut was burnt, and Artificer's camel, &c, stolen The matter was at once reported to the Assistant Political Agent at Gwadur, who took the necessary measures to stop the lawlessness
8	June 6	5	22 A M	June 7	10	15 P M	1	17	23	Line again cut by Rinds, 8½ miles from Gwadur	
9	„ 14	8	5 P M	„ 15	6	8 A M	0	22	13	Ditto ditto, 28 miles from Gwadur	
				Total			14	9	36		
	Deduct—Interruption No 5 which occurred while interruption No 1 existed						2	0	10		

B FFINCH,
Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraphs

APPENDIX 7

Interruptions in Persia during 1876-77, including all contacts as well as breaks Contacts between two wires are counted as interruptions of one wire, and contacts between all three wires as interruptions of two wires.

	1 wire interrupted	2 wires interrupted	3 wires interrupted
1876	H M	H M	H M
April	99-28	10	
May	3-		
June	16-30	10-30	
July	22-25	16-	
August	46-30	7-	
September	51-47		
October	18-10		5-10
November	43-25	23-	4-40 2-32 3-38
December	25-16		
1877			
January	126-	21-	
February	5-45		
March	20-57	..	4-
	479-13	87-30	20-

A. BRASHER.

APPENDIX 8

INDO-EUROPEAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

List of total interruptions stopping traffic

	On what section of line			
	Indo-European Company	Teheran-Bushire	Persian Gulf	Total
1876				
April				
May	4 37			4 37
June	20 26			20 26
July	18 54			18 54
August	3 33			3 33
September	2 14			2 44
October	18	5 10 1 40 2 32		23 10
November	8 26	3 08		19 56
December	248 55			248 55
1877				
January	101 48			101 48
February	18 46			18 46
March	38 18	4 0		42·18
	181 27	20 0		504 27

Comparison with preceding two years

1875-76	579 10	59 15	In India	638 25 200 0
1874-75	114 48	90 30		205 18

Vid Turkey Fao-Pera Section, 1876-77

April	...	3-21-27
May		2- 9-44
June		
July		
August		0- 7-16
September		...
October		0-21-11
November		7-19-54
December		2-22- 0
January		6 3-15
February		1- 3- 0
March		4-19 51
	Total ...	30- 7- 0

A. BRASHER.

STATEMENT A

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the total Traffic Receipts and Net Revenue for messages transmitted by the Persian Gulf Section to and from India and Europe during the year 1876-77, compared with that of the two previous years

Months	1876-77					1875-76					1874-75				
	Number of messages transmitted	Total number of words (actuals)	Net Revenue Persian Gulf section between Kurrachee Bushire and Fao	Amount to the aforesaid administrations for transmission eastward and westward from Bushire and Fao eastward	Gross receipts being total charges from Kurrachee to westward and from Bushire and Fao eastward	Number of messages transmitted	Total number of words (actuals)	Net Revenue Persian Gulf Section between Kurrachee Bushire and Fao	Amount to the aforesaid administrations for transmission eastward and from Bushire and Fao westward	Gross receipts being total charges from Kurrachee to westward and from Bushire and Fao eastward	Number of messages transmitted	Total number of words (actuals)	Net Revenue Persian Gulf Section between Kurrachee Bushire and Fao	Amount to the aforesaid administrations for transmission eastward and from Bushire and Fao westward	Gross receipts, being total charges from Kurrachee to westward and from Bushire and Fao eastward
			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P			Rs A P	Rs A P	Rs A P
April	3 682	70 484	47,736 7 0	72 544 14 0	1 20 281 5 0	3 373	77,490	52,594 12 9	74,875 6 0	1,27,470 3 0	3,130	94 126	58 077 12 6	79 712 13 3	1,37 790 9 9
May	3 783	69,936	47 967 13 0	67 148 11 0	1,15,116 8 0	2 944	74 853	43 619 10 3	65,733 4 3	1 09 352 14 6	3 319	84 513	51 720 1 6	77 723 3 9	1 29,443 8 3
June	3 181	59 665	41,201 2 0	58 445 8 0	99,646 10 0	2,856	70 581	41,469 2 0	61 303 14 0	1 02 773 0 0	3 163	82,286	49 743 11 3	74 209 15 0	1,24 043 10 3
July	3,118	69,705	41 778 8 0	57 623 3 0	99,401 11 0	2 753	72 830	44 026 12 0	64 405 2 0	1 08,431 14 0	3,219	85,979	51,193 11 0	79 458 15 9	1,30 652 10 9
August	3 722	72 071	48,066 1 0	71 694 14 0	1,19,760 15 0	2 903	80 249	46 916 3 0	73 195 0 0	1 20,111 3 0	2,627	69 387	41 275 6 6	59 250 6 0	1,00,525 12 6
September	3 502	71 557	48,335 2 0	70 464 15 0	1 18,800 1 0	2 441	64 472	38 057 9 0	56 594 12 0	94 652 5 0	2 879	74,449	44 995 3 3	64,118 7 3	1 09 113 10 6
October	4 046	79 542	52,559 6 0	76,462 9 0	1 29,021 15 0	3,043	80 6 8	48 072 14 0	76,141 9 0	1,25,114 7 0	2,629	67,182	41 527 10 3	58,496 8 0	1 00 024 2 3
November	4,295	87 518	57,727 0 0	87,747 5 0	1,45,474 5 0	4 935	141,02	81 018 0 0	1 26,710 11 0	2 07 728 11 0	2 807	74 674	45,676 11 0	63,934 3 3	1,09 610 14 3
December	2 917	61 6	37 396 13 0	56 367 4 0	93 764 1 0	6,380	170 819	1,03 040 12 0	1 56 462 7 0	2 59 703 3 0	3,189	82,691	51,147 9 9	70 9 0 14 6	1 22 138 8 3
January	3 806	80 050	49,857 1 0	82 440 15 0	1,32 298 0 0	9,695	271,67	1 40 219 4	2 52 914 14 0	3 93,134 2 0	3 097	84 194	50 814 4 6	75 813 13 6	1,26,628 2 0
February	4 383	82 35	53,003 13 0	90,381 14 0	1,43 385 11 0	4 813	116 03	67,145 0 0	1 08 025 14 0	1 75,170 14 0	3 118	80 776	49 333 7 6	69 512 2 3	1 18 845 9 9
March	1 740	88 356	57 555 14 0	91 409 8 0	1 51 965 6 0	4 692	95 70	62 9 2 6 0	1 05 327 9 0	1 68 289 15 0	3 451	88 352	53 530 2 3	80 689 15 9	1,34 211 2 0
Total for the year	15,206	883 913	5 83 185 0 0	8 85 731 8 0	11 68 916 8 0	50 831	1,316 222	7 70 012 5 0	12 21 8 0 6	19 91 9 2 11 6	36 931	968 800	5 89 035 14 3	8 53 992 6 3	11 43 028 4 6
Average per mensem	3,767	73 660	48,598 12 0	73 810 15 4	1,22,409 11 4	4,236	109,685	64,170 3 1	1 01 824 3 3	1,65 991 6 4	3 078	80,740	49 086 5 2	71,166 0 6	1 26,252 5 7

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B F FINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT B

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the number of messages received from the Indian, Persian and Turkish Administrations and Stations in the Persian Gulf, and the Net Revenue accruing to the Government of India for transmission between Kurrachee, Bushire and Fao

From	INDIAN ADMINISTRATION			PERSIAN SECTION *via* TEHERAN			TURKISH ADMINISTRATION			PERSIAN GULF SECTION			TOTAL		
Month, 1876-77	Number of messages	Number of words	Net Revenue	Number of messages	Number of words	Net Revenue	Number of messages	Number of words	Net Revenue	Number of messages	Number of words	Net Revenue	Total number of messages transmitted	Total number of words transmitted	Total Revenue accruing to the Government of India.
			Rs A P			Rs A P			Rs A P			Rs A P			Rs A P
April ..	2 011	39 880	27 189 15 0	1 407	25 572	17 961 4 0	170	2 830	1 670 4 0	94	2 202	915 0 0	3 682	70,484	47,736 7 0
May	2 031	37,634	26 030 15 0	1 475	26,431	18 916 15 0	170	3 306	2 256 3 0	107	2 565	763 12 0	3,783	69 936	47,967 13 0
June	1 623	31 954	22 236 3 0	1 333	23 447	16 810 15 0	135	2 456	1 731 7 0	90	1,795	422 9 0	3 181	59 655	41,201 2 0
July	1 580	32 104	22 324 7 0	1 365	24 886	17 544 8 0	112	1,972	1 267 0 0	91	1,743	642 9 0	3 148	60 705	41,778 8 0
August ..	2 022	39 861	27 435 14 0	1 389	26 817	17 613 6 0	203	3,037	2 147 12 0	108	2,359	869 1 0	3 722	72,074	48 066 1 0
September	1 725	37 206	25 653 4 0	1 513	29 438	19,993 2 0	167	2 717	1,953 15 0	107	2 196	734 13 0	3 502	71,557	48,335 2 0
October ..	2 028	42 023	28 055 3 0	1,703	31,865	21,736 15 0	160	2 391	1 575 7 0	105	3,263	1 191 13 0	4,046	79 542	52,559 6 0
November	2,003	43 175	28 926 2 0	1 937	37 883	25 329 15 0	196	3 501	2,343 7 0	159	2 959	1,127 8 0	4 295	87 518	57 727 0 0
December	1,282	30 227	17,799 4 0	1 261	24 945	16 200 [illegible] 0	223	4 031	2 517 13 0	151	2 583	878 13 0	2 917	61 686	37 396 13 0
January	1 819	45,304	27,948 13 0	1,698	29,501	19 268 3 0	176	3 161	2,126 12 0	113	2 084	513 5 0	3,806	80,050	49 859 1 0
February	2,254	46 808	30,942 2 0	1,802	29 905	19 425 15 0	191	3 223	1 731 15 0	136	2 414	853 13 0	4,383	82 350	53,003 13 0
March	2,436	49,686	33,111 6 0	1,989	33,549	22,088 3 0	186	3,094	1,711 12 0	129	2,027	644 9 0	4,740	88,356	57,555 14 0
Free Government and Press messages transmitted from Kurrachee to the Resident, Persian Gulf, Bushire						0 0 0			0 0 0	432	26,688	20 016 0 0	432	26,688	20,016 0 0
Total for the year	22,814	475,862	3 17 703 8 0	18,872	344,139	2 32,890 4 0	2,079	35 719	23,033 11 0	1 872	54 881	29,573 9 0	45 637	910 601	6,03 201 0 0
Average per mensem	1,901	39,655	26,475 4 8	1 573	28 678	19,407 8 4	173	2,978	1,919 7 7	156	4.573	2 464 7 5	3,803	75 884	50,266 12 0

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT C

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the local net receipts on account of the local traffic forwarded and received by the Stations of the Persian Gulf Section compared with that of the previous year

Cable and Land Line Stations, Persian Gulf and Mekran Coast	1876-77				1875-76				
	MESSAGES				MESSAGES				
	FORWARDED		RECEIVED		FORWARDED		RECEIVED		
	Number	Net Receipts	Number	Net Receipts	Number	Net Receipts	Number	Net Receipts	
		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P		Rs A P	
Kurrachee		2 15 0			188	2,053 13 6	155	1,799 9 0	Up to 31st May 1876 only
Gwadur	256	800 12 0	273	751 12 0	238	917 8 0	294	1,038 12 0	
Jask	85	1,003 9 0	64	971 8 0	126	1,499 15 0	86	1,734 1 0	
Henjam	50	741 11 0	72	1,247 10 0	86	1,486 11 0	111	2,073 8 0	
Bushire	941	6,732 7 0	609	4,836 10 0	1,524	30,796 13 0	901	15,205 12 0	
Land Line Stations, Mekran Coast, Ormara and Charbar	108	276 3 0	93	237 11 0	122	323 4 0	116	293 8 0	
	1,440	9,557 9 0	1,111	8,045 3 0	2,284	37,077 11 6	1,663	22,145 2 0	
			1,440	9,557 9 0			2,284	37,077 11 6	
Total forwarded and received			2,551	17,602 12 0	Total forwarded and received		3,947	59,222 13 6	

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT D

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the number and percentage of messages transmitted by the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1876-77 as compared with that of the two previous years

MONTH	1876-77						1875-76						1874-75					
	NUMBER OF MESSAGES TRANSMITTED						NUMBER OF MESSAGES TRANSMITTED						NUMBER OF MESSAGES TRANSMITTED					
	Viâ Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran		
	To India.	To Europe	Total	To India	To Europe	Total	To India	To Europe	Total	To India	To Europe	Total	To India	To Europe	Total	To India.	To Europe	Total
April	170	111	281	1 407	1 923	3 330	104	84	188	1 463	1,457	2,920	108	80	188	1 441	1,602	3 043
May	170	102	272	1 475	1 923	3 398	102	75	177	1 252	1,275	2 527	95	100	195	1,423	1 515	2 938
June	135	117	252	1,333	1,505	2 838	70	54	124	1,232	1,231	2 463	135	94	229	1,357	1 350	2,707
July	112	156	268	1,365	1 451	2 816	89	69	158	1 144	1 245	2 389	111	76	187	1 472	1 362	2,834
August	203	118	321	1,389	1 897	3,286	101	83	184	1,178	1,280	2 458	95	66	161	1,190	1 077	2,267
September	157	109	266	1 513	1,595	3 108	94	86	180	992	1,049	2 041	106	83	189	1 332	1,169	2 501
October	160	145	305	1 703	1,927	3 630	94	97	191	1 416	1 286	2,702	106	100	206	1,15	1,091	2,250
November	196	149	345	1 937	1,872	3 809	230	105	335	1 937	2,381	4,318	144	123	267	1,170	1 189	2 359
December	223	154	377	1 261	1,174	2 436	444	277	721	2 396	3,008	5 404	112	108	220	1,386	1,369	2 755
January	176	95	271	1 698	1 748	3 446	659	378	1,037	3 699	4,876	8 575	127	72	199	1,498	1 207	2 705
February	191	109	300	1 802	2 226	4,028	278	172	450	2 207	2 099	4,306	81	68	149	1 353	1 403	2,756
March	186	126	312	1,989	2,377	4 366	223	126	349	19,65	2,273	4,238	85	87	172	1,720	1,645	3,365
Total number of messages transmitted to and from India and Europe	2,079	1,491	3,570	18,872	21,618	40,490	2,488	1 606	4,094	20 881	23,460	44,341	1,305	1,057	2,362	16,501	15,979	32 480
Percentage *viâ* Turkey			8 10						8 44						6 78			
„ *viâ* Teheran						91 90						91 56						93·22

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT E

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(Persian Gulf Section.)

Showing the aggregate traffic passing between Europe and India, and Europe and the Far East, and the percentage carried by the Persian Gulf and Red Sea routes during the year 1876-77, as compared with that of the two previous years

Month	1876 77						1875 76						1874 75					
	Persian Gulf Line			Red Sea Line			Persian Gulf Line			Red Sea Line			Persian Gulf Line			Red Sea Line		
	Europe and India.	Europe and Far East	Total including local messages	Europe and India	Europe and Far East	Total	Europe and India	Europe and Far East	Total including local messages	Europe and India	Europe and Far East	Total	Europe and India	Europe and Far East	Total including local messages	Europe and India	Europe and Far East	Total.
April	3 081	358	3,682	3 696	455	4 151	2 866	439	3 373	3,175	1 878	5 053	3 023	319	3 430	2 584	1,634	4.218
May	3 170	390	3 783	4.358	350	4 708	2 400	457	2 944	2 998	1 781	4 779	2 886	355	3 319	2 162	2 188	4,350
June	2 558	420	3,181	4 011	316	4 327	2 401	446	2 856	2 860	2 084	4,944	2 664	413	3 163	2,132	2 177	4.309
July	2 547	404	3 148	4 669	556	5 325	2 320	420	2 753	2 722	2 076	4 798	2 705	453	3 219	1 985	2 144	4,129
August	3 145	335	3 722	4 229	1 436	5 662	2 374	505	2 903	2,474	1 884	4.358	2,179	340	2 627	2 398	2 316	4,714
September	3 000	313	3 502	4,294	2 729	7 023	2 022	391	2 444	2 966	1 913	4,879	2 467	335	2 879	2 269	1 864	4,133
October	3 402	396	4,046	4 129	2 145	6 274	2,498	520	3 043	2,581	1,925	4 5 6	2 320	262	2 629	2 604	1 822	4,426
November	3 589	424	4 295	4 614	2 701	7 315	4,150	758	4 935	1,771	972	2,743	2 447	302	2,807	2 525	1,963	4 488
December	2 260	380	2,917	5 902	3 625	9 527	5,541	812	6 380	275	20	295	2 813	321	3,189	2 662	1 985	4 647
January	3 110	475	3,806	5 796	3 468	9 264	6 648	3 030	9,695	298	34	332	2 593	452	3,097	3 515	2 056	5 571
February	3 648	483	4,383	5 084	2 601	7 685	4 019	763	4 813	3,502	2,178	5 770	2 716	351	3 118	3 204	1 850	5 054
March	3,905	572	4,740	6,083	3 495	9,578	3,971	669	4,692	3,696	455	4,151	2,948	451	3,454	3,568	1,893	5 461
Traffic by the Persian Gulf line	37,415	4.950	45,205				41,210	9 213	50,631				31,761	4,354	36,931			
Traffic by the Red Sea line				56,862	23 977	80 839				29,408	17,200	46,608			—	31,608	23,892	55,500
Total traffic by both routes						126,044						97,439						92,431
Percentage by the Persian Gulf line			35 86						52 17						39 95			
Percentage by the Red Sea line						64 14						47 83						60 05

Kurrachee,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Depy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT F

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the monthly mean rate of transmission of messages between the United Kingdom and India *viâ* the Turkish and Teheran routes during the year 1876-77, compared with that of the two previous years

MONTH	1876-77												1875-76												1874-75											
	United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee)						India Presidency towns to United Kingdom D						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee)						India Presidency towns to United Kingdom D						United Kingdom to India (Kurrachee)						India Presidency towns to United Kingdom D					
	Viâ Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran			*Viâ* Turkey			*Viâ* Teheran		
	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M	D	H	M
April		18	11			47					1	22		15	7		1	28		12	30		2	23		16	14		2	30		12	30	2	44	
May		15	49			41		15	50		1	15		17	45		1	22					2	19		15	18		2	10		15	40		2	38
June		13	7			50		12	30		1	15	1	3	34		1	24		12	30		2	17		20	57		2	20		12	30		2	37
July		20	20			56					1	23		22	39		1	35		12	30		2	52		17	22		2	41					2	48
August		18	36			49					1	24		16	53		1	38					2	19		19	35		2	20		16			2	29
September		17	48			51		12	30		1	24		17	41		1	43	1	7			2	15		13	30		1	56		12	30		2	22
October		21	24			38		12			1	7	1	4	3		1	2		16			1	44		15	4		2	1		19	25		2	34
November	2	6	20			53					1	37	2		56		3	40	1	1	26		4	25		15	39		1	41		12	30		2	9
December	1	1	50		1	6		15	40		1	37	1	21	20		20	19		23	10	B				19	46		1	44		12	30		2	12
January	1	6	32		1	44					2	15	1	[illegible]	17		11	50	1		37	B				19	23		2	11		15	55		2	43
February	1	2	38			57					1	40		9	53		2	28		12	30	B				17	16		2	5		12	30		2	28
March	1	14	55			50					1	35		12	29		1	8		12	30		1	46		22	24		1	55		13			2	44
Average through rate of transmission during the year	1	1	7			55	E	13	42		1	29		22	18	A		4	8		18	15	C		2	30		17	37		2	8		12	11		2	32

A —Increase caused by the transmission of the total traffic during the interruption of the Red Sea route in November and December 1875 and January 1876

B —Not compiled owing to pressure of work

C —Average working for 9 months

D —Furnished by the Superintendent, London Office

E —Average working for 5 months

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT G

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the comparative speed of transmission of messages between the United Kingdom and (India) Calcutta by the Indo-European line *viâ* Teheran, and the Eastern Telegraph Company *via* Suez

MONTH	1876-77						REMARKS	MONTH	1875-76						REMARKS
	Indo-European route *viâ* Teheran			Eastern Telegraph Company *viâ* Suez					Indo European route *viâ* Teheran			Eastern Telegraph Company *viâ* Suez			
	D	Hrs	Mins	D	Hrs	Mins			D	Hrs	Mins	D	Hrs	Mins	
April		1	10		1	18		April		2	35		2	11	*Interruptions and bad working on the Kurrachee-Hyderabad lines of the Indian Department
May		1	15		1	18		May		2	3		2	4	
June		1	13		1	11		June		2	9		2	22	
July		3	58		2	56	Kurrachee Gwadur cable interrupted	July		3*	5		2	35	
August		1	51		2	0	Land line interrupted 5 days	August		2	22		2	3	
September		1	28		3	4	Ditto ditto 2 days	September		2	11		2	0	
October ..		1	7		1	59		October		1	33		1	45	
November		1	11		1	3		November		1	40		1	55	
December		1	21		1	43		December							Not recorded, the Suez route being interrupted
January		2	5		1	34	Indian-rubber cable interrupted for repairs Indo-European Company's line interrupted 100 hours	January							
February		1	20		1	25		February		2	35		2	11	
March		1	3		1	8		March		1	34		1	29	
Monthly average during the year		1	35		1	43		Monthly average for 10 months		2	24		2	17	

KURRACHEE,
The 25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT H

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the average rate of transmission of messages in their passage through the Persian Gulf Section, as compared with that of the previous year

Month	1876-77						Remarks	Month	1875-76						Remarks
	Average time of transit between Kurrachee and Fao			Average time of transit between Kurrachee and Bushire					Average time of transit between Kurrachee and Fao			Average time of transit between Kurrachee and Bushire			
	Distance 1,200 miles			Distance 1,050 miles					Distance 1,200 miles			Distance 1,050 miles			
	D	H	M	D	H	M			D	H	M	D	H	M	
April			24			17		April			30			24	
May			20			16		May			23			28	
June			22			20		June			25			26	
July			22			26		July			29			27	
August			19			19		August			56			29	
September			28			19		September			33			35	
October			20			17		October			31			29	
November			37			20		November*		1	8		1	15	* Decreased rate of speed caused by pressure of work owing to interruption of Suez route
December			26			22		December*		1	22		1	37	
January			43		1	5	Decreased rate of speed caused by interruption of the through cable section for repairs	January*		2	51		3	10	
February			33			14		February			45			40	
March			32			18		March			25			25	
Monthly average for the year			27			22		Monthly average for the year			49			52	

KURRACHEE,
25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

STATEMENT J

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT
(PERSIAN GULF SECTION)

Showing the accuracy with which the traffic has been conveyed over the lines of this section and the percentage of errors of serious and of a trivial nature committed during transmission, for nine months of the year 1876-77, compared with the previous year

Month.	1876-77	PERCENTAGE OF				REMARKS	1875-76	PERCENTAGE OF				REMARKS
	Number of messages transmitted	Errors of a serious nature	Errors of a trivial nature	Messages containing errors	Messages transmitted without errors		Number of messages transmitted	Errors of a serious nature	Errors of a trivial nature	Messages containing errors	Messages transmitted without errors	
April						Monthly average for the nine months	3,373	7 41	21 08	21 56	78 44	Monthly average for the seven months
May						Percentage of messages containing errors, 13 02	2,944	7 71	20 69	21 23	78 77	Percentage of messages containing errors, 23 81
June	3,181	3 39	8 7	12 16	87 84	Percentage of messages transmitted correctly, 86 98	2,856	6 83	24 83	22 79	77 21	Percentage of messages transmitted correctly, 76 19
July	3,148	4 66	7 31	11 97	88 03		2,753	7 84	26 23	25 17	74 83	
August	3,722	4 30	5 19	12 49	87 51		2,903	8 78	27 62	26 28	73 72	
September	3,502	4 19	6 82	11 01	88 99		2,444	6 83	23 85	24 18	75 82	
October	4,025	3 45	9 41	12 86	87 14		3,043	9 13	29 22	25 47	74 53	
November	4,295	3 84	9 71	13 55	86 45							
December	2,917	5 08	9 60	14 68	85 32							Messages not examined on account of great pressure of work
January	3,806	4 79	10 06	14 85	85 15							
February	4,383	4 59	9 01	13 60	86 40							
March						Messages under investigation						

KURRACHEE,
25th May 1877

B FFINCH,
Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph

A HERBAGE,
Traffic Manager, Persian Gulf Telegraph

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No 43)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 1st December 1877

Statement No 43, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 1st December, 1877.

There was no rain during the week, but the weather was occasionally cloudy, and this seems to have unfavorably affected the crops in the eastern part of the Province Ragi will not now be a full crop, and ballar, which promised exceedingly well, has in parts been attacked by blight A large area has this year been sown with kulthi, or gram, instead of with ragi, for which the rain did not fall seasonably, and from this crop a good return is expected but in Hassan more rain is required, and, unless another shower falls a serious loss in the gram crop is there feared On the whole, however, the circumstances of the season have so improved prospects that the Famine Commissioner has been able to exclude a considerable part of the Province from the operation of relief rules, and even where it is necessary still to afford relief, he is, by selecting certain works as Relief Works, and leaving ordinary and necessary works to be disposed of on general administrative grounds, gradually narrowing the action of the Famine Department. Thus, during the week, further relief in the District of Kolar has been declared unnecessary, and except in respect to a small Public Work and three Relief Camps, which will be kept up for some little time longer, the connection of the Famine Department with that District has ceased Preparations for taking a Test Census on the night of the full moon on the 19th of January have been made One Hobli, neither the most nor the least affected, in each of the distressed Taluks, will be selected for the Test, and in order to render the information more complete, each Special Relief Officer has been directed to visit as soon as possible each village in the selected Hobli, and take a Preliminary Census from inquiry made from house to house

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 2,805 tons, or 1,246 tons less than in the preceding week The imports were received from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	2,036
„ Beypore Palghat and Coimbatore	187
„ Tanjore and Negapatam	393
„ Other places	189
Total	2 805

From Bangalore 1,210 tons, or 339 tons less than last week, were exported to the following quarters, as shown by the octroi returns —

	Tons
Tumkúr	366
Bellary	77
Mysore	577
Usur (Salem District)	107
Round Bangalore	83
Total	1 549

3 The price of rice has fallen slightly, but ragi has been a little dearer, especially in Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Kadur, where it had been cheapest The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each District —

	Maximum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi	Minimum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District (for 7 talukas)	16	22	13	16
Kolar „ „	16	22½	13	15
Tumkúr „ (for 5 talukas)	14	22	12½	16
Mysore „ (for 9 talukas)	15	20	10¼	12
Hassan „	11¾	18	11	10¼
Kadur „ (for 5 talukas)	15½	24	11	14
Shimoga „	16	36	11	18
Chitaldrug „ (for 7 talukas)	13¼	30	11	12

4 The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 21,307, or 3,589 less than for last week, due chiefly to 1,940 persons, employed on ordinary petty works in the Kolar District, being excluded from the returns in accordance with the decision arrived at by the Famine Commissioner already alluded to

5 Under the Public Works Department 44,970 laborers were employed on strictly Famine Relief Works, or a decrease of 3,221, occurring in the Túmkúr District, where the demand for field labor is reported to be increasing The returns, as usual, have been prepared so as to exclude ordinary Public Works Measures have been taken to enforce a more stringent task on the Railway, where the gangs have now been employed some time and are well able to do a full day's work The Civil Officers will take care that the arrangements for

the weaker gangs are maintained in their integrity The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

District	Work	No employed
Bangalore	State Railway ...	20 700
	Bangalore Water supply	2 995
	Bangalore Bellary (*vid* Devanhalli Road) ...	1 638
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank ...	1 819
	Bhadrum Tank	2 036
Tumkur	Nelamangala Tumkur Road	1 757
	Tumkur Shimoga Road ..	2 182
	Tumkur Bellary Road	2 295
Mysore	Mysore Water works	3 370
	Maddur Ane Channel works	657
Hassan	Mandigiri Channel	549
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	757
Chitaldrug ...	Timmenhalli Tank	1,542
	Total	42,297

6 The number fed gratuitously in Relief Camps amounted to 19,480, or a decrease of 1,978 as under —

	Week ending 24th November	Week ending 1st December	Increase	Decrease
Bangalore District	5 521	4,443		1,078
Do Municipality ..	3,277	3,239		38
Kolar District ..	1,129	858	..	271
Tumkur „ ..	3,454	3,386		68
Mysore „	1,456	954		502
Do Municipality	710	1 085	375*	
Hassan District	1,735	1,601		134
Kadur „ ..	562	541		21
Shimoga „ ...	319	213		106
Chitaldrug „	3,295	3,160		135
Total	21,458	19,480	375	2,353
		Deduct Increase ..		375
		Net Decrease		1,978

Detailed instructions have been given respecting the cooking and issuing of the ordinary Government ration of one pound of grain per diem to the healthy inmates of Relief Camps Under the orders of the Famine Commissioner, a series of experiments was undertaken, and the results have been carefully compared and circulated by him for guidance, and it has been made part of the duty of all Superintendents of Camps and of all Inspecting Officers to personally see the ration is of full weight For the sick and the emaciated a more liberal diet has been prescribed in greater detail, and with these precautions the Famine Commissioner is of opinion the one pound diet is amply sufficient

7 The number on civil and professional works amounted to 66,277 compared with 19,480 on gratuitous relief The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August —

Week ending—	C W		P W D		Total		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September .	29 295	+	24,206	=	53,501	+	227,067	=	280 568
8th „	28,754	+	24,847	=	53 601	+	221 176	=	274 777
15th „	28 803	+	24 942	=	53,745	+	208 683	=	262 428
22nd „	31 280	+	25 271	=	56 551	+	161 892	=	218 443
29th „	31,036	+	27,655	=	58 693	+	126 204	=	184,897
6th October ..	27 009	+	35 197	=	62,506	+	103 750	=	166 256
13th „ ..	32 461	+	39 741	=	72 202	+	88 757	=	160 959
20th „	30,275	+	48 213	=	78 188	+	73 838	=	152 126
27th „ ..	31 167	+	52 274	=	83 141	+	61 148	=	144 589
†3rd November	34 335	+	43,870	=	77 205	+	51 328	=	128 533
†10th „	34 209*	+	48,953	=	81 162	+	42 331	=	123,493
†17th „	29 940	+	50 080	=	80 020	+	31,370	=	111 390
†24th „	24,896	+	48,191	=	73,087	+	21,458	=	94 545
† 1st December	21,307	+	44 970	=	66,277	+	19,480	=	85,757

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Cost per head Rs	A	P
Bangalore District	0	15	0
Do Municipality	1	3	1
Kolar District	0	13	8
Tumkur „	1	10	4
Mysore „ ..	1	3	2
Do Municipality	0	11	0
Hassan District ..	0	15	5
Kadur „ ...	0	12	0
Shimoga „ ..	1	4	6
Chitaldrug „	0	14	10

or an average cost per head of one rupee, one anna, and seven pies compared with one rupee for the preceding week. The serious attention of all officers has been called to the increasing cost of gratuitous relief in proportion to the numbers fed and to the necessity of immediately reducing the establishments at Relief Camps A scale has also been laid down fixing the establishments which may be entertained according to the number of paupers in Camp

* Owing to the inclusion of the Silledar Lines Camp at Mysore for the first time
† Exclusive of about 9,000 laborers employed on the Ordinary Public Works

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

FAMINE COMMISSIONERS' ORDERS REGARDING RATION TO RELIEF LABORERS AND SPECIAL TREATMENT AND DIET OF THE DISTRESSED

No 1545, dated Bangalore, 5th December 1877.

From—A WINGATE, ESQ., *Addl Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, Famine Dept*
To—*The Additional Secretary to the Govt of India*, PUBLIC WORKS DEPT

I am directed to submit herewith, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a copy of Circular No 31, dated 28th ultimo, containing the Famine Commissioner's orders (1) on the Ordinary Government Ration of one lb per diem, (2) on Special Treatment and Special Diet, and (3) on Hospital Diet.

2 The Famine Commissioner has satisfied himself, by personal inspection of nearly every Relief Camp in the Province, and by careful weighing and testing of the food served out—

(1) that the 1 lb ration is sufficient to maintain in good condition those who are not much reduced by famine, and that in many cases they improve upon it,

(2) that wherever the inmates of a Camp who have been in residence for some time are found to be specially emaciated, it has been proved that they have not been receiving the full ration, but have been defrauded of it through some peculation or stupidity,

(3) that in the case of paupers who have been very much reduced by innutrition, an increased scale of diet called "special treatment" is necessary, and that with this assistance they often improve with surprising rapidity

Circular No 31, dated Bangalore, 28th November 1877

MEMO

The accompanying orders by the Famine Commissioner—

(1) On the Ordinary Government Ration of one pound per diem,
(2) On Special Treatment and Special Diet,
(3) On Hospital Diet,

are issued with the sanction of the Chief Commissioner and circulated for the information and guidance of all Deputy Commissioners and Famine Relief Officers

"By Order,"
A WINGATE,
Addl Secretary

ON THE ORDINARY GOVERNMENT RATION OF ONE POUND PER DIEM

I have now before me the notes of the results of several hundred experiments made in boiling rice and ragi, both by myself and by the Relief and District officers to whom Circular No 616, dated 17th October, was sent There is a good deal of discrepancy in some of the returns, but the conclusion pointed to by the experiments as a whole is pretty clear

Weight of rice before boiling

One seer* of rice weighs from 88 to 90 rupees Cleaned rice weighs heavier than uncleaned "Hassi" or Mysore rice weighs slightly more than kusbal or kutbal, *i e*, "boiled" Madras rice

** N B*—The word "seer" is used throughout, unless otherwise stated, as a measure of capacity

Weight of rice after boiling

The result varies a little according to the kind of rice, but more according to the quantity of water The best proportion seems to be when the water is double the quantity of the rice thus 10 seers, or say 22 lbs of rice, should be boiled in 20 seers of water Treated in this way the differences are still great but in the vast proportion of cases, 1 lb of rice has been found to weigh from 120 to 130 rupees when boiled The majority of my own experiments point to Rs. 130 as the proper result

Capacity of rice when boiled

I have not pursued this experiment, because the packing power of boiled rice is almost unlimited With a little pressure any measure that can be constructed might be made to hold double, or half, of what it was intended to hold

Weight of ragi when raw and unground

One seer of ragi weighs about Rs 80

Weight of ragi flour when ground

When the seer measure is filled slowly and carefully, as is the practice with traders, one seer of flour weighs Rs. 65 or Rs 66.

Weight of ragi when cooked

The discrepancies here are not so great as in the case of rice Almost all the experiments shew that one lb. of ragi flour when cooked should weigh from 100 to 115 rupees, the weight

varying a little with the wetness and dryness of the pudding It loses about 2 per cent in weight as it cools My own experiments point with very little variation to a weight of about Rs 106 as the proper weight of 1 lb

The result of these experiments leads me to issue the following instructions

All food, both rice and ragi, should be given out in balls, the system of giving the rice loose in pannikins, which exists in some Relief Camps, should be abandoned, as such measures are untrustworthy

I believe that, as a rule, the rice ball, which forms one of two daily meals for an adult, should weigh about Rs 65 and the ragi ball about Rs 59 and I am satisfied that, if in any case they weigh less than Rs 60 or Rs 50 respectively, the paupers are not getting their full ration But the kind of rice, the shape of the pots, the time of boiling, and above all the quantity of water, influence the result, and though I would not lay down any uniform figure for the weight of the balls throughout the Province, I believe that the Special Relief Officer and Superintendent of each Relief Camp might establish the exact figure for that Camp by experiment, and adhere to it with close accuracy, by always cooking the same kind of rice in the same proportion to water

The standard weight of each ball thus fixed should be written on a placard and hung up in the kitchen, and the Superintendent should weigh some of the balls every day, and all inspecting officers should weigh some balls on each visit, and see if they come up to the standard

I append a recipé for condiments which may be used with such variations as the different prices prevailing at different places require The condiments for 100 adults, at 3 pies per head, should cost Re 1-9-0, and this recipé is calculated to cost so much at prices now prevailing in Bangalore The dal should be ground to flour before boiling, the people prefer it whole, but it is wholesome when ground, and when whole it falls to the bottom and the cooks steal it

Care should be taken that the pot in which the condiments are cooked should, if of copper, be tinned every 15 days

Recipé for Condiments for 100 adults (value Re 1-9-0) for both meals

Article	Quantity	Weight		Market Rate		Price	
		lbs	Tolas			As	P
Dál	3 seers C	6	22½	at 7 seers per Re	one seer=87½ tolas	6	10
Chillies	8 „ W	1	12	at 10 seers per „		1	10
Tamarinds	3 „ W	1	12	at 40 seers per „		1	0
Onions	½ „ W	0	9½	at 10 seers per		0	7
Salt	2 „ C	4	30	at 10 seers per „	one seer=2 lb 6 oz	3	2
Coriander powder	½ seer C	0	9½	at 6 seers per		0	6
Seeragum	1/16 „ W	0	1½	at 6 as per seer of 24 tolas		0	3
Pepper	1/16 „ W	0	2½	at 6 as per „ „ „		0	6
Saffron	1/16 „ W	0	1½	at 1½ as per seer		0	1
Mustard	1/16 „ C	0	3½	at 3 as per seer	one seer=76 tolas	0	2
Garlic	1/16 „ W	0	1½	at 5 seers per Re		0	2
Ghee	½ „ W	0	19½	at 5 as per seer		1	0
Vegetables		0	0	at whatever can be bought for this sum		2	11
					Total	25 as or Re 1 9 0	

N B—C denotes a seer of capacity or a seer measure
W denotes a seer of weight, or 24 tolas

The condiments should be cooked in the morning and heated up for the afternoon meal

ON SPECIAL TREATMENT AND SPECIAL DIET

I find that it is advisable that more detailed instructions should be given regarding Special Treatment than the Code contains

It may be advisable to repeat here that the classes requiring Special Treatment consist of (1) emaciated young adults of either sex, and working children (above 7 years old), (2) nursing mothers, (3) all children under 7 years old The old are generally not fit subjects for Special Treatment

The Treatment should be as follows —

I On Public Works Department Relief Works—

Laborers belonging to the classes specified above as (1) and (2) should be separately ganged by the Civil, or in his default by the P W D, Relief Officer, and should receive daily wages on the A scale with light work, as well as a ragi chupatti or scone containing 4 oz of flour in the middle of the day.

Children below 7 years old will, under a Circular of the Chief Engineer's, which is re-published with this order, receive 2 oz of conjee in the morning, 2 oz. of conjee at noon and 3 pie per diem on pay day In the case of infants at the breast the nourishment should be given to the mother, if she is unable to nourish the infant, it should be fed on whatever it will take

II On Civil Relief Works—

Special gangs should receive either wages at the A scale, or a ragi chupatti as above described at the discretion of the Relief Officer in charge of the Taluk, who will be guided by the circumstances of the case Children under 7 will receive the same food and money as on P W D Relief Works, unless the scattered nature of the work and the absence of any superior officer makes this impossible, in which case they will get the usual 4 pies a day

III In Relief Camps—

All children under 7 will receive 2 oz of rice conjee in the morning, 2 oz at noon, and in the evening a half ragi ball with condiments The conjee will be made by boiling in water, with a little salt, rice broken small in the mill, at the rate of 2 oz of raw rice to each child By 'half a ragi ball' is meant a ball containing ½ lb of ragi flour In the case of infants at the breast the same rule will apply as was prescribed under the head of P W D Relief Works

Adults in the special gang will receive food according to the scale attached, which has been drawn up by Dr Henderson children under 12 and above 7 will receive half the quantity prescribed for adults It will be observed that the quantity of food is considerably larger than the Government ration, but that the condiments are made with very little chillies for fear of irritating the digestive organs, which, in these cases, are generally out of order

No rules as to diet will be of any avail unless constant watchfulness is exercised against fraud and mistakes on the part of the underlings The Superintendent of every Camp, as well as the Special Relief Officer, must habitually assure himself by weighment and inspection that the quality of the food is good, and that the proper quantity is cooked, and well cooked, duty served out, and eaten

Diet for Adults under special treatment

	Ounces	Drachms		Remarks
Morning meal, 7 A M				
Ragi	10	0	The ragi should be sifted, after grinding, in a fine sieve	Meat to be given every other day: the meat should be cut into lumps of ¼ oz each and dropped into the saru or condiments when at the boiling point and boiled for ½ of an hour In serving the condiments each person gets one lump of meat
Mutton (cooked in the condiments)	4	0		
Condiments as below				
Midday meal at noon				
Conjee of Rice or Ambli of Ragi	2	0		
Salt	0	1		
Evening meal, 5 P M				
Ragi	10	0		An equal quantity of rice may be substituted at this meal if there is much diarrhœa among the paupers.
Condiments as below				

N B—If found more convenient, *e g*, if there are no able bodied paupers in the Camp who have to be fed early and set to work, the conjee may be given in the early morning, the 1st meal at 10 or 11 A. M, and the 2nd at 5 P M

Recipé for Condiments for 100 Adults (total cost Re 1 12-0)

	Weight	Price			Market Rate
	Tolas.	Rs	A	P	
Ghee	32	0	6	8	At 5 annas per seer of 24 tolas
Salt	100	0	3	2	At 10 seers per Re (1 seer weighs 2 lbs 6oz)
Dál	375	0	9	9	At 7 seers per Re (1 „ 2 lbs 3oz).
Chillies	36	0	2	5	At 10 seers per Re (1 „ 24 tolas)
Coriander powder	9½	0	0	6	At 6 seers per Re (1 „ 24 „).
Seeragum	1	0	0	3	At 5 annas per seer of 24 tolas
Pepper	2½	0	0	6	At 5 annas „ „
Saffron	1	0	0	1	At 1½ „
Mustard	4	0	0	2	At 3 annas per seer of 76 tolas
Garlic	1	0	0	2	At 5 seers per Re (1 seer = 24 tolas)
Onions	10	0	0	7	At 10 seers per Re (1 seer = „)
Tamarinds	96	0	1	5	At 40 seers per Re (1 seer = „)
Vegetables		0	2	4	This would buy 8 lbs, at the Bangalore rate of 45 lbs per rupee
TOTAL		1	12	0	

N B—The condiments for the whole day should be cooked in the morning and warmed up again for the afternoon meal

C A. ELLIOTT,
Famine Commissioner.

DIET IN FAMINE HOSPITALS

(Subsidiary Rules)

The accompanying diet scales have been drawn up for feeding the sick in Famine Hospitals

It is not quite possible to lay down exact rules for dieting these sick people, or, if laid down, to follow them implicitly under all circumstances, but it is suggested that the following classification might be made —

1 Those too ill to eat solid food and who must be fed on liquids for them the diet marked "Milk" should be used, with such "Extras" or "Comforts" as may be required

2. Those who are suffering from severe bowel complaint of long standing, with or without dropsy, for them the diet marked "Spoon" should be used, the meat being made into soup and not eaten solid—with Extras or Comforts if required

3 Those who are recovering from bowel complaints and those who are suffering from debility, fever, rheumatism, abscess, ulcer, &c, for them the diet marked "Ordinary" should be used

4 Those who are convalescent, and those suffering from any complaint unconnected with bowel complaint, or disease of digestive organs for them the diet marked "Full" (or Ordinary) should be used

5 The general rule should be to give the highest scale which can be safely and beneficially eaten

J HENDERSON

The 28th November 1877

Diet scale for Famine Relief Hospital—Daily Amount

Articles of Diet	Full Diet			Ordinary Diet			Spoon Diet			Milk Diet			
	lb	oz	dr	lb	oz	dr	lb	oz	dr	lb	oz	dr	
Gram*	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	8	0	0	1	0	
Bread	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	When conjee is not given
Mutton	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	
Vegetables	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dál flour	0	1½	0	0	1½	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	
Ghee	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Onions &c	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	
Curry stuff	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	
Salt	0	½	0	0	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	2	
Tyre, seer	¼	0	0	¼	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Milk seer	0	0	0	0	0	0	¼	0	0	½	0	0	
Sugar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	
Soojee flour*	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	
Arrowroot	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Ginger Powder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	

* Or rice or ragi flour

Diet scale for Famine Relief Hospitals in Mysore

Full Diet — Articles of Diet	Quantity lb	oz	dr	Ordinary Diet — Articles of Diet	Quantity lb	oz	dr	Spoon Diet — Articles of Diet	Quantity lb	oz	dr	Milk Diet — Articles of Diet	Quantity lb	oz	dr
Morning								**Morning**				**Morning**			
Soojee* --		2				2		Soojee		2		Soojee		2	
Salt			1	--			1	Salt			1	Salt --			1
Milk ½ seer --								Water to make conjee, ½ pint				Water to make conjee, ½ pint			
Water to make conjee ½ pint	--							Milk ½ seer				Milk ½ seer	--		
								Sugar			1				
Day								Or							
Rice		10	--			8		Bread		4		**Day**			
Salt --			4				3								
Mutton, three times a week		4				2						Soojee --		2	
Ghee			1				1					Sugar		½	
Dal flour		½				½						Milk, ½ seer			
Vegetables		2				3		**Day**				Water, ½ pint	--		
Onions, tamarind, &c		½				½									
Curry stuff			2				2	Rice		6					
								Salt			2				
Make into curry Soup †								Mutton		2					
								Dal flour --	--	½		**Evening**			
Tyre ½ Seer								Ghee			1				
								Onions &c		½		Rice or Arrowroot 2 oz		4	
								Curry stuff, make into pepper water			2	Milk ½ seer			
Evening												Sugar --		½	
												Ginger powder			1
Rice		10				8						Water, ½ pint			
Dal flour		1				1									
Onions, &c.		½				½		**Evening**							
Curry-stuff			2				2								
Salt			3				2	Rice conjee same as morning with ⅛ seer of milk							
Vegetables		2													
Ghee, to make pepper water			1				1								

Young persons and children to have reduction of ¼ and ½ according to age
* Rice or Ragi flour may be used where soojee cannot be procured
Four oz. additional grain may be given to all who can eat it safely

A seer is 40 fluid ounces.

† To thicken the curry soup a portion of the rice may be issued as flour

J H

No 1052, dated Calcutta, 14th December 1877

From—S C Bayley, Esq, *Additional Secretary to the Government of India,*

To—*The Chief Commissioner of Mysore*

Your Additional Secretary's letter No 1545 of 5th instant has been laid before His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and in reply I am directed to express the acknowledgments of the Government of India for the useful series of experiments instituted by Mr Elliott, and for the careful instructions, regarding the treatment and dieting of the several classes of labourers, which Mr Elliott has issued on the basis of those experiments

His Excellency in Council observes that Mr Elliott's experience has convinced him of the sufficiency of the 1 lb ration to maintain in good health ordinary relief labourers, whose condition had not previously sunk so low as to require special treatment, and that where the ration has proved insufficient, it has been owing to a portion of it being withheld either through the dishonesty or the mismanagement of the camp officials. This conviction, I am to say, is quite in accordance with the view all along held by the Government of India, and with the sustained experience of the Famine Officers of the Bombay Presidency.

The whole correspondence, I am to add, will be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MAHRATHA COUNTRY

Statement No LVI regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Mahratha Country for the week ending 15th December 1877

Districts.	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors' Reports by Telegram dated from 13th to 15th December 1877	Corrected average daily Number of People employed during the Week ending 30th November	Grants	Expenditure up to latest known date	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs per Rupee			Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season as ascertained from Collectors' Weekly Reports.
									Ordinary Prices	During the past Week	During the present Week			
							Rs	Rs						
Khandesh	10,162	5 500	028 612	646 944	The sky is still cloudy, but no rain is reported	24	4 27 587	3 02 801	Jowari 56 Bajri 51	31 24½	32 25	24 94	14 40	21 19
Násik	8,113	2 000	729 202	250 000	Slight rain has fallen in most of the talukas and the crops are somewhat better	1 7 0	5 91 838	4 [illegible] 9 3	Jowari 51 Bajri 47	25 22	25 22	35 29	27 55	23·97
Ahmednagar	6 647	5,650	773,938	677 376	Very slight rain has fallen in Nagar, Rahuri Shrigonda and Akola talukas 1 death from cholera	602	16 53 796	8 10 97 [illegible]	Jowari 76 Bajri 66	27½ 29½	26 28	24 30	10 65	19·36
Poona	5 099	2 500	907 235	318,601	Very slight rain has fallen in two talukas 12 deaths from cholera	1 8 0	14 41 875	13 75 966	Jowari 65 Bajri 51	27 23	25 24	30 60	20 76	24 03
Sholapur	4,496	4 496	718 031	718 034	The weather is cloudy and light rain has fallen in four talukas	6 067	36 70 339	18 61 842	Jowari 66 Bajri 60	25 28	26 30	25 21	8 11	32 94
Satara	4,988	2 682 1	614 0 [illegible]	461 000	No rain 7 deaths from cholera	469	11 98 787	10 75 281	Jowari 39 Bajri 35	26 29	28 30	54 60	25 43	45 58
Kaládgi	5 695	5,695	816 037	816 037	Slight rain at Bagalkot The rabi crops are withering in Indi Agne is prevalent	448	30 46 024	23 08 728	Jowari 56 Bajri 76	20 24	20 23	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,750	501 000	Rain at 1 1 at Belgaum All relief houses closed, except those of Athni and Gokak Fever prevails. 20 deaths from cholera		14 58 416	9,98 643	Jowari 43 Bajri 54	31 35	34 36	30 [illegible]	21 34	39·35
Dharwar	4,564	3 000	988 037	630 000	Rain 1 75 Late jowari is being destroyed by locusts in parts of four talukas Fever is general	165	16 91 546	12 67 96 [illegible]	Jowari 43	30	34	26 39	13 81	30 70
TOTAL	54,355	34,183 7	963,927 5	018,992		10 365	1 51,80 208	1 04 28 143						
Emigrants from the affected districts employed in Ratnagiri						1 326								
GRAND TOTAL						11 691								

Light rain falling here and there has somewhat improved the spring crops in those places And heavier rain is reported to-day from Belgaum

2 There has been a slight or greater fall in prices everywhere, except in Nasik and Kaladgi

3 The table showing the rainfall and the prices of staple food grains in each taluka is now completed [illegible] 1st December, and is published for the last time

4 The table showing the expenditure by Government upon gratuitous relief, and the young children of labourers employed upon Relief Works, is brought up to the week ending the 24th November But the Kaladgi return is incomplete, so that the number of persons being gratuitously relieved cannot be stated accurately It may be taken approximately as 11,461 This gives a decrease of 8,195 The young children are less by 2,125 than in the previous week —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 3120 W—1116 of 26th December 1876 on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon Relief Works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved during the Week	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date	Average daily number of children and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the Week	Total Expenditure up to date
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	9	4	3 359	59	6	4 864
Nasik	40	25	2 733	112	13	21 297
Ahmednagar	301	111	48 314	416	42	40 828
Poona	749	383	2 29 965	615	66	64 320
Sholapur	2 679	5 363	2 00 246	622	82	45 700
Satara	134	114	1 06 091	34	4	45 596
Kaladgi	*5,915	4 732	2 73 030	124	11	86 183
Belgaum	191	163	1 65 236	149	12	25 450
Dharwar	893	716	73 660	50	7	36 529
Kanara	(None)	(None)	6 517	(None)	(None)	1 549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	71	8	580
TOTAL	10 911	11 601	10 99 580	2 282	251	3 74,896

* Return incomplete

5 Tables A and B are brought up to the week ending 30th November, the date on which all relief works were closed The number of persons on works under Public Works Department Agency in the nine affected districts was at this date 9,570, and on works under Civil Agency 795 The only works, besides the Dhond-Manmad Railway on which any large number of persons were employed were the Ashti and Mutobi Tanks, on which 2,711 and 1,242 labourers were engaged respectively

6 The table showing the condition of the Native States is now discontinued, as relief works have been closed everywhere but in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country States The numbers there have been reduced to 2,377, and prices continue to rise

7 There is continued improvement in the general situation, but one more good fall of rain throughout the affected districts would greatly enhance the prospects of the season

8 The last Weekly Statement will be issued on the 22nd December 1877

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 1st December 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot District, including Chittoor District	Total
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam	319	267	656		187	59	29	258			1,775
Tuticorin			237	505							742
Tanjore District	22	197	258		8	21		10			516
Trichinopoly District	2	6	28	2	7	8					53
Tinnevelly District			274	121							395
Madras									93		93
Cuddalore										32	32
Other Stations		3	59	104	56	8	38	2	3	19	292
TOTAL	343	473	1,512	732	258	96	67	270	96	51	3 898

MADRAS,
The 10th December 1877

J SHAW-STEWART, *Lieut.-Col., R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE INDIAN SALT REVENUE (MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS ARE EXCLUDED)

YEAR	FOR THE MONTHS OF APRIL TO OCTOBER													
	BENGAL		INLAND CUSTOMS		MADRAS		BOMBAY		SIND		BRITISH BURMA		TOTAL	
	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity	Duty	Quantity *	Duty	Quantity	Duty
	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs	Tons	Rs
1873-74	177 807	1,57,30,930	100,073	80,42 444	118 521	58 50,365	46 433	22,46 189	3 874	56 325	18,038	1,02,031	464,746	3 20 28 284
1874-75	174,294	1 52 61 708	102,509	79 92,707	119 608	59 27 923	41 185	19,95 570	3 115	45,125	14 613	85 003	455 384	3,13 08,036
1875 76	171,256	1 52 71,748	101,730	78,91 648	124 229	61,73,504	48,222	23 47 103	4 556	61,714	22 757	1,05 540	475,750	3,18,51,257
1876 77	170 973	1 55 54 043	112,607	87,23 709	123,949	61,75 152	47,816	23 30,489	4,440	60,892	17,752	86 844	483,537	3,29,31,219
1877 78	182,483	1,59,80 293	115,701	88,95,285	134,300	66,69 706	53 168	25,85 889	6,081	83,339	15 101	76 084	506 834	3,42 90,596
AVERAGE	177 163	1 55 59 744	106,524	83 09 177	124 133	61 59 330	47,365	23 01 048	4,413	61,479	17,652	91 100	477 250	3,24 81 878

* The quantity on which Excise duty was collected is not included

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,
(STATISTICAL BRANCH)
Calcutta, 13th December 1877

G H M BATTEN,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

Statement shewing the Quantities and Value of* COTTON *exported from the several Ports of India to British and Foreign Countries for the month of* NOVEMBER *1877, and the Total Exports from each Province for the two months, October and November 1877, compared with the Exports for the corresponding period of the years 1876-77, 1875-76, and 1874-75

Provinces and Ports whence Cotton is exported		Quantities and value of Cotton exported to																	
		United Kingdom		Austria		France		Italy		Russia		Ceylon		China		Straits Settlements		Other Countries		Total	
		Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt	Rs	Cwt.	Rs	Cwt	Rs.	Cwt	Rs
Bengal	Calcutta	16	220									16	190	2 784	79 937					2 816	80 347
	Other Ports																				
	Total, November 1877	16	220									16	190	2 784	79 937					2,816	80 347
	Total 2 months October and November 1877	800	19 820									20	298	2 784	79 937					3 609	99 705
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1876-77	2 906	60,027											3 167	73 934			3	24	6,076	1 38 985
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875-6	1	19											27 144	7 35,551	554	20 874			27 999	7,06 444
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874-75	364	7 [illegible]					568	11 894			4	25	5 979	1 69 794			17	490	6 832	1 89 928
Bombay and Sind	Bombay	7 981	2 07 060	23 270	6 64 730	245	7 300	24 597	6 71 260					385	11 000					56 283	16 6 360
	Kurrachee	3	100											2,446	70 040					2,449	70 140
	Carwar																				
	Other Ports																				
	Total, November 1877	7 984	2 07 160	23 275	6 64 735	245	7 300	24,597	6 71 260					2 831	81 040					58 932	16 31 500
	Total 2 months, October and November 1877	16 401	4 16 940	33 357	9 33 730	245	7 300	34,278	9 29 256					6 261	1 71 620			74	314	90 646	24 68 130
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1876-77	87 013	20 95 393	69 803	17 39 620	3 935	1 02 770	26 386	6 78 061					2 934	80 380			159	2,005	190 249	46,98 629
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1875-76	49 686	11 38,117	30,361	9,22 772	2,278	54,900	23 403	6 34,640	2 250	57 190			23 173	5 71 038			91	2 287	137,299	33 90 909
	Total for corresponding period of previous years 1874-75	109 004	28 91,396	36,786	9,62 220	1 624	45 560	14,187	3 90 840	1 050	30 000			1 358	32,850			363	5,810	164,922	43 58,681

MADRAS.	Cocanada		1,345	30,120			1,339	30 000					1 607	38 529	134	3 390				2 684	60 120
	Tuticorin																			1,741	41 919
	Other Ports		10	300																10	300
	Total, November 1877		1 363	30 600			1 339	30 000					1 607	38 529	557	12 870				4,866	1 11 999
	Total 2 months, October and November 1877		3 246	72 900			1 339	30 000	268	6 600			1 607	38,529	678	15 870				7 139	1 63 599
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS	1876-77	43 680	9 87 797	938	21 000	9 726	2 00 686					1 339	33 000	3 780	88 060				59 463	13 30 743
		1875-76	80,375	17 96 821	3,214	71 950	15 273	3 18,5	8 037	1 34,400			315	5 035	15 062	3 45 929				122,	26 72,703
		1874-75	63 764	14,4 620			8 963	1 98 66	16 743	3 90 649			11 171	2 52 686	1 248	28 336				101,	21 00,951
BRITISH BURMA.	Rangoon																1,259	28,349		1,259	28,349
	Other Ports																7	120		7	120
	Total, November 1877																1 265	29 468		1,26a	29 468
	Total 2 months, October and November 1877																7 466	1 63 288		7 466	1 63 288
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS	1876-77	6 533	1 13,109													749	12,3a6		7,2a2	1,25 664
		1875-76															25 326	5 67 5a0		25 326	5 67 555
		1874-75	8,48a	1 58,580																8 485	1 59,590
GRAND TOTAL	Total, November 1877		9 363	2 37 985	23 275	6 64,735	1,584	37 300	24,097	6 71 260			1 623	38,719	6 172	1 73 947	1 265	28 468		67 879	18,82 314
	Total 2 months, October and November 1877		20 502	5,08 320	33 347	9,33 735	1,584	37 300	34 546	9 35 ba6			1 627	38 827	9 723	2,67 132	7 466	1 63 2a8	74	314	1 08 a0a	28 94 772
	TOTAL FOR CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEARS.	1876-77	140 132	32,61 a2a	70 741	1 80 6a0	13,6a1	3 03 ba6	26 3a6	6 7a,061			1 339	33,000	9 981	2 42,374	749	12 556	161	2 079	2a3 070	62,93 621
		1875-76	131 063	29 34 9a7	39 575	9 94,72	1 ,5a6	3 ,8,a73	31 490	7 69 04a	2 257	57 195	315	5 035	65 379	16 52 518	26 190	5,98 429	91	2 287	312,905	73,77 661
		1874-75	182,197	44,98,321	36,786	9 62,220	10 587	2 44,220	31 498	7 83 388	1 050	30 000	11,175	2 52 711	8,485	2,30 990			380	6,300	282,148	70,08 140

DEPT. OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE,

G H M BATTEN

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE,

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar), *Holcus sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra), *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Ganjam	7 8	6 9	14 7				8 1	7 9	13 0	9 0	8 7	14 7						
Vizagapatam	10 0	10 0	15 0				5 6	5 6	11 2	6 8	6 8	11 9	10 8	11 9	16 2	12 9	13 9	19 8
Godavery	7 2	7 2	10 8				6 9	6 9	11 9	8 6	8 7	13 0	14 4	15 4	13 4			
Kistna	3 9	5 4	8 8				7 8	7 6	10 1	8 1	8 1	11 0						
Nellore	7 2	6 5	7 2				5 4	5 4	6 9	7 0	7 0	7 5	8 4	8 4	8 6	8 7	7 8	[illegible]
Cuddapah	8 8	10 3	6 6				5 8	5 8	7 0	8 7	8 7	7 5	14 2	10 7	7 9	13 0	14 5	8 7
Bellary	8 6	8 6	6 7				5 3	5 9	6 9	5 9	7 6	7 6	8 2	8 2	7 2	11 3	11 3	8 0
Kurnool	3 8	4 1	5 7				4 6	4 6	5 7	5 4	5 4	6 1	7 9	7 9	6 8	12 5	11 2	7 5
Madras	7 7	7 7	9 4				7 2	7 6	7 8	8 2	8 6	8 4	11 2	11 9	11 0	10 2	10 5	10 9
Chingleput									7 1	9 1	8 3	9 1						
North Arcot	6 3	6 3	5 9				6 9	7 5	6 5	8 5	8 8	6 9	9 1	9 5		9 1	10 7	10 7
South Arcot			7 0				8 3	7 8	8 7	8 7	8 3	9 2				11 2	11 9	13 9
Tanjore	4 4	4 4	5 9				6 0	5 8	7 9	8 3	8 3	10 0	12 7	12 7	12 7	13 0	14 5	13 0
Trichinopoly	5 3	5 3	7 9				5 8	5 8	7 2		6 5	8 0			8 4	11 4	10 8	11 4
Madura	4 3	4 7	7 0				7 1	6 7	7 1	8 0	8 9	7 6	11 3	9 7	11 3	13 6	11 8	12 1
Tinnevelly	4 6	4 6	6 6				5 6	5 6	7 5	9 1	9 8	9 1						13 1
Coimbatore	5 3	5 3	6 6				6 3	6 3	6 7	9 0	8 1	7 7	12 2	13 0	10 0	17 5		
Nilgiris	5 7	5 7	6 4				5 6	5 2	6 0	6 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	7 7	7 7	7 7	9 1
Salem	4 1	5 4	5 2				7 1	6 9	6 6	7 5	7 5	7 5	8 7	7 9	8 7	8 7	8 0	10 1
South Canara	7 7	7 7	8 6				7 8	7 0	8 7	8 8	8 6	11 8						
Malabar	7 9	7 9	7 9				9 7	10 1	9 7	10 7	11 1	10 5						
Bombay	6 12	6 12	9 15	14 14	14 14	15 9	6 10	6 10	6 8	9 4	9 0	8 4	9 7	9 1	12 5	10 9	9 14	11 11
Ahmedabad	7 0	6 8	13 4	9 0	8 0		5 0	5 0	8 0	6 8	6 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	18 0	10 0	9 8	15 4
Kaira	6 13	6 15	12 13	6 11	7 10	21 5	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 11	5 11	10 0	10 0	11 7	17 12	8 7	8 14	16 0
Surat	8 11	8 0	9 14	6 11	6 11	13 6	5 5	5 5	6 11	6 2	6 15	7 8	9 4	9 14	9 4	9 4	9 4	9 14
Broach	8 6½	8 6½	12 12½				6 2½	6 6½	8 0	7 1½	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	12 12½	8 6½	8 14½	12 12½
Tanna	7 6	5 12	9 6	8 1	7 6	12 6	6 15	5 10	6 15	8 3	6 15	9 6	7 11	7 1	13 9	8 5	7 10	10 9
Kolába	9 0	9 0	8 0				5 8	5 8	7 0	8 0	9 0	8 0						
Khandesh (Dhulia)	9 0	9 3½	12 8				6 1½	6 8½	7 5	7 11	7 11	9 9	13 12	14 12½	14 4	11 2½	12 3½	13 2
Násik	8 3	9 7	12 5				5 15	5 12	5 15	7 7	8 9	8 14	11 4	15 14	15 9	9 14	10 12	11 10
Ahmednagar	8 9½	9 15	10 14				6 10½	7 0	6 10	7 9	7 9	7 9	11 11	10 7½	11 5½	10 15½	10 5½	10 9
Poona	6 14	6 14	9 3			10 3	6 2	6 2	7 6	6 12	6 12	8 9	10 14	10 14	9 13	9 3	9 3	10 6
Sholápur	8 3	8 3	9 15				6 3	6 10	8 1	7 1	7 9	8 15	8 10	8 3	9 1	12 14	13 13	10 9
Kaládgi	4 12	4 8	6 0				5 6	5 6	5 7	6 12	6 0	6 7	8 5	7 0	6 2			
													12 0	14 0		13 3	12 3	5 15
Satara	6 11	7 6	9 6				8 3	7 6	6 13	9 6	8 9	7 14	10 10	10 10	9 5	10 6	11 10	9 1
Belgaum	7 9	7 1	8 6				7 14	6 6	7 5	9 2	7 3	7 14	15 13	15 11	9 0	14 3	15 14	8 10
Dhárwar	6 12	6 0	7 8				5 8	5 2	5 8	9 8	7 0	7 6	13 8	10 8	8 7	11 15	12 2	8 10
Ratnagiri	7 12	6 7	8 6				7 3	5 12	7 3	9 5	7 14	10 15	10 0	10 0	10 0	5 13	5 13	11 0
Kanara (Karwar)	9 0	9 0	10 0				5 4	5 4	7 0	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	11 0			12 0
Panch Mahals (Godhra)	6 0	6 10	9 0				5 11	5 11	10 0	6 2	6 2	13 0	9 3	10 0	22 8	7 4	7 4	16 0
Aden	7 0	7 0	7 0				5 1	5 1	7 0	5 9	5 9	7 7	11 3	11 3	16 0	9 5	9 5	12 7
Asirgarh	12 0	11 8					8 0	8 0		9 0	9 0		15 0	14 8		14 0	14 0	
Baroda	8 4	8 2	9 14	9 1	9 3	18 4	5 13½	5 13	7 9	6 10½	6 11	11 7	11 11	11 9	17 13	8 11	8 12	14 6
Diesa	7 8	7 8	15 12				4 8	4 8	6 8	5 12	5 12	9 0	7 8	7 8	29 0	10 12	10 12	25 0
Nimach	11 12	11 5½	15 0	15 0	15 0	21 8				6 4	6 14	10 0	15 4	14 7	21 0	11 0	10 12	15 0
Nasirabad	12 14½	12 0½	21 15	15 7	14 9	33 8	5 13½	5 8	8 0	6 13½	6 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	30 12	11 0	11 0	21 6½
Rájkot	7 8	7 0	14 0				4 8	4 8	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	11 0	10 0	21 0	8 0	8 0	
Upper Sind Frontier	13 8	13 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	20 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	27 0		16 0	
Karachi	10 14	10 8	13 5	15 0	15 0	17 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	9 8	10 0	9 0	13 0	14 0	15 0	10 0	10 0	14 0
Haidarabad	No return received																	
Shikarpur	13 0	12 14	17 8	16 0	16 0	21 4	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 12	11 12	16 0	13 12	14 14	20 0	17 12	14 7	26 0
Thar and Parkar	9 2	9 0	14 0						8 0	6 10	6 10	8 14			31 0	9 12	9 12	27 9
Western Districts																		
Burdwan	15 0a	13 0	15 0	27 0	30 0	19 8	15 4	15 0	19 0	15 12	15 8	20 0						
Bancoorah	13 0b	13 0	18 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	15 4	17 8	25 0	18 12	20 0	26 12						
Beerbhoom	13 8c	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0		11 4	12 0	21 0	16 8	16 8	22 8						
Midnapore	13 0	11 0	17 0				13 0	14 0	22 0	18 0	19 0	32 0						
Hooghly	13 0d	12 8	20 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	13 0 to 13 8	13 0	18 0						
Howrah	12 8	15 0	15 0				11 8	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	17 0						
Central Districts																		
Calcutta	13 0	13 0	16 0	24 0	20 0	30 0	8 0	8 6	9 0	13 0	13 5	16 0	20 0	20 0	27 0			
24-Pergunnahs	e						7 4	7 4	8 0	10 0	10 0	15 4						
Nuddea	13 5	13 5	17 4	30 8	29 1½	35 8	12 5	13 5	16 0	12 13	15 4	17 4						
Jessore	11 0f	11 0	21 5				9 12	9 0	18 0	14 8	15 0	26 0						
Moorshedabad	15 0g to 17 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	33 0 to 40 0		32 0	10 0 to 17 0	10 0 to 13 4	16 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 19 0	20 0 to 21 0						

a In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 16 seers barley 32 to 35 seers best rice 14-8 to 18 1 seers, common rice 14 8 to 18 15 seers, and gram 14-8 to 22 seers

b In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 12 to 15 seers, barley 18 to 36 seers, best rice 16 to 18 seers common rice 18 to 23 seers, maize or Indian corn 30 to 39 seers, and gram 12 to 16-8 seers

c In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 13-4 to 17 seers, best rice 14 to 20 seers, common rice 15 to 21 seers, and gram 16 to 22 seers.

AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Index for the 2nd half of November 1877

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru, Veragu Sawee Cheena, Coralloo Murhwa, Nuglee), *Panicum miliaceum &c*				Gram.				Firewood				Salt				Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight.		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight.		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch			
17	6	17	2	20	5	16	6	13	8	20	0	323	7	323	7	388	8	12	0	13	8	13	8	Ganjam	Madras	
12	1	12	1	19	7	14	0	11	7	15	8	136	1	136	1	138	5	14	0	14	0	14	0	Vizagapatam		
14	6	14	6	16	4	12	6	12	6	11	8	243	0	243	0	243	0	17	7	17	7	17	7	Godavery		
11	8	11	8			10	8	10	3	13	7	129	3	129	3	129	3	17	5	17	5	17	5	Kistna		
8	6	8	2			6	8	6	8	10	8	86	0	86	0	129	6	17	0	17	0	17	0	Nellore		
10	1	10	1	9	0			6	0	10	3	291	6	291	6	243	0	18	0	18	0	17	1	Cuddapah		
12	6	12	6	9	7			9	0	9	5	97	2	97	2	97	2	13	1	15	5	16	7	Bellary		
14	2	11	6	7	4	6	0			7	9	126	4	170	1	161	8	13	9	15	2	13	3	Kurnool		
10	3	11	6	10	5	9	3	9	5	9	3	86	3	79	0	92	3	17	5	17	0	18	2	Madras		
10	3	11	0	11	0	9	7	9	4	9	4	97	2	97	2	108	9	17	8	17	0	18	6	Chingleput		
8	9	8	9	11	1	7	3	7	9	9	8	186	6	186	6	187	1	15	4	15	4	16	4	North Arcot		
11	9	11	9	13	1	9	6			11	4	226	0	233	3	233	3	19	8	19	8	19	3	South Arcot		
12	8	12	1	12	8	7	9	7	9	11	4	194	4	194	4	194	4	14	7	14	7	17	0	Tanjore		
11	1	10	5	11	1	10	8	6	9	11	2	145	8	145	8	157	9	14	6	14	6	16	2	Trichinopoly		
13	9	10	8	12	8	8	0	7	6	11	6	121	5	126	4	97	2	15	9	16	8	18	7	Madura		
				13	7	10	9	10	9	10	9	66	6	66	6	66	6	15	5	15	5	15	5	Tinnevelly		
13	1	13	6	11	5					9	5	121	5	121	5	131	2	12	7	11	7	11	7	Coimbatore		
7	9	7	2	9	4	5	0	7	0	8	3	121	5	121	5	121	5	9	2	9	2	11	0	Nilgiris		
9	7	9	7	9	7	5	2	6	9	8	6	151	6	151	6	151	6	13	7	15	0	14	6	Salem		
13	2	11	4	11	0	9	1	9	1	10	1	78	7	79	7	85	0	16 15	1* 4†	16 15	1 4	16 15	1 4	South Canara		* Bombay Salt † Goa Salt
13	1	13	1	11	7	8	4	8	4	7	6	121	5	121	5	121	5	14	4	14	4	14	4	Malabar		
10	2	9	13	10	5	12	12	12	6	13	3	68	4	68	4	68	4	14	2	14	2	14	2	Bombay	Bombay	
						10	0	10	0	17	0	80	0	80	0	80	0	18	0	18	0	18	0	Ahmedabad		
						9	6	8	14	16	13	80	0	80	0	80	0	16	13	16	13	17	5	Kaira		
						7	13	8	0	11	14	93	17	96	11	86	8	14	13	14	13	14	1	Surat		
						8	14½	8	14½	12	12½	106	0	106	0	106	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	Broach		
				18	14	10	15	9	11	12	8	80	0	80	0	80	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	Tanna		
						9	0	9	0	11	6	150	0	150	0	130	0	15	0	14	0	15	0	Kolaba		
						9	14	10	11½	13	7	112	0	112	0	150	0	13	4	13	4	13	12	Khandesh (Dhulia)		
14	6	16	11	15	4	12	1	11	2	15	9	160	0	160	0	160	0	14	14	14	11	14	4	Násik		
						10	6½	11	1½	11	7	80	0	80	0	106	11½	14	4	14	4	11	6½	Ahmednagar		
						12	10	12	10	10	6	55	0	76	0	76	0	12	4	12	4	13	6	Poona		
						10	15	9	2	12	5	64	0	80	0	116	8	13	8	13	8	12	0	Sholapur		
						5	9	5	1	7	11	106	0	106	0	140	0	10	5	9	7	10	8	Kaladgi		
				10	8	9	2	9	2	10	6	116	8	129	7	145	10	11	10	11	10	11	10	Satara		
17	10	18	8	10	6	9	7	8	11	9	11	150	0	150	0	160	0	15	0	11	14	15	4	Belgaum		
17	12	17	0	9	0	8	12	8	12	9	3	100	0	100	0	100	0	15	4	13	8	16	0	Dharwar		
14	15	13	0	1	0	10	15	9	9	10	13	8 Bdls		8 Bdls		12 Bdls		18	4	16	5	18	4	Ratnagiri		
14	0	14	0	13	0	12	0	13	0	11	0	213	0	213	0	213	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	Kanara (Karwar)		
10	0	10	0	30	0	10	0	11	7	22	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	13	5	13	5	14	0	Panch Mahals (Godhra)		
						6	6	5	9	9	5	65	5	65	5	65	5	32	0	32	0	32	0	Aden		
						14	0	13	8			160	0	160	0			13	0	13	0			Asirgarh		
						7	13	8	0	15	11	103	0	114	8	91	8	15	10	14	12	16	0	Baroda		
						10	11	10	12	23	8	150	0	150	0	150	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	Disa		
						12	15	12	7	21	8	160	0	160	0	140	0	18	5	19	0	25	0	Nimach		
						17	4½	16	5½	17	7	100	0	100	0	80	0	45	0	45	0	48	12	Nasirabad		
						9	0	8	0	16	4	40	0	10	0	60	0	40	0	42	8	61	0	Rajkot		
				16	0	13	8	13	4	21	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	30	0	33	8	36	0	Upper Sind Frontier		
6	8	6	0	9	0	13	0	12	0	14	0	114	0	100	0	109	0	30	0	32	0	60	0	Karachi		
																		No return received						Haidarabad		
27	10	27	0	27	0	13	5	13	5	21	4	240	0	240	0	240	0	22	8	35	0	36	0	Shikarpur		
												106	12	106	12	120	0	19	3	16	0	24	0	Thar and Parkar		
																								Western Districts		
						17	12	15	8	27	8	140	0	140	0	160	0	9	0	9	0	9	4	Burdwan	Bengal	
						13	8	13	8	21	0	440	0	440	0	480	0	8	8	8	8	8	12	Bancoorah		
						17	0	19	0	22	8	200	0	200	0	200	0	8	8	8	8	8	5	Beerbhoom		
						16	0	14	0	22	0	200	0	200	0	260	0	8	8	9	0	9	0	Midnapore		
						13 0 to 14 0		13	0	22	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	Hooghly		
						10	0	16	0	19	0	110	0	120	0	120	0	10	0	10	0	9	4	Howrah		
																								Central Districts		
						17	8	20	0	22	0	110	0	110	0	100	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Calcutta		
						18	12	13	4	20	0	100	0	120	0	90	0	9	0	9	4	9	0	24 Pergunnahs		
						17	4	16	13½	29	9	100	0	100	0	100	0	9	6	9	6	9	2½	Nuddea		
						16	0	16	0	30	0	110	0	110	0	120	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	Jessore		
						20 0 to 22 0		20 0 to 22 0		32	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	7 0 to 9 0		7 0 to 9 0		4 0 to 9 0		Moorshedabad		

d In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 14 seers barley 22 to 28 seers, best rice 8 to 13 seers, common rice 9 to 16 seers, and gram 13 to 15-4 seers
e In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 11 8 to 13-4 seers, barley 20 to 24-8 seers, best rice 6-8 to 7 8 seers common rice 9 12 to 16 seers and gram 16 to 16
f In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Bagirhat) 8 seers, best rice 9 to 13 seers, common rice 11 to 32 seers, and gram (at Jhingar Gatcha) 16 seers
g In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 to 16 seers, barley 29 to 38 seers, best rice 10 to 15 seers, common rice 17 to 20 seers and gram 18 to 25 seers.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Central Districts—contd																		
Dinagepore	12 0	11 4	17 8	11 8	11 8	22 8	19 3	18 4	21 0	24 0	25 0	30 0						
Rajshahye	12 0 to 15 12	15 0 to 15 12	16 8	45 0	24 0	37 8	10 8	9 12 to 15 0	18 0 to 21 0	18 0 to 19 0	18 0 to 21 0	24 0 to 26 4						
Rungpore	15 0	15 0	22 8				12 6	12 1½	12 12	21 8	18 0 to 22 8	23 6						
Bograh	12 0	12 0	24 0				12 0	13 0	20 0	25 8	21 0	26 8						
Pubna	15 0	15 0	26 4				8 8	8 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	24 8						
Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0	4 8	6 0	12 0	12 0	13 0						
Jalpáiguri	11 0	8 8	13 3				11 0	12 2	14 0	13 5	16 0	18 0						
Eastern Districts																		
Dacca	11 7	10 8	17 0	26 14	26 14	40 0	11 7	11 7	17 0 to 19 0	16 0	14 8	25 0						
Furreedpore	15 0	14 0	26 0	30 0	0 0		8 0	10 8	10 0	14 0	16 0	22 8						
Backergunge							12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0						
Mymensingh	10 0	9 0	15 0				14 0	14 0	21 0	16 0	16 0	27 0						
Tipperah	11 0	10 0	14 0				11 0	10 8	13 8	17 0	14 8	23 0						
Chittagong	8 0	7 8	11 0				7 0	7 0	8 0	18 0	17 0	16 0						
Noakhally							12 0	10 0	8 0	19 0	15 0	14 0						
Chittagong Hill Tracts							8 10	8 6	8 0	10 0	8 14	10 0						
Hill Tipperah	8 0	8 5	10 0				16 0	15 0	16 0	18 0	19 0	30 0						
Behar																		
Patna	19 0	17 8	23 0	26 0	25 0	33 0	10 8	10 8	13 0	17 0	16 0	23 0						
Gya	18 8	18 8	22 0	27 0	27 8	25 8	11 8	11 8	11 12	16 0	15 0	22 8						
Shahabad	15 0 to 16 0	15 0 to 16 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	29 0	11 0 to 11 8	11 0	19 0	12 4 to 13 0	13 8	21 0	19 0	20 0	33 0			
Durbhunga	16 8	16 8	21 8	25 4	22 0	38 8	11 0	11 0	15 4	14 4	13 8	24 4						
Muzufferpore	15 0	15 0	20 0		22 8	35 0	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	20 0						
Saran	13 8	13 8	20 0	20 0	21 0	32 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	11 8	11 8	18 12	20 0					
Chumparun	14 0	15 0	18 0	20 0	20 0		7 0	7 0	8 8	12 0	12 0	23 0						
Monghyr	16 8	14 7	23 1	25 2	25 2	37 8	10 5	10 6	15 7	14 7	14 7	27 3						
Bhaugulpore	13 14	15 2	17 11	21 7	24 0	22 11	10 11	11 5	15 2	13 14	13 14	17 11						
Purneah	16 0 to 20 0	14 0	19 0 to 23 0				16 0	14 0	28 0 to 30 0	20 0 to 22 0	20 0 to 25 0	33 0						
Maldah	16 0	15 0	20 0	32 0	32 8	45 0	17 0	17 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	25 0				23 0	26 0	32 0
Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 0	13 0					13 0	13 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	20 0						30 0
Orissa																		
Cuttack	14 7	14 7	21 0				9 3	10 8	17 1	15 0*	15 12	21 0						
Pooree	14 7	14 7	17 1				7 14	7 14	14 7	11 14	10 8	18 6						
Balasore	11 0	11 0	16 0				11 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	17 0	21 0						
Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency																		
Hazaribagh	17 0	17 0	20 0	24 0		24 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	20 0	28 0						
Lohardugga	14 0	15 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	20 0	24 0	32 0						
Singbhoom	19 0	20 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	32 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	48 0						
Manbhoom	14 0	14 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	23 0	23 0	27 0						
Sylhet																		
Cachar																		
Goálpárá																		
Garo Hills																		
Kamrúp																		
Darrang	No return received																	
Nowgong																		
Sibsagar																		
Lakhimpur																		
Khasi & Jaintia Hills																		
Naga Hills																		
Dehra Dún	12 0	11 8	21 0	16 0	15 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	14 0	8 8	8 8	16 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	24 0
Saharanpur	12 14	12 14	23 11	16 0	16 0	23 11	7 8	7 8	11 14	9 11	10 1	16 3	12 15	12 14	32 5	14 0	13 15	29 2
Muzuffarnagar	14 10	14 0	26 6	15 6	15 6	33 0	8 13	8 13	6 10	9 14	9 14	17 10	15 6	15 6	30 13	13 4	13 4	27 8
Meerut	14 4	13 0	26 8	16 8	15 0	36 0	6 8	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	18 0	15 0	14 0	34 0	13 0	12 8	29 0
Bulandshahr	13 8	13 0	28 8	15 8	15 8	42 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	14 0	14 0	40 0	11 0	11 0	37 8
Aligarh	14 0	13 8	28 0	14 0	13 8	37 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	20 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
Kumaun	10 8	10 8	14 4	12 0	12 0	18 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 8	9 0	13 0						

* In Jajpore and Kendrapara rice is procurable at 21 seers per rupee
At Roygunge the prices are —Wheat 14 seers best rice 18 seers common rice 23 seers, and gram 13 seers
In Nattore the prices are —Wheat 22 8 seers, best rice 8-4 seers, common rice 15 seers and gram 15 12 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 18 to 20 seers, best rice 16 to 20 seers common rice 18 to 20 seers and gram 8 to 18 seers
In Serajgunge the prices are —Wheat 9 seers, best rice 8 seers, common rice 16 seers and gram 10 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 4-8 to 8 seers best rice 6 to 11 seers common rice 14 to 14 seers, maize or Indian-corn 19 to 20 seers, and gram 9 to 13 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 10 to 16 seers, best rice 10 to 12 3 seers, common rice 12-6 to 18 seers, and gram 8 to 11-8 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Jaffergunge) 16 seers, barley (at Jaffergunge) 40 seers, best rice 10 to 16 seers, common rice 13 to 17 10 seers, and gram 12 8 to 18 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat (at Goalundo) 14 seers, barley (at Goalundo) 40 seers, best rice 10 to 11 seers, common rice 14 to 16-8 seers, and gram 13 to 16 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 10 to 16-13 seers, common rice 13 to 18 seers, and gram 12 to 13 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 16 seers best rice 9 to 16-8 seers common rice 16 to 20 seers, and gram 10 to 16 seers.
In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 11 to 12 seers and common rice 14 to 18 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Best rice 14 to 18 seers, and common rice 15 to 20 seers
In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15-8 to 18 seers barley 35 to 20 seers, best rice (at Johanabad) 10 seers, common rice 13-4 to 19 seers, and gram 21 to 24-8 seers

dia for the 2nd half of November 1877 —continued

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Inferior Millets Ragi &c Kavaru Veragu Sawee heena Coraloo Murwa Nagiee) *Panicum miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks.
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
Ch S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			14 6	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	*Central Districts*—contd Dinagepore		
			18 0	18 0	25 5 to 28 2	240 0	240 0	320 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Rajshahye		
			15 0	15 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	8 1	8 1	7 8	Rungpore		
			13 8	12 0	22 0	67 8	90 0	67 8	8 4	8 4	8 0	Bograh		
			12 0 to 18 12	12 0 to 18 12	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Pubna		
0 8 0	8 0		8 0	6 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	Darjeeling		
			13 2	8 8	16 0	80 0	80 0	160 0	7 4	7 4	7 3	Julpaiguri		
												Eastern Districts		
			13 5	13 5	25 0	80 0	80 0	100 0	8 14	8 14	8 14	Dacca		
			12 6	11 0	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 0	Furreedpore		
			13 0	13 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge		
			12 0	11 8	20 0				9 0	9 0	8 8	Mymensingh		
			11 8	11 0	19 0				8 12	9 0	8 8	Tipperah		
			9 0	5 0	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	7 4	7 0	Chittagong		
			10 0	10 0	11 0				8 0	8 0	8 8	Noakhally		
						320 0	320 0	200 0	6 6	7 8	8 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts		
			9 5	9 5	10 6				8 0	8 0	8 0	Hill Tipperah		
												Behar		
			22 0	21 0	43 0	150 0	150 0	140 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna		
0 29 0	33 8		24 8	23 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Gya		
8 20 0	35 0		19 8	19 8	31 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Shahabad		
0 25 1	41 0		19 8	19 8	33 0	176 0	176 0	198 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Durbhunga		
			17 0	16 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Mozufferpore		
0 20 0	36 0		18 4	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Sarun		
		38 0	18 0	19 0	26 0				8 0	8 0	7 12	Chumparun		
			18 9	21 0	34 6	126 0	126 0	126 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Monghyr		
			21 7	21 7	29 0	151 9	151 9	151 8	8 3	8 3	8 13	Bhaugulpore		
			14 0 to 18 0	14 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Purneah		
			16 0	16 0	28 0	130 0	130 0	160 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Maldah		
			19 0	18 0		200 0	200 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs		
												Orissa		
0 21 0	18 6		18 6	18 6	22 15	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	Cuttack		
			17 1	18 12	21 0	105 0	105 0	125 0	10 8	10 8	13 2	Pooree		
			10 8	10 8	14 8	100 0	140 0	130 0	7 8	7 0	9 8	Balasore		
												Chota Nagpore—South Western Frontier Agency		
0 30 0	42 0		24 0	27 0	23 0	240 0	240 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hazaribágh		
0 36 0	55 0		22 0	33 0	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 0	Lohardugga		
			26 0	26 0	20 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 8	6 8	6 0	Singbhoom		
0 64	64 0		18 0	20 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Manbhoom		
												Sylhet		
												Cachar		
												Goalpara		
												Garo Hills		
												Kamrup		
												Durrang		
												Nowgong		
												Sibsagar		
												Lakhimpur		
												Khasi & Juntia Hills		
												Naga Hills		
			15 0	14 0	27 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 4	Dehra Dun		
			16 3	16 0	32 5	152 0	172 0	160 0	8 10	8 8	8 9	Saharunpur		
			15 6	15 6	31 14	176 0	176 0	132 0				Muzaffarnagar		
			15 12	15 0	36 8	120 0	120 0	110 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	Meerut		
			14 8	14 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 8	9 8	9 12	Bulandshahr		
			13 8	14 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 1	10 8	Aligarh		
			10 0	10 0	16 0	170 0	170 0	200 0	6 8	6 8	6 8	Kumaun		

Nroot urn received

a In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 14 8 seers, barley 17 to 19 8 seers best rice 8 to 9 seers common rice 11 to 14 seers maize or Indian-corn 17 seers and gram 17 8 to 22 seers

v In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 13 to 25 seers barley 22 8 to 30 seers best rice 9 to 16 seers common rice 11 to 22 8 seers lesser millets 21 to 55 seers or Indian-corn 19 to 30 seers and gram 16 to 34 seers

w In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 18 to 36 seers, barley 17 to 22 seers best rice,7 12 to 16 seers common rice 10 8 to 24 seers lesser millets 24 to 28 maize or Indian-corn 15 to 22 8 seers and gram 13 to 36 seers

x In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 17 to 24 seers barley (at Banka) 25 seers best rice 16 to 20 seers, common rice 17 8 to 26 seers murwa 33 to 36 seers, or Indian corn (at Banka) 28 seers, and gram 16 to 19 seers

y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 to 32 seers best rice 16 to 18 seers common rice 19 to 22 8 seers and gram 14 to 18 seers

z In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 15 to 20 seers barley 22 to 32 seers best rice 16 to 24 seers ,common rice 18 to 24 seers, maize or Indian-corn 30 seers and gram 17 to 22-8 seers

z1 At Khoordah the prices are — Best rice 11 13 seers common rice 15 12 seers and gram 17 1

z2 In the interior the prices range as follow — Wheat 15 to 20 seers barley 20 to 32 seers best rice (at Chuttra) 12 seers common rice 17 8 to 20 seers lesser millets 20 to 35 maize or Indian corn 24 8 to 32 seers, and gram 18 to 30 seers

z3 At Daltongunge the head quarters of the Palamow Sub-division the prices on the 27th were —Wheat 23 62 seers best rice 16 25 seers common rice 18 seers and ma seers.

z4 In the interior the prices range as follow —Wheat 12 to 16 seers, best rice 14 to 22 seers, common rice 20 to 24 seers maize or Indian-corn 24 to 10 seers and gram 18 to

Prices Current of Food-grains throughout

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

DISTRICTS	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus sorgaum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch
Garhwál	9 8	9 8	17 8	11 4	11 4	22 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	14 0						
Bijnor	13 3	12 8	23 10	16 5	16 0	28 2	8 7	7 14	15 12	9 9	9 4	20 4	13 8	14 5	32 0	11 4	12 10	28 2
Moradabad	11 14	11 14	24 1	14 6	15 0	40 0	7 3	7 3	11 9	8 12	7 13	20 10	13 12	14 6	32 8	12 8	15 0	32 8
Budaun	10 12½	10 1½	24 0	12 0	12 0	34 3	7 8	6 0	13 0	8 6	7 8	19 3	12 0	12 0	36 0	12 0	12 0	33 0
Bareilly	11 4	10 10	21 4	13 12	13 2	32 8	6 4	6 14	6 14	7 8	8 2	20 0	13 12	13 12	37 8	13 2	12 8	32 8
Shahjahánpur	11 4	12 2	25 8	13 4	13 12	39 8	6 4	6 8	8 8	9 4	10 0	21 0			36 8			33 8
Parai Pergunnahs	11 4	11 4	22 8	11 14	16 4	28 0	7 8	7 4	11 4	8 12	8 12	21 4	12 8	13 12	31 4	12 8	12 8	28 0
Kuttra	12 12	12 4	26 0	14 0	14 0	36 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	18 0	14 0	12 0	35 0	12 0	12 0	31 0
Agra	12 8	12 0	24 0½	14 8	13 [illegible]	31 8½	4 0	4 0	6 8	9 0	9 0	13 8½	14 8	15 0	31 2	12 0	11 8	29 0
Farukhabad	10 10½	11 0½	24 8	11 1	11 0½	35 11	6 0	5 10	7 8	7 2	7 0	14 0	13 7	14 0	37 0	13 7	14 0	35 0
Mainpuri	11 12	11 4	26 4	13 0	11 12	31 0	6 8	6 8	7 0	8 8	8 8	16 8				12 0	12 0	30 0
Etáwah	12 8	12 0	23 8	13 0	13 0	36 0	6 0	6 0	6 8	10 0	10 0	19 0	14 0	15 0	36 0	14 0	15 0	40 0
Etah	12 4	12 0	25 8	13 4	13 8	35 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	13 0	12 0	32 0			29 8
Jalaun	14 8	14 8	29 0	16 0	16 0	34 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	35 0
Hánsi	13 8	14 2	23 8	16 0	17 11	33 6	6 8	6 8	9 0	8 0	9 0	17 0	14 11		33 12	13 8		32 2
Jhánsi	14 14	15 1	24 8	16 8	17 0	32 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	16 0	18 0	20 0	29 0	16 0	14 0	23 0
Cawnpore	12 0	12 8	22 0	14 8	14 4	35 0	7 8	7 8	11 0	9 8	9 8	17 0	15 0	15 8	35 0	14 0	15 0	29 8
Fatehpur	11 8	12 0	23 0	13 2	13 8	30 0	7 12	8 0	15 0	9 6	9 4	23 0	16 8		47 0	14 0	12 14	31 8
Banda	15 0	14 12	25 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	7 8	7 8	16 0	9 4	9 0	25 8	19 0	18 0	40 0	17 0	17 8	37 0
Allahabad	11 12	12 2	21 2	16 0	16 0	30 8	8 0	8 8	9 12	9 8	10 0	22 0	19 0	16 0	31 8	15 0	15 4	28 8
Hamírpur	14 14	15 2	29 8	14 10	16 10	31 8	8 0	6 12	13 8	8 8	10 2	20 0	15 12	15 12	39 0	16 0	16 5	34 14
Kanpur	11 4	11 4	24 11	15 2	14 2	34 9	7 1	7 1	8 5	9 14	8 13	22 9	14 13	14 13	37 15	14 2		31 1
Gorakhpur	10 15	10 15	21 14	12 4	12 4	28 0	7 14	7 0	15 12	9 3	8 5	21 0	13 2	13 2	31 8			31 8
Basti	11 4	10 10	24 6	11 8	12 0	35 0	9 1	8 12	15 0	9 6	9 6	19 6	13 2	13 6				
Azamgarh	10 15	11 1	21 6	14 6	14 2	27 5	7 6	8 0	10 5	9 10	10 4	18 7	15 0	14 12	32 7			
Mirzapur	12 0	12 0	21 0	17 0	18 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 8	11 0	22 0	13 8	22 0	34 0	14 8	16 0	32 0
Benares	11 10½	13 1	21 12	16 12	16 12	29 6	8 11	8 11	15 4	11 6½	11 6½	21 12	16 4	16 5	30 7	13 1	15 12	29 11
Ghazipur	13 8	13 8½	21 14	16 14	16 14	27 11	7 11½	7 11½	8 6	10 10½	10 15½	18 0	16 14	16 12	36 1	14 2½	14 24	28 5
Delhi	14 0	13 0	27 0	16 0	15 8	35 8				10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	38 0	14 0	14 0	32 0
Gurgáon	12 8	12 4	20 0	15 0	14 8	31 0				7 8	7 8	10 0	14 0	14 0	29 0	13 0	13 0	29 0
Karnal	12 8	12 0	25 0	15 0	14 0	37 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	15 0	32 0	10 0	14 0	30 0
Hissar	13 0	13 0	22 8	18 8	18 0	47 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	16 0	50 0	15 0	14 0	38 0
Rohtak	12 0	12 0	26 0	15 0	15 0	33 0				9 0	9 0	12 0						
Hansi	15 0	14 0	28 0	22 0	21 0	69 0				11 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	19 8	60 0	18 0	17 0	44 0
Amballa	15 8	13 8	34 0	17 0	16 0	34 0				9 8	9 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	26 0
Ludhiana	15 8	15 4	27 0	19 0	19 0	40 0				9 8	9 8	12 0	18 8	18 8	14 0	16 0	16 0	35 0
Umbála	13 0	12 0	19 0	15 0	17 0	27 8				9 8	9 0	14 0				14 0	14 0	
Jullundur	16 8	16 4	28 0	19 0	20 0	32 0				9 0	10 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	42 0	19 0	20 0	28 0
Hoshiarpur	16 0	15 0	25 0	21 0	20 0	40 0				8 0	8 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	32 0	16 0	16 0	24 0
Kangra	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	25 0				11 0	11 0	13 0						
Amritsar	15 8	14 8	29 0	19 8	17 0	18 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	19 8	19 0	50 0	14 0	14 0	23 0
Siálkot	16 8	15 0	28 4	17 0	17 8	19 0				10 0	10 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	40 0	16 0	14 0	24 0
Gurdáspúr	14 8	14 0	24 0	13 0	14 0	30 0				10 0	10 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	28 0	16 0	16 0	20 0
Lahore	15 8	14 0	28 0	21 0	20 0	50 0				11 8	9 12	13 0	19 0	19 0	40 0	15 0	15 0	38 0
Ferozepore	17 0	15 0	28 0	27 0	24 5	51 0				10 0	10 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	42 8			
Ujjanwala	16 4	14 4	26 0	19 0	19 0	40 0				11 0	11 0	17 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	15 0	15 0	28 0
Rawalpindi	20 4	18 8	37 8	25 0	24 8	47 0				7 0	7 0	7 0	25 0	25 0	46 0	21 4	23 0	53 0
Jhelum	19 8	16 0	33 0	17 0	17 0	43 0				10 0	10 0	13 0						
Gujrat	14 12	14 0	31 0	16 8	18 0	56 0				9 0	9 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	18 0	18 0	48 0
Shahpúr	18 0	18 0	31 0	22 0	23 0	42 0				8 8	8 8	10 8	22 0	21 0	36 0	20 0	19 0	36 0
Jhelum	14 8	14 0	21 0	24 0	22 0	30 0				9 0	6 0	12 0	24 0	24 0	27 0	19 0	19 0	25 0
Jhang	15 8	15 8	27 0	27 0	29 0	29 0				10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	20 0	32 0	22 0	20 0	24 0
Montgomery	16 0	16 0	31 0	26 0	26 0	40 0				6 0	6 0	6 0	24 0	24 0				
Muzaffargarh	15 8	15 8	21 0	24 0	24 0	32 0				8 0	8 0	8 0	23 0	23 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	27 0
Dera Ismail Khan	21 4	18 12	33 12	27 8	31 4	45 0				6 9	6 9	6 4	22 8	22 8	37 8	20 0	20 6	37 8
Dera Ghazi Khan	15 15	15 10	22 4	18 12	18 12	28 7				7 8	7 8	10 0	20 10	21 11	33 2	17 8	18 12	30 10
Bannu	27 8	26 4	50 0	30 0	32 8	62 8				10 0	10 8	8 2	32 8	32 8	40 0	20 0	25 0	45 8
Peshawar	19 0	19 0	25 12	37 0	39 0	42 6				12 8	12 8	11 4	27 4	28 6	32 0	20 8	20 0	19 0
Kohat	21 0	19 2	38 4	30 10	28 0	61 3				15 5	16 5	19 2	26 12	25 8	51 0	28 0	26 12	53 9
Hazara	15 0	15 0	34 0	22 0	25 0	70 0				10 0	11 0	19 0				17 0	18 0	48 0
Lucknow	10 14	11 1	23 1	13 3½	13 2½	31 12	5 0	5 0	7 0	8 4	8 4	18 0	13 8	13 8	33 0	11 13½	12 13½	31 0
Unao	11 8	12 0	24 0	14 0	13 0	36 8	6 8	6 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	21 0	14 0	14 0	42 8	13 0	13 8	32 0
Rai Bareli	10 1	10 4	22 4	15 0	12 0	28 0	6 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	16 0	13 8	14 0	36 0	11 0	14 0	32 0
Fatehpur	12 4	12 5	26 12	16 0	15 0	41 8	5 6	5 6	9 4	10 0	10 0	22 12	14 8			14 0		
Partabgarh	10 15	11 8	22 12	12 14	12 14	39 7	5 10	5 10	7 8	7 8	7 8	16 14			41 0			34 4
Kheri	11 12	11 12	28 12	14 0	14 0	38 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	22 8	18 0	18 0	55 0			40 0
Fyzabad	12 0	11 12	22 10	13 12	15 0	34 8	8 0	8 0	13 2	9 4	9 5	20 0	14 2½	14 12	40 0			30 0
Gharuach	12 8	12 8	26 0	18 0	18 0	34 0	7 0	7 0	10 0	8 0	9 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	48 0	10 0	10 0	24 0
Gonda	12 9	12 6	23 12	15 4	15 2	34 3	9 2	8 12	19 2	9 10	9 3	19 8	15 5	16 15	42 0	12 2	13 2	31 10
Rai Bareli	11 4	11 8	25 8	14 0	12 8	37 8	7 8	7 0	22 8	8 0	7 4	23 8	14 4		40 0	12 12	12 0	35 0
Sultánpur	11 12	10 10	24 0	14 4	14 2	33 8	7 8	6 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 8						
Pratabgarh	11 9	12 15	26 1	14 1	15 13	14 0	7 9	8 0	16 12	9 8	9 10	25 5	14 1		40 7	13 1	14 5	37 0

India for the 2nd half of November 1877 —continued

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Veragu Cowee Cheena Coralon Murhwa Nugloo) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
			10 0	10 0	10 0	200 0	200 0	280 0	5 8	5 8		Garhwál	N W Provinces—*contd*	
			15 0	14 3	30 15	180 0	169 0	100 0				Bijnor		
			14 1	14 8	32 8	125 0	125 0	112 8			10 5	Moradabad		
			12 11	12 9½	30 0	192 0	192 0	192 0	8 6	8 6	9 0	Budaun		
			13 12	12 8	27 8	150 0	150 0	150 0	9 6	9 3½	9 11	Bareilly		
			13 4	13 6	32 0	180 0	180 0	155 0	9 2	9 2	9 4	Shahjahánpur		
			12 8	12 8	27 8	150 0	250 0	150 0	8 12	8 12	8 12	Tarai Pergunnahs		
			14 0	14 8	36 0	120 0	120 0	80 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	Muttra		
			14 8	14 0	34 5	120 0	100 0	90 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Agra		
			12 15	13 3½	32 0	165 0	165 0	170 0	8 10	8 4	10 0	Farukhabad		
			15 0	13 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 12	9 4	Mainpuri		
			14 0	14 0	31 8	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	Etawah		
			13 4	13 4	30 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	9 8	9 4	10 0	Etah		
			16 0	16 0	37 8	120 0	120 0	120 0				Jalaun		
			14 13	15 0	32 13	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	9 8	Jhansi		
			17 4	17 12	29 0	320 0	320 0	240 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Lalitpur		
			15 0	14 4	31 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	9 0	9 0	9 8	Cawnpore		
			14 4	14 0	31 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 8	8 8	9 2	Fatehpur		
			18 0	17 8	38 0	160 0	160 0	160 0			11 0	Banda		
			16 10	16 14	28 8	160 0	140 0	168 8	8 14	8 4	9 0	Allahabad		
			16 5	15 10	37 13	140 0	140 0	140 0				Hamirpur		
			14 13	13 6	31 10	197 12	197 12	197 12	8 6	8 6	9 0	Jaunpur		
			14 0	14 0	30 10	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Gorakhpur		
			14 4	14 4	31 4	180 0	180 0	150 0	7 0	7 14	7 13	Basti		
			15 8	15 4	29 8	177 0	177 0	177 0	7 4	7 4	7 4	Azamgarh		
			15 8	16 0	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Mirzapur		
			16 5	16 5	27 3	120 0	120 0	120 0			6 15	Benares		
			18 0	18 0	30 14½	154 8	154 8	154 8	7 6	7 1½	7 6	Ghazipur		
			15 0	14 12	37 8	100 0	100 0	80 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Delhi	Panjab	
			15 0	14 12	28 0	180 0	180 0	120 0	7 8	7 8	7 0	Gurgaon		
			15 0	15 0	36 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 4	8 0	8 4	Karnal		
			20 0	18 0	46 0	160 0	160 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Hissar		
			15 0	15 0	40 0	200 0	200 0	120 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Rohtak		
			23 0	20 8	57 0	240 0	240 0	160 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	Sirsa		
			17 4	16 8	34 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 4	9 4	9 4	Umballa		
			18 0	18 0	46 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 8	9 8	9 4	Ludhiana		
			14 0	13 0	25 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	8 4	8 4	8 2	Simla		
			19 0	19 0	40 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 12	9 8	9 4	Jullundur		
			18 0	17 0	36 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 8	Hushiarpur		
			15 0	15 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Kangra		
			20 8	19 0	50 0	110 0	120 0	90 0	10 4	10 4	10 8	Amritsar[a]		
			20 0	17 8	42 0	130 0	130 0	120 0	10 4	10 0	10 4	Sialkot		
			17 8	17 0	38 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 4	9 0	Gurdaspur		
			22 0	19 0	50 0	105 0	105 0	80 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lahore		
			25 0	20 0	59 0	135 0	120 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	10 0	Ferozepore[b]		
			19 8	17 4	46 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	Gujranwala		
			16 8	16 8	41 0	110 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	Rawalpindi[a]		
			18 8	16 0	38 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	Jhelum		
			17 0	16 8	46 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	Gujrat		
			20 0	19 0	42 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	Shahpur		
			17 0	16 0	30 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	11 0	10 12	10 8	Mooltan		
			24 0	23 0	46 0	200 0	200 0	240 0	10 8	10 14	10 8	Jhang		
			21 8	21 8	45 0	200 0	200 0	160 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Montgomery		
			18 0	18 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Muzaffargarh		
			26 4	23 12	50 0	125 0	125 0	100 0	65 0	62 8	57 8	Dera Ismail Khan		
			16 4	16 14	47 14	150 0	150 0	150 0	33 12	32 8	32 8	Dera Ghazi Khan		
			25 0	25 0	56 4	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	Bannu[c]		
			13 8	14 6	25 12	85 0	99 0	73 0	45 0	47 6	39 4	Peshawar[a]		
			15 6	15 5	40 13	102 0	102 0	102 0	102 0	103 0	102 0	Kohat		
			13 0	14 0	34 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	Hazara		
14 4½*	14 9	36 0	13 9½	13 14	29 8	130 0	130 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Lucknow	Oudh	
14 0†	13 0	39 0	13 0	13 0	30 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Unao		
18 0‡	18 0	44 0	12 8	13 0	31 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Bara Banki		
18 0‡			13 4	13 5	33 8	160 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	9 4	Sitapur		
		39 6	12 0	12 11	32 6	225 0	300 0	192 8	7 0	7 0	7 0	Hardui		
19 0‡	19 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	36 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	7 8	8 8	Kheri		
			13 8	13 15½	32 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	8 2	8 8	Fyzabad		
28 0‡	28 0	55 0	13 8	14 0	38 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Bharaich		
16 0‡	18 14	43 8	14 12	14 12	32 6	170 0	100 0	170 0	8 0	8 0	8 4	Gonda		
			12 6	13 6	32 8	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Rai Bareli		
16 0§	15 0	50 0	14 4	14 2	35 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 12	8 4	9 0	Sultanpur		
15 8‖	16 6	44 0	13 1	15 5	35 5	193 5	193 0	193 5	7 5	7 0	8 0	Pratabgarh		

[a] Firewood rising
[b] Gram and firewood rising
[c] Bajra rising

Description of Lesser Millets

* Juar large
† Choti Juar
‡ Kodo
§ Sawan
‖ Arhar mash, and pea

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

Districts		Wheat						Barley						Rice (best sort)						Rice (common)						Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*						Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria Spicata*					
		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight		Past fortnight		Corresponding fortnight of 1876	
		S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch	S	Ch
Nagpur	Retail	17	8	17	0	17	0							10	0	10	0	8	12	12	0	11	4	13	4	22	8	22	8	20	0						
	Wholesale	18	0	17	8									10	8	10	8			13	8	11	8			23	0	23	0								
Bhandara	Retail	18	0	18	0	19	0							11	0	10	0	10	0	17	0	17	0	16	0	27	0	24	0	24	12						
	Wholesale	19	0	18	12									11	8	10	8			18	0	18	0			28	0	23	0								
Chanda	Retail	19	0	17	9	18	1													10	5	11	4	14	4	24	0	20	0	20	0						
	Wholesale	20	4	18	5															11	0	11	4			26	0	20	4								
Wardha	Retail	17	10	15	10	16	6							8	1	8	4	8	0	9	8	12	9	10	11	19	8	21	15	19	13						
	Wholesale	18	2	16	10	17	9							8	9	9	0	8	9	10	0	13	1	11	8	20	9	23	6	20	8						
Balaghat	Retail	20	0	20	0	22	0							13	0	13	0	14	0	20	0	20	0	20	0												
	Wholesale	22	4	22	4									16	11	16	11			22	4	22	4														
Jubbulpore	Retail	18	8	17	0	23	0	14	0	13	0	17	0	8	8	8	8	14	0	11	0	11	0	17	0	20	0			20	0	15	0	13	0	19	0
	Wholesale	19	8	18	0									9	0	9	0			12	0	12	0														
Saugor	Retail	16	8	17	0	25	0											10	0	7	8	8	8	16	0	21	0										
	Wholesale	16	0	17	8															7	4	9	0														
Damoh	Retail	18	12	18	12	26	4							10	0	10	4	15	0	10	8	11	0	20	0	22	0										
	Wholesale	19	0	19	1									10	4	10	8			10	12	11	1			22	8										
Seoni	Retail	23	0	23	0	24	0							13	0	13	0	11	0	20	0	20	0	24	0	30	0										
	Wholesale	24	0	24	0									14	0	14	0			20	0	20	0			40	0										
Mandla	Retail	20 & 21		22 & 23		27 & 28								11	0	11	0	16 & 20		12 & 11		13 & 16		25 & 26													
	Wholesale																																				
Betul	Retail	15	8	15	8	16	0							9	8	9	8	12	0	10	0	0	0	13	0												
	Wholesale	16	0	16	0									10	0	10	0			11	0	11	0														
Hhindwara	Retail	20	0	20	0	22	0							8	0	8	0	8	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	22	0	22	0	26	0						
	Wholesale	21	0	21	0									9	0	9	0			13	0	13	0			23	0	23	0								
Hoshanga bad	Retail	13	8	12	10	16	6							5	1	6	3	11	4	5	10	6	12	13	1	16	0					16	0	18	0		
	Wholesale	15	0	13	8	17	8							5	8	7	4	12	4	5	12	8	0	14	0	18	0					18	0	19	0		
Narsingh pur	Retail	16	0	18	0	18	8							8	0	8	0	11	8	9	0	9	0	14	0												
	Wholesale	16	8	18	8									8	8	8	8			9	8	9	8														
Nimar	Retail	14	0	13	6	15	0													9	12	11	10	13	2	16	0	16	2	16	0	13	3	14	1	14	1
	Wholesale	14	0	13	12															9	12	12	3			16	0	16	11			13	3	14	1		
Raipur	Retail	32	0	32	0	12	0							18	0	18	0	20	0	25	8	28	0	36	0												
	Wholesale	33	0	33	0									19	0	19	0			26	0	28	0														
Sambalpur	Retail	19	0	19	0	28	0							19	0	19	0	24	8	21	0	21	0	28	0												
	Wholesale	21	0	21	0									21	0	21	0			22	12	22	12														
Bilaspur	Retail	14	0	18	0	60	0							28	0	28	0	40	0	36	0	36	0	36	0												
	Wholesale																			36	0	36	0														
Upper Godavari	Retail	10	0	10	0	13	0							5	0	5	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	15	0						
	Wholesale	11	0	12	0									6	0	6	0			8	0	8	0			10	0	10	0								
Secunderabad		9	1	8	6	10	7							4	7	4	7	6	2	6	4	6	7	7	4	10	4	10	0	12	2	11	9	11	9	12	4
Bolarum		9	0	8	6	9	6							5	8	5	6	6	6	6	2	5	8	7	3	9	9	9	6	10	8						
Huddergha t				7	0	7	2							4	5	4	5	5	7	5	7	5	7	6	7	8	5	8	7	11	0	11	2	10	2	12	0
Dommatee	Wholesale	13	0	13	0	16	0	9	0	11	0	11	5	7	0	6	5	7	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	18	0	17	0	20	0	15	0	16	0	16	5
	Retail	12	0	12	0	15	0	8	5	10	0	11	0	6	5	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	17	0	16	0	18	0	14	0	14	0	15	0
Akola	Wholesale	12	0	12	0									6	0	6	5			7	0	10	0			16	0	17	0			11	0	11	0		
	Retail	12	0	11	5	14	0							5	7	6	2	7	0	6	5	9	5	8	0	17	0	15	0	18	0	10	5	10	5	16	0
Ellichpur	Wholesale	10	7	10	5	15	7	8	2	6	3	8	5	6	7	6	5	8	3	8	0	7	2	12	3	14	7	14	2	17	5	14	3	12	2	12	2
	Retail	10	6	10	0	15	5	8	0	6	0	8	0	6	5	6	0	8	0	7	5	7	0	12	0	14	5	14	0	15	0	14	0	12	0	12	0
Buldana	Wholesale																																				
	Retail	11	0	11	0	13	0													8	0	8	0	10	0	14	0	14	0	18	0	14	0	14	0	15	0
Woon	Wholesale	14	5	14	5	17	0							9	0	9	0	10	5	13	0	12	0	13	5	22	5	20	0	25	0						
	Retail	13	5	14	0	16	0							9	0	9	0	10	0	12	0	12	0	13	0	20	0	20	0	24	0						
Bassim	Wholesale	13	6	13	6									7	3	7	6			10	7	9	8			18	0	18	0								
	Retail	13	0	13	0	14	0							6	6	7	3	8	0	9	1	9	1	10	5	16	8	16	8	21	0						
Bangalore	Wholesale	10	0	10	0	6	7	11	0	10	7	6	7	6	5	6	7	6	7	7	5	7	5	7	5	10	5	11	0	9	2					10	7
	Retail	9	7	9	5	6	2	10	5	10	2	6	2	6	2	6	5	6	2	7	2	7	2	7	0	10	0	10	2	8	7					10	2
Kolar	Wholesale	6	7					4	8	4	8	6	4	8	6	8	6	8	3	8	9	8	6	7	8	10	8	10	8	9	7	16	8	18	7		
	Retail	6	1					4	6	4	6	6	2	8	3	8	3	8	0	8	6	8	4	7	5	10	5	10	5	9	5	16	6	18	5		
Tumkur	Wholesale	9	0	9	5	5	5	5	0	4	2	5	5	6	5	6	2	6	0	7	5	7	7	6	5	10	5	11	0	8	5					8	5
	Retail	8	5	9	0	5	0	4	5	4	0	5	0	6	2	6	0	5	5	7	2	7	5	6	0	10	0	10	0	8	0					8	0
Mysore	Wholesale	5	3	5	4	6	0							4	3	4	1	5	2	5	3	4	6	5	5	8	2	7	5	9	2					9	4
	Retail	5	2	5	2	5	6							4	2	4	3	5	1	5	2	4	5	5	4	8	1	7	4	9	0					9	2
Hassan	Wholesale	No return received																																			
	Retail	6	0	4	5	6	5	5	0	5	2	7	0	5	5	4	5	6	0	5	7	5	0	6	5	7	0	5	5								
Shimoga	Wholesale	No return received																																			
	Retail	3	2	3	7	5	2	5	0	5	0	5	7			3	5	4	2	5	0	4	7	6	7	13	2	10	2	8	7						
Kadur	Wholesale	No return received																																			
	Retail	5	0	5	0	7	0							5	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	4	5	7	0												
Nilgiris	Wholesale	7	0	7	0	6	0					7	0	5	0	5	0	5	2	6	0	5	2	7	0	14	0	16	0	7	7	14	0	16	0		
	Retail	6	0	6	0	5	8					6	0	4	5	4	5	4	6	5	5	5	0	6	0	12	0	14	0	7	0	13	0	14	0		
Coorg	Wholesale	No return received																																			
	Retail	5	5	5	2	6	8	4	8	4	6	6	7	5	2	4	9	5	7	6	0	5	4	7	2												

KERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Millets Tam (kavaru Vera.oo se Cheena Cor.loo nwa Nuigeel *Tam Miracum* &c			Gram			Firewood			Salt			Districts		Provinces	Remarks.
Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876				
S Ch	S Ch		S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch				
			18 0	17 0	19 4	140 0	140 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Nagpur	Retail	Central Provinces	
			18 8	17 8									Wholesale		
			18 0	18 0	20 0				9 8	9 4	9 8	Bhandara	Retail		
			19 0	19 0					9 8	9 8			Wholesale		
			19 0	16 3	21 8	440 0	440 0	440 0	10 0	9 5	9 5	Chanda	Retail		
			20 0	16 9									Wholesale		
			14 2	15 7	17 7	121 0	162 0	200 0	11 0	10 0	10 1–	Wardha	Retail		
			14 14	16 7	18 4	183 0	166 0	204 0	11 6	11 0	11 0		Wholesale		
			20 0	20 0	25 0	300 0	300 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Balaghat	Retail		
			22 4	23 1									Wholesale		
0 25 0	36 0		20 0	18 0	25 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 4	8 4	Jubbul pore	Retail		
			21 0	19 0									Wholesale		
			19 0	20 0	30 0				8 0	8 0		Saugor	Retail		
			18 8	20 8		240 0	220 0	180 0	6 0	6 0	7 0		Wholesale		
			22 8	22 8	33 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 4	8 0	8 0	Damoh	Retail		
			24 0	22 12									Wholesale		
			26 8	29 0	26 0	260 0	260 0	280 0	9 1	9 0	9 0	Sconi	Retail		
			27 0	30 0		280 0	280 0		9 8	9 4			Wholesale		
0 20 0	30 0		27 & 30	27 & 30	30 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	7 & 7	8 & 7	8 0	Mandla	Retail		
													Wholesale		
8 15 8	19 0		17 0	17 0	21 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	8 8	8 8	8 0	Betul	Retail		
8 16 8			17 8	17 8					8 14	8 14			Wholesale		
0 20 0	26 0		24 0	25 0	26 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Chhind wara	Retail		
0 21 0			26 0	26 0									Wholesale		
			15 12	17 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	Hoshanga bad	Retail		
			16 11	15 0	21 0								Wholesale		
0 27 8	31 0		17 0	18 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	Narsingh pur	Retail		
0 30 0			17 8	19 0									Wholesale		
			14 0	12 14	15 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 4	12 2	12 0	Nimar	Retail		
			14 0	13 6					13 0	12 11			Wholesale		
0 33 0	44 0								8 8	8 8	8 4	Raipur	Retail		
0 33 0									9 0	9 0			Wholesale		
			27 0	27 0	34 0	310 0	310 0	210 0	9 8	9 8	10 8	Sambal pur	Retail		
			30 0	30 0		330 0	330 0		10 0	10 0			Wholesale		
0 90 0	110 0		58 0	60 0	52 0	120 0	130 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Bilaspur	Retail		
													Wholesale		
			9 0	9 0	20 0	960 0	960 0	960 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Lower Go davari	Retail		
			10 0	10 0					11 8	11 0			Wholesale		
1 11 1	13 7		9 6	9 4	12 4	150 0	150 0	140 0	11 1	10 0	10 4	Secunderabad		Hyderabad Assigned Districts	
			9 6	9 5	11 1	112 9	112 9	112 9	10 8	10 8	9 9	Bolarum			
			8 5	8 0	11 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	10 2	10 2	9 2	Chudderghat			
			14 0	15 0	23 0				12 0	11 5	11 5	Oomrotee	Wholesale		
			13 0	14 0	21 0	50 0	50 0	56 0	11 0	11 0	11 0		Retail		
5 8 0			12 0	13 0					12 0	12 2		Akola	Wholesale		
0 8 0			11 5	12 0	22 0	125 0	125 0	104 0	11 5	11 5	11 0		Retail		
			10 5	10 3	15 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Ellichpur	Wholesale		
			10 5	9 0	14 5	64 0	64 0	64 0	10 0	10 0	10 0		Retail		
												Buldana	Wholesale		
			10 0	11 0	18 0				11 0	11 0	10 0		Retail		
			13 5	11 0	19 0							Woon	Wholesale		
			13 0	11 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 0	8 0	8 0		Retail		
1 9 1			13 5	13 5					12 2	12 2		Bassim	Wholesale		
4 8 4	11 0		12 8	12 8	17 5	100 0	100 0	160 0	11 9	11 6	8 5		Retail		
2 9 7	9 7		7 7	9 5	9 0				13 7	13 5	14 0	Bangalore	Wholesale	Mysore and Coorg	
7 9 5	9 2		7 2	9 0	8 5	82 0	82 0	94 5	13 2	13 0	13 5		Retail		
5 9 2	10 5		6 3	5 4	9 4				14 6	14 6	14 6	Kolar	Wholesale		
2 8 9	10 3		6 0	5 1	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3		Retail		
0 8 5	10 5		7 0	7 5	8 5	150 0	160 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	Tumkur	Wholesale		
5 8 0	9 7		6 5	7 0	8 0	140 0	150 0	100 0	9 5	9 0	9 5		Retail		
4 7 3	9 0		5 1	5 5	8 6	75 0	81 0	78 0	5 7	7 4	9 0	Mysore	Wholesale		
3 7 1	8 7		5 0	5 4	8 5	72 0	78 0	72 0	5 6	7 3	8 7		Retail		
									No return received			Hassan	Wholesale		
0 6 2	8 5		6 0	6 2	7 0	129 0	135 0	150 0	8 0	8 2	8 0		Retail		
									No return received			Shimoga	Wholesale		
2 9 2	8 7			4 2	6 2	480 0	480 0	600 0	6 2	6 2	8 5		Retail		
									No return received			Kadur	Wholesale		
0 6 0	8 0		5 0	4 0	6 0	60 0	40 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	10 0		Retail		
0 16 0	8 0		6 5	6 5	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	9 0	Chital droog	Wholesale		
0 14 0	7 2		6 0	6 0	6 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	7 0	8 8		Retail		
									No return received			Coorg	Wholesale		
7 7 5	9 7		5 8	5 5	7 2	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 6	7 6	8 9		Retail		

Prices Current of Food-grains throughou

QUANTITIES PER RUPE

Districts	Wheat			Barley			Rice (best sort)			Rice (common)			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo Bajra) *Penicillaria spicata*		
	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fort
	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S C
Jaipur																		
Kishengurh																		
Alwar	No return received																	
Bhurtpur (City)																		
Kerowli (City)																		
Ajmir	12 0	11 0	21 0	16 8	15 0	32 1	4 0	4 0	6 8	8 0	7 0	11 10	12 0	12 0	31 0	9 0	12 0	23
Deolie Cantonment																		
Dungurpura	No return received																	
Sirohi																		
Aboo																		
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	9 0	10 0	17 0	11 0	11 0	23 0				5 0	5 8	13 0						
Meywar	10 8½	9 12½	16 6½	14 1	12 14½	23 7	5 10¾	5 11	7 13									
Banswarra (Meywar Agency)	No return received																	
Partabgarh (,)																		
Mairwar	12 4	11 8	16 14	17 2	17 2	25 0	6 4	5 0	5 10	6 6	6 4	8 7	17 2	17 2	25 0	14 10	14 10	21 1
Bikaneer																		
Bundi																		
Kota	No return received																	
Tonk																		
Jhallawar																		
Shahpoora																		
Indore	12 15	12 7	12 13				7 1	6 8	9 3	8 0	7 0	10 10	19 3	20 0	18 0	14 0	14 1	16
Gwalior	10 11	10 5	17 14	10 1	9 10	23 12	5 12	5 8	7 13	6 10	6 6	10 1	10 15	10 5	24 10	9 2	9 2	24 1
Goona	17 0	15 8		15 0	15 0		7 0	7 0		8 0	8 8		17 0	17 0		14 0	14 0	
Rutlam	13 0	13 0	12 12				5 4	6 0	9 0	6 0	7 0	11 12	15 12	15 12	18 0	11 8	10 4	16
Bundelkhund (Sutna)	19 0	20 0	25 0	22 0	23 0		6 8	7 0	11 0	13 0	15 0	24 0					19 0	

India for the 2nd half of November 1877—concluded

IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

Lesser Millets Ragi &c (Kavaru Verau Sawee Chena Cumboo Murhwa Nuglee) *Panicum Miliaceum &c*			Grain			Firewood			Salt			Districts	Provinces	Remarks
Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of 1876			
S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch	S Ch			
												Jaipur	RAJPOOTANA	
												Kishengurh		
									No return received			Alwar		
												Bhurtpur (City)		
												Kerowli (City)		
			17 0	15 0	31 14	90 0	90 0	85 0	35 0	40 0	42 0	Ajmir		
												Deolie Cantonment		
									No return received			Lumpuna		
												Smoli		
												Aboo		
			9 8	10 0	21 0	8 Pic*	8 Pic*	8 Pic*	10 0	10 0	12 0	Hilly Tracts of Meywar		* Per man s load
			14*1	12 11½	23 7	200 0	200 0	200 0	16 6½	16 6½	26 9	Meywar		
									No return received			Banswarra(MeywarAgency)		
												Partabgarh (,		
			17 2	17 2	25 0	70 0	70 0	70 0	50 0	50 0	62	Marwar		
												Bil aneer		
												Bundi		
									No return received			Kota		
												Tonk		
												Dhallawar		
												Shahpoora		
			16 0	16 0	16 10	100 0	100 0	100 0	10 0	9 12	10 14	Indore	CENTRAL INDIA	
			11 10	10 11	25 2	109 8	109 8	91 4	10 15	10 15	14 10	Gwalior		
			21 0	19 0		200 0	200 0	200 0	14 4	14 0		Goona		
			15 4	14 8	18 12	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 4	10 0	Kuthum		
			20 0	22 0	28 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 2	9 0	8 8	Bundelkhund (Sutna)		

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES-CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1877, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 2906, 2907, 2912, AND 2913 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8TH DECEMBER 1877

QUANTITIES LETTED IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS

DISTRICTS		Wheat			Barley			Rice — Best sort			Rice — Common			Great Millet (Cholum Jowar) *Holcus Sorghum*			Bulrush Millet (Cumbo Bajra) *Pennisetum Spicata*			Lesser Millet (Chaveri Varagu Sirsee Cheena Cumbo Moriwa Nuchnee &c.) *Panicum Miliaceum Eleusine Coracana*			Gram			Firewood			Salt			REMARKS.
		Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Last fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Last fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	Present fortnight	Past fortnight	Corresponding fortnight of last year	
		S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	S C	
Upper Sind Frontier		13 8	13 12	21 0	15 0	15 8	20 0	9 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	17 8	16 0	27 0	16 0						16 0	13 4	13 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	33 8	32 0	32 0	
BANGALORE	Wholesale	0 0	9 0	8 0	10 7	9 7	8 0	6 7	6 5	7 7	7 5	7 5	7 0	7 0	1 0	8 2	9 7						9 7	10 5	10 2	9 5	9 0	9 2		13 5	13 5	14 0	
	Retail	9 0	8 7	7 0	10 2	9 5	7 5	6 5	6 2	6 2	7 2	7 2	7 2	7 0	10 2	8 0	9 2						9 5	10 0	9 7	9 0	8 7	8 7	82 0	82 0	96 0	13 0	13 0	13 5	
KOLAR	Wholesale		6 7		4 8	4 1	6 7	8 6	9 9	8 3	8 6	10 0	7 8	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 7	20 5					9 2	12 6	11 8	5 4	5 1	9 4		14 6	14 6	14 6	
	Retail		6 4		4 6	3 9	6 4	8 3	9 6	8 8	9 7	7 7	10 0	10 0	10 0	9 7	18 0	20 3					8 9	12 3	11 6	5 1	4 8	9 1	172 4	172 4	172 4	14 3	14 3	14 3	
PÉMKÚR	Wholesale	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 2	4 5	7 5	6 2	6 0	6 0	7 7	7 5	6 0	11 0	11 0	8 5							8 5	9 0	12 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	160 0	200 0	140 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	
	Retail	9 0	8 5	7 5	4 0	4 0	6 7	6 0	5 5	5 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	10 0	10 0	8 0							8 0	8 7	11 2	7 0	6 0	7 0	150 0	180 0	100 0	9 0	9 0	9 5	
MYSORE	Wholesale	5 1	5 1	7 5				4 4	4 4	3 4	4 4	6 4	6 6	7 0	7 0	9 2							7 3	7 5	9 2	5 5	5 0		81 0	81 0	78 0	7 0	7 4	7 4	10 2
	Retail	0 2	0 -	7 3				1 3	4 3	3 0	2 4	5 4	0 0	0 6	7 4	7 4	9 0						7 1	7 4	9 0	0 0	4 5	4	78 0	78 0	72 0	7 3	7 3	10 0	
HASSAN	Wholesale																																
	Retail	4 5	5 0	6 2	5 2	5 2	6 7	4 5	4 5	5 5	7 5	0 5	2 0	7 5	5 5	5 5							6 2	6 2	9 0	6 2	5 0	5 2	130 0	130 0	150 0	8 2	8 0	7 2	
SHIMOGA	Wholesale																																
	Retail	3 7	4 2	5 2	5 0	5 2	6 2	3 5	3 5	4 7	4 7	4 7	6 2	10 2	7 7	8 2							9 2	7 0	8 7	4 2	5 7	6 2	480 0	460 0	600 0	6 2	7 5	6 5	
KADUR	Wholesale																																
	Retail	5 0	3 0	7 0				4 0	4 0	6 0	4 5	4 0	7 0										6 0	6 0	9 0	4 0	4 0	6 0	40 0	40 0	60 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	
CHITALDROOG	Wholesale	7 0	6 0	7 0			6 5	5 0	4 7	5 2	5 2	5 0	6 0	16 0	12 0	7 7	16 0						16 0	11 0	8 1	6 8	6 5	7 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	7 0	8 0	10 0	
	Retail	6 0	6 0	6 0			6 4	4 5	4 5	5 0	0 4	7 6	0 14	0 10	0 7	0 14	0						14 0	9 0	7 4	6 0	6 0	6 1	100 0	100 0	00 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	
COORG	Wholesale																																
	Retail	5 2	5 1	6 6	4 6	4 5	6 4	4 9	5 3	5 7	5 4	5 9	6 6										7 5	7 9	9 8	5 5	5 3	8 8	110 0	110 0	110 0	7 6	8 0	9 2	

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secretary to the Govt of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 12th December 1877

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S I, *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C S I
The Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I
The Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I
Colonel The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B
The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey, K C S I
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, K C B
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I
The Hon'ble F R Cockerell
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble Mahárája Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore
The Hon'ble T C Hope, C S I
The Hon'ble Mumtáz-ud-Daola Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán Bahádur, K C S I
The Hon'ble G H P Evans

NEW MEMBERS

The Hon'ble MUMTÁZ-UD-DAOLA NAWÁB SIR MUHAMMAD FAIZ ALI KHÁN BAHÁDUR took his seat as an Additional Member
The Hon'ble G H P EVANS took his seat as an Additional Member

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876 He said that this Bill owed its origin mainly to two circumstances The first of these he would explain in some detail In the Opium Act of 1876, it was provided that the Act should come into force on the same date throughout all India, and consequently it was necessary to have all the rules, which were to be subsequently promulgated by the Local Governments, ready beforehand, so that, on the Act coming into force, they might be issued at once In that Act it was also provided that it should come into force on the 1st day of April 1877 But when the 1st of April 1877 arrived, even the drafts of the rules had not, in the large majority of cases, been received from the several Local Governments for the approval of the Governor General in Council Consequently, there was no alternative except to postpone the date of the Act coming into force, and Sir John Strachey in March last accordingly introduced and obtained the sanction of the Council to a Bill providing that the Act should come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council might hereafter declare It was at that time hoped that there would be no difficulty in getting all these draft rules together in a few months, and the further difficulty that some of the Local Governments might have their rules quite ready, and others might not, was not foreseen Now, after the lapse of about nine months, the position was this, that certain Local Governments, and those very large and important Governments, had sent in draft rules which had been approved and were ready to be issued But in other cases, the rules which had been received had been returned for revision, and certain Local Governments again had not even up to the present time sent in any draft at all, unless, therefore, the Government was prepared to wait indefinitely for the advantages which the Act would ensure, fresh legislation was unavoidable The first portion of the Bill which he asked leave to

introduce would therefore alter the Opium Act, 1876, by providing that it should extend to such local areas, and on such day, in the case of each, as the Governor General in Council might, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct

The second circumstance which had given rise to the motion this day was that a clerical error had unfortunately crept into the Act of 1876, extending only to one word, but that word so important that it would prevent the operation of the Act throughout Lower Bengal and other provinces in which the system of Government monopoly of the cultivation of opium was in force The error to which he referred consisted in the use in section 22 of the word "Act," instead of the word "section" The section provided that "nothing in this Act" should apply to districts where Act XIII of 1857 was in force The effect of that was that, as section 2 of that Act, which prohibited the cultivation and manufacture of opium except for Government, was repealed in the schedule, no legislative authority remained at all on the subject in question By substitution, however, as was originally intended, of the word "section" for the word "Act," all such difficulty would be removed, and merely the particular section, which related to procedure in case of illegal cultivation of opium, would not be applicable where Act XIII of 1857 was in force

As an amending Act was about to be introduced for the two purposes which he had explained, it was thought desirable to take advantage of the opportunity to make corrections in one or two other minor cases, and to insert one or two small provisions, although legislation would not have been considered necessary on these points if it had not otherwise been desirable One of these would be found in the third and fourth sections of the Bill, and consisted in inserting the words "free or," after the word "India," in the fourth and fifth sections of the Act Those sections provided that the Governor General in Council might authorize the import or export of opium into or from any specified part of British India, on payment of such duty or on such other terms as he might think fit But some one raised the doubt whether the use of the words "or on such other terms" left it open to the Governor General in Council to authorize the import or export of opium under no conditions at all, without duty or any other restriction On the whole, MR HOPE was inclined to think that the words did cover such an arrangement as that But it was thought better to take this opportunity of inserting the words "free or" after the word "India," which would entirely cover the difficulty

Again, sections 5 and 7 of the Bill contained provisions which were necessary to the complete operation of the system of farming the duty leviable on the sale of opium which was contemplated by the Act

Finally, in order to reduce the Statute-book as much as possible, the Bill provided for the total repeal of Act VI of 1877

These remarks would, he thought, enable the Council fully to appreciate the scope of the Bill which he solicited leave to introduce

The Motion was put and agreed to

INDIAN ARMS BILL

The Hon'ble SIR E BAYLLY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores He hoped the Council would forgive him if he trespassed a little on their patience in introducing this Bill, for it related to a subject which was in itself of very great importance, it was one also of very wide general interest and of very considerable complexity He therefore proposed to enter on the present occasion somewhat into detail regarding the circumstances which had rendered fresh legislation necessary at the present moment, the course which the Government of India had hitherto adopted in regard to those circumstances, and the particular provisions which it now proposed, to meet the necessities of the case It would perhaps be remembered that when the present Arms Act was under consideration in this Council—he meant Act XXXI of 1860—there was much and prolonged discussion The Bill was very fully considered in all its details in several meetings of the Council It was very considerably modified during the progress of these discussions The general result of these

modifications and of the passing of certain executive subsidiary orders, which were issued while the Bill was under discussion and had been maintained to the present day, was to make the Act work smoothly in its most important aspects But very shortly after the Act was passed, it was found (as was often the case when a Bill was much altered during its progress in Council) that there were several minor defects both of form and substance in the Act—in the definition, for instance, of "military stores," as to the mode of licensing the transport of arms, and in the definition of "transportation," "exportation," and "importation"—which made it rather difficult to carry out the provisions of the law in a wholly satisfactory manner The Government of India were however very unwilling to amend, almost immediately after it took effect, an enactment which had been settled after so much discussion, and they preferred to deal as far as was practicable with all these matters by executive action only Accordingly from time to time a great number of varying orders were passed, with the history of which he need not trouble the Council There were a good many restrictions, for instance, with regard to saltpetre, for it was found that the provisions of the Act threatened to destroy the trade in that commodity It was found possible in this instance to issue various executive directions by which the mischief was prevented, but in many points the doubts and difficulties raised by the defects of the present Act had remained up to the present time certainly not fully remedied, the inconvenience indeed in this respect was so great, that in 1870 a draft Bill was placed before the Council and introduced by Mr (now Sir William) Robinson with the sole object of consolidating the law and amending these defects When it was attempted to proceed with that measure, it was found that after all it raised questions of policy of some importance, and on more mature consideration it was thought expedient to make further inquiries, and to await the result of longer experience of the working of the existing law before proposing any final measure It was partly on this account and partly from pressure of more important matters, that legislation on this subject had been hitherto from time to time deferred But the subject had now become in some respects of such urgency that it was considered wise to bring it without delay before the Council, with a view to a more general and complete amendment of the law

The two leading points which raised questions of policy were, first, the importation of arms, especially cheap fire-arms, and of ammunition, and, secondly, the necessity for restricting and regulating the transfer and transport of arms so as to prevent their reaching the wild tribes without our frontier, and the dangerous classes within our frontier, who ought not to be allowed to possess them There was good reason to believe that, under the existing law, the import-trade in cheap arms and ammunition had grown up to an unwholesome extent, and that far larger quantities were exported than were required merely for legitimate purposes It was known to the Government of India that cheap arms were in fact bought and sold to an extent quite incompatible with the maintenance of peace and good government With the permission of the Council, he would read some papers which would illustrate this subject One was from the Government of Bengal, dated so far back as July 1870 In that letter it was written that—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is aware that the subject of the importation of fire-arms and ammunition has lately engaged the serious attention of the Government of India and of this Government, and by the Foreign Department's notification No 742, dated 28th May 1869, a set of rules was sanctioned for Lower Bengal, which it was hoped would have brought the importation and transportation of arms under a more effectual check than had up to that time been exercised In practice, however, it is found that the only importers of arms from beyond sea are the regular dealers in Calcutta, to whom, as the law and orders of Government now stand, it is impossible to refuse passes for their consignments, however numerous, so long as no military rifles are among them This being so, the attention of the Police ought naturally to be mainly directed to checking the transport of arms from Calcutta into the interior The Commissioner of Police, however, reports that the Police have been unable to exercise any efficient or useful supervision over the transport and sale of arms The outlets from Calcutta by land and water are so numerous that detection of illicit transport on the way is impossible with existing establishments, and without a most vexatious amount of interference with general trade Inspection of the dealers' books has never been regularly carried out, and it is represented that not only would it necessitate the appointment of a special officer to control the operations of the 85 licensed dealers in arms, &c, in Calcutta, but the

inspection would be of no real value whenever it became the dealer's interest to conceal his transactions The number of passes for arms which the Commissioner of Police has granted since the passing of the rules in May 1869 is shown in table A If this be compared with the extent of the importation as shown below, an idea will be formed of the amount of illicit transport of arms into the interior It is impossible to believe that the greater part of the arms imported is retained in Calcutta

"2 Coupled with the fact that the existing rules provide no adequate check upon the trade, there is the further significant circumstance that the number engaged in the trade, and the amount of their transactions, are largely increasing In 1868 there were in Calcutta only twenty-eight persons licensed to deal in arms, and five dealers in sulphur, in 1869 there were sixty-nine dealers in arms and eighteen in sulphur From a report by the Collector of Customs, it appears that the import of fire-arms is yearly increasing The numbers of arms cannot be given, but the value of the consignments on private accounts is shewn on the margin

	Value Rs
1867 68	1,63 726
1868 69	2,20 909
1869 70 eleven months	2 09,785

"3 The Lieutenant-Governor's attention has been particularly drawn to the operations of one firm Since March their agents here have imported the arms and ammunition shewn in the annexed statement, and there is now lying before Government an application for permission to pass a further invoice of—

Guns single		765
,, double		270
Rifles single		30
,, double		25
Gunpowder	lbs	95 000
Caps		61,250
Shot	tons	50
Pistols		200

350 single guns,
250 double ,,
40 single rifles,
20 double ,,
200 pairs of pistols,
500 tons of lump-sulphur (nominally for making sulphuric acid)

"4 The Lieutenant-Governor views with some anxiety this great extension of the trade in cheap arms, which at present Government is powerless to prevent or control There can be little doubt that most of these weapons find their way to the frontier, and are there disposed of to the Hill tribes This has been demonstrated by the large seizures occasionally made in frontier-districts like Chittagong and Kachar, and by the reports which reach Government from time to time of the common use of fire-arms by tribes to which they were not long since unknown Apart, moreover, from the smuggling of arms in bulk, there can be no doubt that many guns are conveyed from Calcutta singly by residents in frontier-districts on the occasion of any visit to the capital and sold at a considerable profit to the hillmen On this point I am to draw attention to the accompanying copy of a letter, No 336, dated 18th February last, from the Commissioner of Chittagong"

To this letter were appended several papers giving the opinion of local officers, of which he would read the following extract from a letter of the Commissioner of Chittagong —

"The Lieutenant-Governor is, I think, aware from the replies made to the enquiries of Government and from other reports and applications, that considerable efforts are being made in this Division to carry out the wishes of the Governor General in Council as to preventing arms and ammunition from reaching the Eastern frontier-tribes

"These efforts have been sufficiently successful * * * to be very creditable to the Police, but the results have for some time been convincing me that the provisions of the law in force in this Division are insufficient to enable us to put a stop to small and frequent sales *
* * * * * * * * * *

"A few months ago the then Magistrate of Chittagong, Mr Irwin, made the following observation in reporting on a particular case —

"As regards arms, the law, as it now stands, seems to me all but useless Guns can be bought after application to the Magistrate, who can scarcely refuse a license, and then passed from hand to hand till they reach the frontier"

"Without agreeing with Mr Irwin as to the difficulty of refusing licenses, I agree with him that the law does not go nearly far enough, and that as it stands, guns can be passed from hand to hand without much difficulty Section 26 of the Arms Act only provides for the disarming of persons who are found with arms, &c, in their possession without a license, and there is no other penalty * * * * * * * *
Considering the value of arms to the Lúsháis and Shindús, it will be readily conceived that the slight risk of being now and then disarmed is compensated for many times over by successful sales at high prices"

And another Commissioner of Chittagong, writing at the time of the Lúsháí expedition, quotes one of his subordinates as saying —

"Nearly all the guns with which the Lúsháí-Kúkís are armed have been obtained in the first instance from Calcutta"

Again, in 1872, a Resolution of the Bombay Government notes the large trade in cheap arms which had suddenly sprung up In 1871 the importation was double that of 1869, nearly 5,000 fire-arms having been sent up-country openly from Bombay in 1871, the enormous bulk of which consisted of military weapons, and a fair proportion of these were breech-loading arms of precision

Many of these arms went to Karáchi, and as early as 1865 it was reported as follows by an officer writing from Rájkot —

"While our Native troops are armed with the smooth bore muskets only, a large trade in Enfield pattern long range rifles has of late sprung up in the sadr bazar, and I believe in the province generally During the months I was in charge of the sadr bazar two such consignments arrived * * * of which the following is a description

"A rather rough trade-made long Enfield with brass-mountings, * * * * * * * * * * * *

very fairly bored, the rifling being uniform instead of progressive as in the Government arm The different parts are well and strongly made up, and it is altogether a very serviceable arm The price asked is Rs 40"

"A large number of this description of arms has lately been imported from Bombay, and I observed that Messrs '——' and Company were advertising the expected advent of 1,000 long Enfields

"The rifles which reach the district are obtained principally through the small Memon merchants of Bombay"

A similar complaint was about the same time made by Colonel Keatinge, then in Kathiawad, who forwarded a letter from one of the Chiefs under his Political Agency, explaining that it was necessary that his troops should be armed with arms of precision to enable them to cope with lawless robber bands already similarly armed

In 1872, also, the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputána complained of the way in which arms and ammunition were sold by travelling merchants from Bombay —

"The arms are good weapons and are sold at low rates, a double-barrelled fowling-piece being procurable for from Rs 25 to Rs 30,"

and he goes on to speak of a sale of nine double-barrelled guns to a gang of refugee Meenas (a notoriously robber-tribe), and adds

"This is only one instance of the way in which these weapons are being purchased by Meenas, Bowreeas, Mogheas, and other predatory tribes," * * * * *

and

"unless some measures to restrict their sale are speedily taken, their possession by the predatory bands will extend Wherever they have been introduced in any numbers, the predatory bands are becoming too powerful for any Police, and unless checked, I apprehend a time will soon arrive when Government will be obliged to hunt down and disarm these tribes by British troops"

Later on, the Political Agent in Márwár reported, in describing the proceedings of certain outlaws —

"The Bullana Meenas were armed with percussion-guns, which, being now so easily procured from Bombay, are in the hands of all the bad characters of the country,"

and in another place he speaks

'of arms of precision being commonly found in the hands of brigands and of outlaws'"

In 1872 the Bengal Government again complained that the evil was increasing, and that licenses for nearly 5,000 weapons had been granted at prices the maximum of which was rupees 15 for double-barrelled, and rupees 9 for single-barrelled,* weapons, and the annual value of the imports of arms and ammunition was said to be about two lákhs of rupees

* Some were said to cost only 8 shillings

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attempted, and temporarily with beneficial results, to check this flood of cheap arms by refusing, as he was empowered to do under the existing law, permission to import weapons under a certain minimum value, but it was obvious that, under the present system of a duty levied *ad valorem*, the Lieutenant-Governor's measures could be evaded, either by raising the invoice-prices above the real value at the cost of a slightly enhanced duty, or by importing arms in parts—a process which had been attempted

But the trade in ammunition had under the present law in no way been checked, and was enormous It was known that in four years—from 1871 to 1874—one hundred millions of percussion-caps had been exported into Calcutta, of which not more than fourteen millions were legally re-exported Again a very large quantity of gunpowder and a large quantity of cartridges were similarly imported, and he was informed that an application was recently made by a single Firm to import 7 lakhs of caps and 14,000 pounds of gunpowder monthly, an amount which could not represent any legitimate demand In fact it was known that considerable numbers of arms and much ammunition had been, and continued to be, illegally exported, and seizures had been made, in the Panjab for example and *en route* to the Eastern frontier and to Upper Burma, which left no doubt that a considerable illicit traffic was being carried on in such articles, with tribes more or less hostile beyond our territories

Indeed we knew that the frontier-tribes on our Panjab border were supplied in considerable numbers with excellent arms of precision, some of which, not being of patterns ever used in the British Army, could only have been supplied by private importation

He had given these instances, not as exhausting the subject, for, as a matter of fact, there was a mass of further correspondence all to the same general effect, but as perhaps sufficient to illustrate the necessity for further legislative action in this direction

It was indeed the frequent and urgent representations made on this head which had decided the Government of India, after consulting the various Local Governments and Administrations, to introduce two new provisions into the law

The first of these was the levy of a duty—not of an *ad valorem* duty as at present, on arms imported, but a fixed duty—which would operate to check the importation of cheap arms, while it would interfere but little more than the existing duty did with arms of medium value, and still less with those of a more expensive character

It was understood, for example, that a very good Martini-Henry rifle could be imported into this country at a maximum cost of rupees 35, and other arms at a still lower price In some cases, as had been seen, a gun could be imported on an invoice-price of eight shillings

The existing duty was an *ad valorem* duty of ten per cent (Act XVI, 1875, Schedule A, Art 2—Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores) It was proposed to substitute for this a fixed duty of rupees 50 for each gun, and of rupees 20 for each pistol, a proportionate duty being fixed on all parts of such weapons in order to prevent attempts such as had actually been made to introduce the different parts of fire-arms piecemeal

He only stopped to notice an argument to which some reference would be found in the papers to be placed before the Council, namely, that, by checking the importation of cheap arms, the manufacture of such arms in India would be stimulated to an undue and dangerous extent

The truth was however that unless by machinery, the importation and use of which would not be permitted, it would be impossible to manufacture such arms, at least in any numbers, at a cheap rate The skill which would enable an artizan, by hand-labour, to imitate even the guns imported for a few shillings, would usually command in other work a remuneration so high as to detach him from the manufacture of cheap fire-arms, moreover, the manufacture of arms within India could be controlled far more easily than their importation

As regards ammunition, &c, the existing law would be preserved intact Local Governments would be instructed to refuse licenses for the importation of excessive quantities, and its sale and storage would be placed under more stringent restrictions, which would render difficult its disposal for improper purposes after importation

The law would also be altered so as to permit a stricter regulation of the transport of weapons and ammunition in India, and would impose heavy penalties on illicit transport, especially when any attempt at concealment was made

There would be also found in the Bill another measure for remedying the evils above described, the necessity for which had been admitted by the Govern-

ment of India not without much hesitation and only after the almost unanimous expression of opinion by Local Governments and Administrations and of their executive officers as to its necessity The existing law, it would be perhaps remembered, practically divided the country into disarmed and undisarmed districts or provinces, and while certain somewhat stringent regulations applied to the former, no restrictions at all, except as to the importation of arms and manufacture of arms, applied to the latter

It had been shown however that it was practically impossible to prevent or control the transmission of arms to the disarmed districts, or to the frontiers of India, unless some regulation was adopted as to the possession and transfer of arms in the non-disarmed districts If an agent could buy and collect arms and ammunition without any notice to the Police, or other let or hindrance, in a non-disarmed district, there was no other difficulty to be overcome in transmitting them to places beyond but the regulations against illegal transport, the risk of evading which was comparatively small, indeed, as a matter of fact, several concealed consignments had been seized, and yet it had, he believed, not been found possible in any single case practically to reach either the real sender or consignee Even, therefore, though it was intended to make the rules as to transport more strict and the penalties for their evasion somewhat heavier, it would still be impossible to maintain any effective control over the traffic in arms with disarmed or frontier-districts, unless the possession of arms elsewhere was more or less under control

He might say that this opinion had been expressed, not merely by the Governments of disarmed provinces, but also by two at least of the Governments of two great non-disarmed provinces—Madras and Lower Bengal

It accordingly was intended to extend to *all* districts, without exception, the provision for making the possession of arms without a license illegal, and to make the sale of arms to persons not holding such a license a criminal offence

It would also be provided that licensed dealers in arms should keep regular books, and that private persons selling arms should register the transfer at the nearest police-office

These provisions would, however, be tempered by the maintenance of all the executive exemptions already in force under the existing law, and by making prosecutions for possessing arms legal only under the order of the Magistrate of the district, moreover, searches for arms would not be made except in the presence of specially selected officers, and only on occasions when there was good reason to believe that an offence was being committed

With these restrictions, and with judicious rules for the grant of licenses, which the Bill would give the Government of India power to make, it was to be hoped that the provisions of the Bill would not be found more stringent than necessary, or in practice in any degree harsh or oppressive

It would not in all cases, for example, probably be necessary to make the licenses renewable annually, or the levy of a fee for a license usually more than sufficient to recoup the cost and trouble of preparing the license

Having thus explained the policy of the Bill, he would only add that the proposals now put forward, however stringent they appeared, had not been made without a full conviction on the part of the Government of India that they were necessary to the preservation of peace and good order And it was to be remembered that such legislation, indeed more stringent legislation, was not without precedent even in Europe Without going further than the British Statute-book, the Irish Acts of 1856 and 1870, &c, provided that persons knowingly having arms in possession were liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for two years, that persons found carrying arms could be arrested by any private individual, that licenses could be revoked by proclamation, and the owners compelled to deposit their arms and ammunition in such places as might be mentioned in it, that dealers could not sell to persons not duly licensed Indeed so stringent were the provisions of those Acts, that a person desirous of carrying a revolver for his own protection must obtain a special license

Of course the Government of India did not expect (nor probably did any one else) that the measures proposed would be absolutely effective to prevent altogether the illegal importation, sale and transport of arms and ammunition, but it was hoped and believed that they would, if judiciously enforced, suffice to restrain illegal trade within comparatively harmless dimensions

In conclusion he would only say, that if he obtained the leave of the Council to bring in the Bill which had been prepared, he would then take the opportunity of explaining the clauses which had been drawn to give effect to the policy he had described, and would explain the other new provisions chiefly designed to clear up doubts which had arisen from the wording of the existing law

Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble SIR E JOHNSON said that after the very exhaustive speech of the mover it was perhaps unnecessary for him to say anything But he felt especially glad, as a military man, that the Government had decided to deal with this most important subject When he said that he spoke as a military man, he meant that he spoke in the interests of our own soldiers Since the time referred to in one of the papers from which Sir E Bayley had quoted, he was happy to say that our soldiers have been placed in a much better position than that in which they were then, for a great portion of the army has received arms of precision But there are still troops, especially local corps and military police, who are without such arms These men might be brought into conflict with robbers, dacoits, and ill-doers of every description,—who are in possession of arms of a superior description to those with which our own troops were armed It placed soldiers in a very false position to be liable to be brought against men armed with arms of precision very superior to those which they themselves possessed, and therefore he thought it essentially important that the question should be dealt with by a legislative measure of the kind now proposed

But not only as regards the importation of arms, but equally important was the prevention of the manufacture of fire-arms and ammunition in this country The hon'ble mover and the members of this Council were no doubt perfectly aware, that recently the Government had had before them as a fact that an admirable cap-manufactory existed in a city near one of our military stations The caps turned out in that manufactory were almost equal to those which the Government supplied to their troops, and it was also well known that the Native artisan was so excellent a manipulator, and, like the Chinese, copied so well, that the arms and warlike implements he turned out were not to be distinguished from those of our own troops And therefore when the Council was dealing with the illegal importation of arms, they were equally bound to deal with the manufacture of such arms in this country

SIR E JOHNSON had had the privilege of looking over this Bill and he confessed that he did not see any loophole by which the provisions and intentions of the Act could be avoided

The Motion was put and agreed to.

STAMPS BILL

The Hon'ble MR COCKERELL moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees be referred to a Select Committee. He said that the Bill which was introduced at Simla in view to its early publication, had now been before the public for nearly two months

Every expression of opinion in regard to the proposed amendments of the law contained in the Bill which its publication had elicited, was being carefully observed and noted No official communication or representation by any public body addressed to the Council, in regard to its provisions, had yet been received, and the criticisms which had from time to time appeared in the public Press, both European and Native, were directed rather to the details than the principle of the measure, they would doubtless receive the careful consideration of the Select Committee before which the Bill would come if the present motion was carried, but they were not such as to call for special notice here

When introducing the Bill, he (MR COCKERELL) had endeavoured to explain as fully as possible the considerations which had led to the alterations of the present law for which it provided, and he did not think that he could now profitably occupy the time of the Council by adding anything to what he then said, unless any hon'ble member in speaking to the present motion should make such criticisms or comments on the provisions of the Bill as might indicate that further explanation was needed

The Hon'ble SIR JOHN STRACHEY said —"MY LORD,—I think it right, as the Member of the Executive Government more especially responsible for the administration of the Stamp-revenue, to say a few words on the

present motion, although my hon'ble friend Mr Cockerell has on a former occasion treated the subject so ably and so completely that little remains for me to add The Bill which is now I hope about to be referred for the consideration of a Select Committee of this Council is the outcome of long and careful consideration The law which it is now proposed to embody in a single Act is at present contained in two principal Statutes, in several amending and otherwise subsidiary Acts, and in many notifications which have the force of law

"The object of the measure now under consideration was originally consolidation only I find that it was initiated in the Legislative Department in August 1875, in the pursuit of that useful policy of codification which is so identified with our hon'ble and learned colleague now responsible for that Department It was represented to the Government of India, that the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees was, at that time, scattered through thirteen Acts and Regulations, forty-six notifications, and numerous Rules having the force of law, that there had been nearly fifty important decisions upon doubtful points of the law by the several High Courts, and that it was known that not a few important provisions of the law were still the subject of doubts and uncertainties All this in regard to a law which ought of all laws to be accessible and clear, as well in the interests of persons affected by its provisions, as of the revenues, which, it was known, suffered seriously from the habitual application by the Courts of the rule that Acts imposing duties should be construed with the utmost strictness, and so as to give the public the benefit of any reasonable doubt

"Upon this representation from the Legislative Department, the Government of Lord Northbrook (Sir William Muir being Financial Member) admitted the validity of the reasons for taking up the subject, and, on the 21st December 1875, the Hon'ble Mr Inglis obtained leave to introduce a Bill into this Council for the purpose

"Meanwhile, a Committee had been appointed to report upon the use of adhesive labels, which had been introduced in 1871, and concerning which there was much difference of opinion The report of that Committee is still under consideration, and the Bill now before the Council has been so framed as to enable the Government of India at any time to make any change that may appear to be expedient in the machinery by which stamp-duties are levied

"Sundry other questions had also been referred to the Local Governments and subordinate officers, both in the Financial and Home Departments These questions and the replies received to them have already been explained to the Council in sufficient detail by my hon'ble friend Mr Cockerell I wish only to make it clear that, in its inception, the present measure was altogether one of consolidation and administration, and that it, happily, results beneficial to the revenue should be produced, such results were not the object with which the measure was undertaken, and they are too uncertain to form a part of the arrangements which, in consequence of the obligations devolving on the State for the relief of famine, must soon be made in order to place the finances in a condition of safety

"Nor under any circumstances can the increase of revenue be sufficiently large to be a matter of any great financial importance

"Still the Stamp-revenue is a valuable item in the national balance-sheet, and the Government of India is bound, in the general interest, to take care that the duties imposed by the legislature are not evaded, but are effectually recovered, and from time to time to propose to the legislature the removal of any inequalities or omissions in this class of taxation which may come to its knowledge The Stamp-revenue of 1876-77 was gross 284 lákhs of rupees, nett 274 lakhs, having steadily risen to these amounts from the comparatively moderate figures of gross 118 and nett 112 ákhs in 1860-61 Stamps now contribute about 5½ per cent of the gross Revenues of India The Stamp-revenues of Great Britain amount to about £11,000,000 of a Grand Total of £77,000,000, or one-seventh (14 per cent) of the whole

"The present Bill is calculated, as we hope, not only to simplify and improve the law, but also somewhat to increase our revenue by rendering evasion

of the existing duties more difficult and by the removal of some existing defects

"The evidence collected appears conclusive that the Courts of Justice do not at present enforce the just claims of the Revenues Almost the only practical penalties for evasion of the Stamp-laws are the disabilities and other unpleasant consequences which ensue in case insufficiently stamped instruments come before the Courts of Justice, but the Courts are not always disposed to perform the business of protecting the financial interests of the State, and from our financial point of view (though from other points of view I do not blame them), they are too ready to accept excuses for disobedience to the Stamp-laws A principal object of the present Bill is to remedy this serious evil We are bound to apply a remedy as soon as we become aware of evils of this kind, and I consider that if the legislation which we are now undertaking is not successful (as I hope it will be) in checking these evils, then we must continue amending and amending the law till we succeed in securing absolutely the whole dues of the State I need not take up the time of the Council by describing in detail the provisions of the present Bill for this end

"The Stamp-law of British India is in most respects modelled upon that of the United Kingdom, and we now propose to re-adjust our stamp-duties in some particulars in which they have hitherto been, relatively, lower than in Great Britain Thus we think it equitable henceforth to levy, as is done at home, the same percentage of duty upon transactions of larger amount as is levied upon smaller transactions, and to impose upon bills of exchange the same proportionate burden as is borne by these instruments in Great Britain

"In Great Britain the duty chargeable on an instrument purporting to convey property for £500 is 50 shillings (£2-10), whilst that required in respect of a bill of exchange for like amount is 5 shillings, *i e*, the duty on a conveyance-instrument is equal to ten times that on a bill of exchange

"In India, under the present law, the duty on an instrument of conveyance of property for rupees 5,000 consideration is rupees 50, whilst that on a bill of exchange for a like amount is rupees 3, *i e*, the duty on a conveyance is more than sixteen times that on a bill of exchange

"This duty on conveyances has been in force for many years, and is nothing new All that is proposed is to raise the duty on bills to the English level or proportion of one-tenth of the duty on conveyances

"Again, we propose to raise the minimum duty upon bonds and the like from two annas to four annas This increase will not, we believe, injure any one, but, inasmuch as it will affect a large mass of documents, we hope that it will produce an appreciable addition to our revenues

"Lastly, we propose to make receipts for more than rupees 10 subject to the one-anna duty, instead of receipts for more than rupees 20 as at present, and to endeavour to enforce this duty more completely than heretofore

"There seems to be an impression that we intend also to increase the taxation by Court-fees but this is not the case For convenience sake, we have united the two laws in one enactment, but without in any way amalgamating or confusing them the only change proposed in the Court-fees division of the law is the reduction of the fees on suits in the Courts of Small Causes in the Presidency-towns from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent, and the increase of the fees in the same Courts in the interior from 7½ per cent to 10 per cent It is possible that this change may yield some increase of revenue, but our object is rather the furtherance of the policy for the general assimilation of procedure in all the Courts at which we have, for some time, been aiming

"For the sake of my own consistency, having often in past times protested against the imposition of taxes on the administration of justice, I must express my great regret that we do not at present see our way to the reduction of the existing fees I hope that better times may come

"A small increase is also proposed on Letters of Administration and Probates from two to two and a half per cent But the two per cent duty on these documents has been from the first regarded as tentative only the addition of half per cent seems to us to be fair and moderate

"In concluding these remarks, I wish to acknowledge the great care and ability and labour bestowed by our hon'ble colleague Mr Cockerell on the elaboration of this measure The Acts of 1869 and 1870 were the work of our hon'ble colleague, and they have on the whole worked remarkably well Under their operation, the revenue has risen by about one-fifth, namely, from 227 lakhs to 274 lákhs of rupees It is in my opinion not at all surprising that these Acts should now, after seven years' experience, require amendment It is fortunate that we have again had the benefit of my hon'ble friend's services in a matter in which his experience is pre-eminent, but it must be understood that while he has thus kindly relieved me from a laborious duty, the measure is none the less a measure for which the Government of India is entirely responsible"

The Motion was put and agreed to

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES asked leave to postpone the motion for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the first schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure

Leave was granted

SUNDRY BILLS

The Hon'ble MR STOKES moved that the Hon'ble Mr Evans be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills —

To define and amend the law relating to the Transfer of Property

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

The Motion was put and agreed to

The following Select Committee was named —

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Stamps and Court-fees—The Hon'ble Sir J Strachey, the Hon'ble Messrs Stokes and Colvin, the Hon'ble Maharája Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore, the Hon'ble Mr Hope, the Hon'ble Nawab Faiz Alí Khán, the Hon'ble Mr Evans and the Mover

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 19th December 1877

CALCUTTA
The 12th December 1877

H FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Government of India
Legislative Department

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 8th December 1877

Forwarded from	Received at: Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Cotour and Wonti mettah	Cuddapah and Yerragondla	Gooty and Tadpatri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	Total
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras		1,960	371	464	69		92	112	33	215	24	43	3,383
Beypore		15	10	578	408	84							1,095
South Indian	1		115	69	15								230
Great Indian Peninsula ...			30							20	23		73
North Arcot	28	10	15	24									77
Salem		1	4	44	18								67
Coimbatore				154	71								225
Total	29	1,986	575	1,333	581	84	92	112	33	235	47	43	5,150

Traffic Manager's Office,
Madras,
The 13th December 1877

R B ELWIN,
Agent and Manager

H E CHURCH,
Traffic Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS OVER RAJPUTANA STATE RAILWAY.

No 12

Statement of movement of food-grains over Rajputana State Railway for week ending Saturday, the 15th December 1877

	AGRA						DELHI								
	Through from			Local	Total from Agra.	Lead in miles from Agra	Through from			Local	Total from Delhi	Lead in miles from Delhi	Other stations on Rajputana Railway	Grand Total	Remarks
	E I Rv	O R. Ry	S P D Ry				E I Ry	O R Ry	S P D Rv						
Bhurtpore			...	55 58	55 58	33							1 69	57 27	
Mandawar				29 63	29 63	74				9 92	9 92	155	54 29	93 84	
Dosa				1 21	1 21	112						152	13 17	14 38	
Jeypore	18 14				18 14	150						191	25 74	43 88	
Sambhar				41	41	188						229		41	
Kishengarh				88	88	215						256	48	1 36	
Ajmere						232						273	1 06	1 06	
Beawr, Western Rajputana State Railway			...			263						304			
Nasirabad						247						288	2 42	2 42	
Rewari									25 64	17 30	42 94	51		42 94	
Ulwar				9 15	9 15				11 54	32 25	43 79	97	50 79	103 73	
Other stations, Rajputana Railway				70 75	70 75					26 25	26 25		125 40	222 40	
Dholpur, Sindia Railway						37									
Total	18 14	...	...	167 61	185 75				37 18	85 72	122 90		275 04	583 69	

FRED FIREBRACE,
Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

WEEKLY CONDITION REPORT OF THE DISTRESSED DISTRICTS OF THE MYSORE PROVINCE

PROVINCE OF MYSORE

(No 44)

Special Famine Report for the Week ending 8th December 1877

Statement No 44, regarding Famine Relief Operations in the Province of Mysore for the Week ending the 8th December 1877

There was slight drizzling rain during a part of the week, but Mysore and Shimoga appear to have been the only districts where anything like a shower fell Rain is still needed in Mysore and Hassan for the gram crop, and complaints of insects and blight, particularly to tuvar and ballar, continue to be made Reaping of the early-sown crops is being completed, and prices slowly but steadily decline Movements of grain are generally less, though the Deputy Commissioner of Hassan reports that much new grain is being imported from Mangalore into his district The closure of small out-lying Relief Camps and Way side Rest Houses is carried out under due precautions, whilst in the larger Camps every effort is being made to fit the inmates to return to their ordinary employments or for labor on the Relief Works Civil Agency Relief Works, now that the Public Works Department are prepared to employ all the labor available, are being put a stop to, and the people on them either transferred to the control of the professional officers, or after a careful enquiry, individual by individual, allowed to return to their villages In a short time, gratuitous relief, or measures curtailing the amount of labor to be exacted in return for the wages offered, will have become unnecessary, and as the laborers improve in physique and the villages awake into activity and demand population, the presence of the Civil Officer on the Public Woks may be dispensed with

2 The imports of grain by rail amounted to 580 tons only, or 2,225 tons less than in the preceding week The imports were from the following quarters —

	Tons
From Madras	369
„ Beypore	9
„ Tanjore and Negapatam	139
„ other places	63
TOTAL	580

From Bangalore 1,025 tons, or 524 tons less than last week, were exported to the following quarters, as shewn by the octroi returns —

	Tons.
Tumkúr	256
Bellary	78
Mysore	523
Usur (Salem District)	82
Round Bangalore	86
TOTAL	1,025

3 Prices have very generally fallen and are also becoming more equal in all the districts, though still lower in Shimoga and Chitaldrug than elsewhere The following statement gives the maximum and minimum prices in lbs per rupee for each district —

	Maximum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi	Minimum in lbs per Rupee 2nd sort rice	Ragi
Bangalore District (for 8 taluks)	18	26	13	16
Kolar „ „	16½	22	13½	16
Túmkúr „ (for 6 taluks)	16	23	12½	16½
Mysore „ (for 8 taluks)	15	22		13
Hassan „	20	23	12	10
Kadur „ (for 5 taluks)	16	26	11	12
Shimoga „ (for 7 taluks)	18	36	12	18
Chitaldrug „	16	32	10	20½

4 The number of laborers on Civil Relief Works was 17,478, or 3,829 less than for last week, due to transfers to the Professional Officers and to the return of people to their homes

5. Under the Public Works Department, 46,076 laborers were employed on strictly Famine Relief Works, or an increase of 1,196, due to transfers of Civil Agency labor in the

Túmkúr District The returns, as usual, have been prepared to exclude ordinary Public Works The following is a list of works on which are employed 500 laborers and upwards —

District.	Work	No employed
	State Railway	20,368
Bangalore	Bangalore Water supply	3 219
	Bangalore Bellary (*viâ* Devanhalli) Road	1,743
	Mallappa Chetti's Tank	1,588
	Bhadram Tank	2,301
Tumkúr	Nelamangala Túmkur Road	2,177
	Tumkur Shimoga Road	2,191
	Tumkur Bellary Road	2,155
	Roads in Kortigere Taluk	1,203
	Túmkúr Maddagiri Road	664
Mysore	Mysore Water works	3,002
	Maddur Ane Channel	671
Hassan	Mandigiri Channel	539
Kadur	Devanurkeresante Channel	693
Chitaldrug	Timmenhalli Tank	1,263
	TOTAL	43,777

6 The number fed gratuitously in Relief Camps amounted to 18,371, or a decrease of 1,109, as under —

District	Past week	Present week	Increase	Decrease
Bangalore District	4,443	3,889		554
Do Municipality	3,239	3,791	552	
Kolar District	858	785		73
Tumkur „	3,386	3,223		163
Mysore „	954	853		101
Do Municipality	1,085	1,045		40
Hassan District	1,601	1,389		212
Kadur „	541	540		1
Shimoga „	213	192		21
Chitaldrug „	3,160	2,664		496
TOTAL	19,480	18,371	552	1,661
			Deduct Increase	552
			Net Decrease	1,109

7 The number on civil and professional works amounted to 63,554 compared with 18,371 on gratuitous relief The following table gives the numbers relieved since the last week in August —

Week ending	C W		P W D		Total.		Charitable		Grand Total
1st September	29,295	+	24,206	=	53,501	+	227,067	=	280,568
8th „	28,754	+	24,847	=	53,601	+	221,176	=	274,777
15th „	28,803	+	24,942	=	53,745	+	208,683	=	262,428
22nd „	31,280	+	25 271	=	56,551	+	161,892	=	218,443
29th „	31,038	+	27 655	=	58,693	+	126,204	=	184,897
6th October	37,009	+	35,497	=	62,506	+	103,750	=	166,256
13th „	32,461	+	39,741	=	72,202	+	88,757	=	160,959
20th „	30,275	+	48,213	=	78,488	+	73,838	=	152,326
27th „	31,167	+	52,274	=	83,441	+	61,148	=	144,589
*3rd November	33,335	+	43,870	=	77,205	+	51,328	=	128,533
*10th „	34 209	+	46,953	=	81 162	+	42,331	=	123,493
*17th „	29,940	+	50,080	=	80,020	+	31,370	=	111,390
*24th „	24,896	+	48 191	=	73,087	+	21 458	=	94,545
*1st December	21,307	+	44,970	=	66,277	+	19,480	=	85,757
*8th „	17,478	+	46,076	=	63,554	+	18,371	=	81,925

8 The average cost of feeding per head is returned as follows —

	Cost per head Rs	A	P
Bangalore District	0	13	9
„ Municipality	0	13	9
Kolar District	0	12	7
Túmkúr „	1	7	9
Mysore „	1	1	0
„ Municipality	0	9	8
Hassan District	0	14	4
Kadur „	0	12	7
Shimoga „	1	8	1
Chitaldrug „	0	15	3

or an average cost per head of fifteen annas and eight pies, compared with one rupee, one anna and seven pies for the preceding week

By Order,

A. WINGATE,
Addl Secretary

BANGALORE,
15th December, 1877

* Exclusive of about 9,000 laborers employed on the ordinary Public Works

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC, CAP 67

The Council met at Government House on Wednesday, the 19th December 1877

PRESENT

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G M S.I., *presiding*
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, C S I
The Hon'ble Sir E C Bayley, K C S I
The Hon'ble Sir A J Arbuthnot, K C S I
Colonel the Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R E, K C M G, C B
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, K C B
The Hon'ble Whitley Stokes, C S I
The Hon'ble F R Cockerell
The Hon'ble B W Colvin
The Hon'ble Maháraja Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore
The Hon'ble T C Hope, C S I
The Hon'ble Mumtaz-ud-Daola Nawáb Sir Muhammad Faiz Ali Khán Bahádur, K C S I
The Hon'ble G C Paul
The Hon'ble E C Morgan

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble G C PAUL and the Hon'ble E C MORGAN took their seats as Additional Members

OPIUM ACT, 1876, AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR HOPE introduced the Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee He said that, when soliciting leave to introduce the Bill, he had explained its objects so fully, that he thought it was unnecessary for him to add any further remarks on the present occasion

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble MR HOPE also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

INDIAN ARMS BILL

The Hon'ble SIR E BAYLEY introduced the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee He had promised on the last occasion, in introducing the Bill, to afford some explanation of the different sections of the new law which had been proposed with the view of meeting the special difficulties which rendered the introduction of the Bill itself necessary The whole Act, he might say, had been drafted and recast, although its substance was very much that of the present Bill But it had been re-arranged and made more concise and put into a more intelligible and compact shape by his hon'ble friend Mr Stokes, and Mr Fitzpatrick There would, no doubt, be many points of drafting in which the Bill might be improved while passing through Select Committee, and he did not propose at the present moment to say that every particular provision of the Bill was in a form in which he should like to see it in its ultimate shape He thought, however, that, as it was now drawn, it stated the precise policy which the Government of India wished to enforce

As he had explained at the last meeting of the Council, one main object of the present Bill was to obtain stricter control over the importation of cheap firearms, and also on their possession, even in the non-disarmed parts of India, so as to prevent their transport and sale without, and even within, our own

territories or frontier and their transfer to persons into whose possession it was essential to the peace of the country that such arms should not come He would, however, before proceeding further, draw attention to the first and twenty-third sections of the Bill, which contained all the exemptions at present in force, and the Council would see further that the Bill contained provisions for the continuance of similar exemptions He would state to the Council what the chief of these exemptions were, first of all, all Europeans, Americans and Anglo-Indian subjects were exempted, then certain Chiefs, Jagirdárs and other Natives who were specially exempted by the Local Government under the powers given to them Again, for example, in the Panjab, all honorary magistrates and Police-zaildars, who were a class of honorary officials below the degree of magistrates, were exempted He merely mentioned these examples to show how wide the scope of present exemptions was, and he wished to point out that every exemption existing under the present law would be continued, and would not be affected by the passing of this Bill, and the Local Governments and the Government of India would have similar powers to continue or to renew or to extend these exemptions in future

Section 4 of the Bill defined "ammunition," "military stores" and "arms," and also contained various other definitions The particular feature in these definitions was the separation of the definitions of "ammunition" and "military stores" This was a new feature, and the Council would find that this difference affected the Bill, inasmuch as "military stores" included a great many articles which were also used for other purposes, and therefore the absolute restrictions as to these articles were very much less stringent than as to what were called "ammunition" In fact he might say generally, although it did not exactly express the fact, that power was given to the Government to restrict the transport of military stores, rather than that their transport was absolutely restricted by the Bill He had mentioned at the last meeting of the Council that some very considerable difficulties had occurred from the want of proper definitions in this respect, and that, for example, for the time considerable inconvenience was felt in the saltpetre trade from the want of the separate definition now introduced

Section 5 of the Bill, or rather a clause of it, contained a new provision in regard to the sale by private persons of arms and ammunition It had been found, as a matter of fact, and it was only very natural that persons buying arms and ammunition perfectly *bonâ fide* for their own use, ceased to require them, and then sold them to the first purchaser in that way a considerable number of arms had got into hands to which it was not desirable that they should pass There would therefore be two restrictions on this point one that it would not be legal to sell such arms to a person who was not licensed to possess them, and secondly, that any private person selling arms or ammunition would have to give notice thereof to the nearest Police-station SIR E BAYLEY did not think that in practice this would be found a very oppressive or harsh provision, while at the same time he believed that it might prevent a good deal of mischief

Section 7 referred to the duties on cheap firearms He explained this part of the subject at so much length on the last occasion, that he would not detain the Council at present with any further remarks upon it The Council would find in the second schedule attached to the Bill the specific duties it was proposed to levy on firearms and military stores, including parts of firearms This schedule had been prepared with some difficulty, for it required a good deal of technical knowledge to fit it exactly to the facts and necessities of the case He hoped that, when the Bill went into Committee, his colleagues would assist him in making this schedule as perfect as it could be made

Section 11 referred to the general restriction which it was proposed to place on the possession of arms all over the country, without reference to the fact whether specific districts were included under what was Section 32 of the old Act, whether, that is to say, they were "disarmed" or "undisarmed" districts It was intended that the necessity for a license should extend to the whole country He would point out, however, that the last two clauses in this section were intended to meet any difficulty which might be felt by persons who now possessed arms, and it would be seen that this section would not come into force for three months after the date on which the Bill came into force,

so as to give time and opportunity to a person who did not care to take out a license to dispose of his arms, or to take out a license if he chose to do so, and if he could not sell them, or care otherwise to get rid of them, he would be allowed by the third clause of the section to deposit them at the nearest Police-station

Section 22 was somewhat wide in its terms, but it was a generalization of section 20 of Act XXXI of 1860 The Council would see that sections 25 and 26 of the Bill maintained, in respect to searches in the undisarmed districts all the existing restrictions as to prosecutions and searches to be made, and did not specially extend, but were on the contrary rather intended to mitigate the severity of, the Law Under section 25, in such cases no prosecution could be instituted against any person without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, and by section 26 a search under similar circumstances must be in the presence of some person specially appointed by name by the Lieutenant-Governor in this behalf, and not otherwise, that was to say, an ordinary Police-officer would not have the power of making searches without any special authority or guidance, but in every case some special selected officer of some rank and position would be employed in making searches

SIR E BAYLEY did not know whether there was anything else which was new in the Bill as to principle As he had said before, the subject was a very complicated one, and the drafting of the Act had been one of great difficulty If hereafter any blots were found in it, he was sure that the Select Committee would be very glad to consider them, and to amend them so as to meet any difficulties which might arise He did not know how long the Committee would sit, but the Bill would be no doubt in their hands for some time, and both the public and the members of the Council would have the opportunity of bringing to notice any special points which might occur to them

The Motion was put and agreed to

The Hon'ble SIR E BAYLEY also moved that the Bill be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local Gazettes in English, and in such other languages as the Local Governments direct

The Motion was put and agreed to

MADRAS DISTRICT JUDGES BILL

The Hon'ble MR STOKES presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes

SUNDRY BILLS

The Hon'ble MR STOKES also moved that the Hon'ble Mr Paul be added to the Select Committees on the following Bills —

To define and amend the law relating to the transfer of property

To define and amend the law relating to Promissory Notes, Bills of Exchange and Cheques

The Motion was put and agreed to

SEA CUSTOMS BILL

The Hon'ble MR HOPE moved that the Hon'ble Mr Morgan be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the levy of Sea Customs-duties

The Motion was put and agreed to

The following Select Committees were named —

On the Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876—The Hon'ble Messrs Stokes, Cockerell and the Mover

On the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores—Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir E B Johnson, the Hon'ble Mr Stokes, the Hon'ble Mahárájá Jotíndrá Mohan Tagore and the Hon'ble Messrs Hope, Evans, Morgan and the Mover

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department

CALCUTTA
The 19th December 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 18TH DECEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras general rain has fallen, except in the Godavery district some damage from locusts is reported from Kistna, Cuddapah and Trichinopoly, and from excessive rain in Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, and Malabar, prospects are however on the whole very good, and prices have fallen The total number on works is 183,006 and on gratuitous relief 302,302, 25,501, and 14,699 less than last week respectively In Mysore also there has been general rain, which has been injurious to the ripening crops, though beneficial to those later sown, the number on works for the week ending the 8th was 63,554, and on gratuitous relief 18 371, being 2,723 and 1,109 less than in the previous week In Bombay beneficial showers have fallen in parts of Guzerat, Khandesh, Násik, the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country in the Southern Deccan and Kaládgi, the fall was general, more is still required in parts of Násik, Ahmednagar and Khandesh In the Central Provinces showers are reported from nine districts, and it is generally cloudy, the rain is unfavourable to the *jowár* and cotton, but beneficial to the *rabi* In Berar also a little rain has fallen, and damage to the *jowar* and cotton is reported as well as to the *rabi* from cloudy weather Showers have fallen in Central India, prospects are good In Rajputana there has been general and very beneficial rain In Bengal light rain is reported from the Central districts, and parts of Chota Nagpore and Behar, the recent rain has done much good to the *rabi*, but more is wanted in Behar In Assam no rain has fallen, prospects are good. In British Burma also there has been no rain, the crops are excellent, and in many districts the harvest is far advanced In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh partial showers are reported from Agra, Bareilly, Allahabad, Lucknow and Partábgarh, more rain is wanted in some parts, but the prospects of the *rabi* have generally much improved In the Punjab light rain has fallen in all districts except Hissar, Umballa and Amritsar, prospects are generally favourable

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec 15th)	2 15 in Surda and Russulconda	Rice 9 44, *raggi* 15 39, *cholum* 15 2, *cumboo* 14 92 average number fed in Berhampore and Aska 159, light *anaddy* being cut, imports, Chilka and land rice 79 tons
Vizagapatam („ 17th)	1 in Parvatipur taluk	Rice 8 8, *cholum* 13 7 *raggi* 14 7, *cumboo* 15 6 imports continue, crops withering in some parts from want of water
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 64, *cholum* 13 44, *raggi* 16 79, *cumboo* 17 0, crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of paddy in process, outturn ½ to ¾, that of *pilama budama* and *aruga* almost completed, outturn ½ to ¾, water over anicut 8 inches
Kistna („ 13th)	15	Rice 7 19, *cholum* 12 61, *raggi* 11 12, *cumboo* 12 90, on works 2,773 in Bunder poor house 108, sick in relief hospitals 63 village relief 2,716, crops generally good, later crops require some rain, locusts damaging *varugu* crops in parts
Nellore („ 15th)	2 37	Rice 7 51, *cholum* 9 27, *raggi* 10 10 *cumboo* 9 81, on civil works 597, Department Public Work works 18 779 canal 22,303, children 47, camps about 5 600, village relief 941, crops fair but suffering in parts from insects
Cuddapah („ 14th)	21	Rice 7 98, *cholum* 11 31, *raggi* 11 36 *cumboo* 14 87 on works 10 449, children 708, camps 2,236, village relief 3 102, *cumboo*, *raggi*, paddy, and *cholum* harvested in parts outturn ¾, *cholum* and *raggi* in some places suffering from the effects of locusts
Bellary (Dec 15th)	7	Rice 8 75, *cholum* 11 98 *raggi* 11 74, *cumboo* 11 51, on works 15 172 children 569, camps and houses 4,894, village relief 25,089 first crop paddy being harvested, sowing of white *cholum* and second crop paddy in progress, standing crops of pulses, oil seeds, *korra*, and cotton as yet in fair condition, future prospects hopeful
Kurnool („ „)	41 in Cumbum and Markapur	Rice 7 60, *cholum* 10 20, *raggi* 12 72, *cumboo* 11 34, on works 20,054, children 1,569, in camps 594, village relief 36,945, fever prevails exceedingly
North Arcot („ 14th)	1 42	Rice 8 8 *cholum* 9 5 *raggi* 10 0 *cumboo* 10 9 wheat 6 5, on works 29 476, children 7 662, camps and houses 12,102, village relief 19,821, decrease owing to fall of rain, crops good, harvest of paddy, *raggi*, and *varagu*, outturn poor

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
South Arcot (Dec 15th)	General rain, average of district 1 55	Rice 8 11 *cholum* 9 24, *raggi* 11 73 *cumboo* 9 94, on works, Revenue Department 234, professional 429, children none, camps 5,959 villages 38 726 3 returns not received, crops good, except *cholum* slightly damaged in parts, *cholum* harvested in parts, outturn tolerable
Tanjore („ „)	1 13	Rice 7 22, *cholum* 12 82, *raggi* 12 69, *cumboo* 12 82, on works none, children none, camps and houses none, village relief none, rivers half to full wet crops thriving some suffer from excessive water, dry generally in good condition, some suffer from excessive rain, harvest, outturn of *kar* and *kuruvai* ½ to ¾
Trichinopoly („ „)	90 (average of district)	Rice 7 81, *cholum* 28 0, available in Museri only, *raggi* 11 30 *cumboo* 14 52, on works 14,272, children 1 923, in camps 600, village relief 5,159, standing crops suffer in some parts from excessive rain and locusts, otherwise good, harvest continues, outturn between a 6 and 12 anna crop
Madura („ „)	1 01 (average of district)	Rice 7 91, *cholum* 9 72, *raggi* 13 55 *cumboo* 12 86 on works 1,829, children 1 307, in camps 5 820, village relief 17 275, freshes continue in the rivers, *samay*, black *cholum*, and *varagu* harvested in some parts
Tinnevelly („ „)	1 55	Rice 9 45, *cholum* 13 80, *raggi* 19 65, *cumboo* 21 45, camps and houses 69, village relief 1 028, standing crops generally good though dry seriously damaged and injured by continued rain and disastrous floods, harvest of *samay*, *cumboo*, *raggi*, and *kudakanni* in parts outturn fair
Coimbatore („ „)	1 93	Rice 8 98 *cholum* 10 88 *raggi* 14 03 *cumboo* 17 69 on civil agency works 821, camps and houses 7,598 children 61 village relief 4,964, crops generally good, damage from excessive rain and insects in some places reported in 6 taluks, harvest of paddy *cholum raggi* and *cumboo* in parts outturn, reported in 3 taluks, dry crops ¼ to ½
Nilgiris („ „)	5 39	Rice 7 57 *cholum* 9 0 *raggi* 11 63 *cumboo* 8 16, relief works none, all camps and houses closed but Coonoor 97 village relief 13 harvest of *raggi korali*, and paddy outturn of *raggi* and *korali* about ¼ in parts, crops damaged by excessive rain very stormy weather
Salem („ 17th)	60	Rice 7 64 *raggi* 8 87 *cumboo* 12 55 *cholum* 8 72, on works 34,785, camps 8,600, village relief 15,150, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *raggi*
South Canara (15th)	1 03	Rice 11 68 *raggi* 14 50 second rice crop in good condition
Malabar („)	2 12	Rice 10 43 *raggi* 15 69, gratuitous relief 47 rain unnecessary for crops, which in some places are suffering good for fruit trees, second crop *gingelly* and *gram* in good condition, prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	1 0 (average of district)	Rice 8 91, *raggi* 11 54 *cumboo* 10 56 *cholum* 9 05 on works 4 275 children 462 camps 2 812 village relief 51 035 crops generally good in all the taluks, some slight damage by insects in Trivellor and Ponneri, *kar samba raggi* and *cumboo* harvested in 3 taluks outturn from ½ to ¾ *raggi* full
Madras („ 18th)	17	Rice 8 03 *raggi* 10 64 *cholum* 9 8 *General Remarks*—General prospects continue good, generally slight fall in prices, total number on works, 1,83 006 total number gratuitously relieved 302 302 export of grain by rail from Madras during the week ending the 15th December not yet reported
Bombay—(Dec 19th)		
Sind (*Dec 19th*)		
Hyderabad	07 on night of 18th	Small pox of mild type in Mirpur taluka
Guzerat (*Dec 19th*)		
Ahmedabad	50	Total rainfall 20 40, 4 cases of cholera, no deaths
Panch Máháls	60	Thunderstorm at Dhalod
Surat		Crops generally good, 5 deaths from cholera
Broach		No change
Khandesh and Nasik (*Dec 19th*)		
Khandesh	75 in Dhulia, 06 in Amalner, 50 in Párola 06 in Nizampur	Rain will improve *rabi* generally, ague and cattle disease prevalent
Násik	Showers in Málegaon and Chándor	Crops in Malegaon and Chandor better withering and worm-eaten elsewhere, health good, prices unchanged
Konkan (*Dec 19th*)		
Colába (Dec 17th)		Weather continues good, mornings cold, sowing of *rabi* crops progressing
Deccan (*Dec 19th*)		
Poona	75 in Indápur, 07 in Bhimthari	Rain favourable to crops, ague in Khed, 3 deaths from cholera in Purandhar, 1 in Poona

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*continued*		
Ahmednagar	50 in Karjat, 32 in Jamkhed	*Rabi* crops suffering where no rain fell, 1 death from cholera
Sholapur	1 37	Total rainfall 36 28, *jowari* crop improving, rain general in district
Satara	77 in Khatav, 10 in Man 20 in Tasgaon	Rain required in Wai Khatav and Tasgaon talukas, weather cloudy in some places, crops good, 4 deaths from cholera
Southern Mahratta Country (Dec 19th)		
Belgaum		No change
Dharwar	1 91 heavy rain in Bankapur on 13th and 14th	Total rainfall 36 53, crops good, but *rabi* damaged by insects in some places, fever general, rain in Bankapur has damaged unstacked *jowari*
Kanara	1 60 in Karwar	Total rainfall 82 08, weather close, 1 death from cholera
Kaladgi	1 86	Rainfall general and timely, expected to be beneficial to *rabi*
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory (Dec 19th)		
Rajkot	15	Rain injurious to crops weather cold fever continues
Baroda	20	Total rainfall 24 14 11 cases of cholera in city 1 fatal *General Remarks*.—There have been beneficial showers in parts of Guzerat the Deccan and the Southern Mahratta country, more rain is still required in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Khandesh, cloudy and close in Bombay
Bengal—(Dec 20th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine, but rather hot for the season, the *amun* harvest is going on and there is a 12 anna crop altogether
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the *amun* crop is being reaped, prospects are fair, exportation is active, public health is good
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Weather cloudy on the 9th instant, the gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators still continues, mustard is in flower, tobacco plants are still being transplanted
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather cool the reaping of the late rice crop continues, the cold weather crops are doing well
Backergunge	*Nil*	No change, all is well as before the *amun* crop is being cut
Furreedpore	02	Weather seasonable, the *amun* crop is still being cut, general prospects are fair
Dacca	*Nil*	The rain of last week has been pretty general throughout the district, state and prospects of the crops are favourable *dhan* is nearly all cut, labour is deficient in Bhowal fever in Munickgunge has abated
Mymensingh	38	Slight showers have fallen, and the temperature is decidedly colder, state and prospects of the crops are favourable
Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather cold, about half the *amun dhan* has been reaped and a great part of the sugarcane cut, the outturn is good, rice is being exported to Noakholly, Chittagong, Narringunge, and Calcutta, winter crops go on well
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, *amun* paddy is being reaped, fever and cholera are prevalent in many parts of the district
Jessore		Weather cold and seasonable, during the week there was a slight shower, which appears to have been general but was not enough to be shown on the rain gauge, rain is wanted but on the whole the winter crops are doing fairly well, fever is still raging throughout the district, cholera also is present
Nuddea	70	Weather cloudy on one or two days, now cold in the morning and evening, harvesting of the late rice crop is nearly over, it is feared that some damage may be caused to the winter crops by insects engendered during the late cold, cholera is bad in Kooshtea and in part of Bongong
Moorshedabad	10 Slight rain on the 11th	Weather cloudy and cold during greater part of the week, *amun* is still being harvested there is some improvement in the prospects of *rabi* crops since the rainfall fever and cholera are still prevalent in Berhampore and in the interior
Pubna	11	Weather seasonable the harvesting of *amun dhan* is not yet over, the sowing of *haldee, moong mushkalai, khesaree* and *mutter* is completed the harvesting of sugarcane will soon be commenced, fever is still prevalent cholera seems to have abated a little
Rajshahye	25	Slight rain in most parts of the district at the commencement of the week which has benefited the *rabi* crops but is said to have injured to a slight extent the uncut ripe rice crop, the harvesting of *amun dhan* is progressing there have been several cases of cholera during the week in different parts of the district
Bogra	22	Weather dry and cold during the latter part of the week, there was slight rain on the morning of the 10th instant west wind is prevailing the reaping of *amun* is going on, and there is a bumper crop, the *rabi* crops are flourishing and promise a good outturn cholera is on the decrease, the number of fatal cases up to date is 1294, there is a great deal of fever, specially in the western part of the district

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Dinagepore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the state of the rice crop is good, the price of cleaned rice ranges from 20 to 27 seers per rupee
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cold and sometimes close, the cutting of *amun* continues the cold weather crops are being sown, prospects are good, cholera is reported to be prevalent in all the thanas of Gaibunda
Cooch Behar	1 Mathabhanga 22	The weather has become much cooler, the sky appears now and then cloudy there is nothing further to report regarding the rice crop harvest operations are still proceeding, prospects of the cold weather crops continue favourable, fever is decreasing, and the health of the district is generally good
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool, winter rice is being harvested, sowings of mustard wheat and potato have been completed, sugar cane is flourishing and the tobacco plants look well, health of the district is not yet good, fever is yet prevalent in the town of Jalpaiguri
Darjeeling	*Nil*	The rain of the 11th instant fell both on the hills and the plains the weather is now cloudy and chilly and there are signs of more rain, *haimanti* rice *kalai*, and *teel* are being reaped with fair prospects, the ground is being prepared for other crops
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy till 14th instant when it has been bright and cold, state and prospects of the crops are fair
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cool, no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops the rice harvest is progressing
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather cool harvesting of the late rice is going on, *rabi* crops in the ground are doing well there has been slight change for the better in the state of public health
Burdwan	*Nil*	Reaping of the *amun* crop is progressing, prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, fever is still prevalent
Bankoora	12	The days have been cloudy and slight rain has fallen in most parts of the district, the reaping of the *amun* rice is nearly finished, the winter crops are in good condition
Beerbhoom	21	Weather cold and bracing, the rice harvest has very far advanced the crop is from 13 to 14 annas the cold weather crops are doing very well
Sonthal Pergunnahs	10	The early part of the week was cloudy, the latter part was clear and cold, the *rabi* has been benefited by the rain, which was heavier at Godda and Deoghur than at head quarters
Bhagulpur	*Nil*	Weather cold and high westerly winds, state and prospects of the crops are excellent
Monghyr	*Nil*	Weather very cold the crops are looking well, but one good shower will do a great deal for them if it falls
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather very cold with strong west winds *dhan* is being cut generally, the average is about a 12 anna crop *rabi* and tobacco crops are doing fairly but rain is wanted, fever is still very prevalent and cholera is on the increase
Maldah	07	Light rain on 10th and 11th otherwise fair and cold state and prospects of the crops continue to be satisfactory, health of the district is very bad, cholera is coming to a focus at Gomastapore and Shibganj where medical aid is being sent
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather cold with west winds, the people are busily harvesting the paddy crop, the harvesting is nearly completed, the *rabi* crops are looking well but in the Tajpore Sub division are in need of rain, public health is generally good
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the early part of the week clear towards the close, the reaping of the rice crop is going on rapidly slight showers have been reported from different places in Sectamurhee and Sudder Sub divisions which were not, however sufficient to be of much use, want of rain is much felt throughout the district for *rabi*
Saran	*Nil* Dew 07	Sky overcast on the 10th instant when a few drops of rain fell on the morning of the 11th, the weather changed and it has since been very cold with strong and dry west wind there has been slight rain in some parts of the district, the rain has done some little good to the *rabi* crops, the state and prospects of which continue satisfactory, prices have slightly risen, public health is good
Chumparun	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the rain fall on the 10th instant was general, it has done much good to the *rabi* crops, the sky is now and then overcast, and there is every probability of a Christmas rain whereby the prospects of the *rabi* crops will be improved *aghani* rice has been cut and nearly harvested, on an average there will be about six annas outturn, the market price of coarse rice has fallen a little, but not so much as to afford the poorer people to have two meals a day of that staple food
Patna	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold, harvesting of rice is in progress, prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, but a little rain is required, health of the district is excellent
Gya	Slight rain on 10th & 11th	Weather cloudy in the beginning of the week ending in slight rain, since then cold and seasonable, no return received from Jehanabad, in Aurungabad the condition of the *rabi* is fair though more rain is wanted, in Nowada all the *rabi* is very promising, and the rice is generally good, in the Sadar Sub division the *rabi* is promising,

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		but the rice has failed in many places, there has not been sufficient rain to do good
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather cold and dry, the rainfall of last week was very slight none fell at Sasseram or Bhubooah head quarters, rain is urgently needed wherever means of irrigation are not available, even the sugarcane, which is ripe and being crushed as fast as possible, is reported as suffering
Hazáribágh	26	Weather unsettled, more rain is wanted
Lohardugga	16	Weather seasonable, there has been light rain in most parts of the district and it has done good, the prospects of all crops are good public health is good
Manbhoom	*Nil*	Weather cloudy at the commencement of the week, clear and fine since 11th instant, the Deputy Commissioner has lately been on tour and has found that owing to early stoppage of rain the high land rice, where not irrigated has for the most part failed excepting in a few pergunnahs, rain would do good to sugarcane but it would do harm to the unstored rice, there is not much of a *rabi* crop in any year in this district, this year there has been scarcely any
Singbhoom	24	Weather seasonable the cold weather crops are doing well, the district is healthy
Balasore	A few drops	Weather cold the *saradh* crop is nearly all cut, and the outturn is about an average one, *rabi* crops are doing well, the fever in the north of the district is reported by the Civil Surgeon to be different from the Burdwan fever and as not likely to spread further
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cloudy in the beginning of the week, fine and cold at the close the *saradh* is being cut and the *rabi* is in good condition a good outturn is expected, cholera has now broken out in Jypore Sub division
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather cloudy for most part of the week and cooler than before harvesting of the *laghu* crop is progressing, *saradh* crop is being cut in some places, and in others it is ripening of the miscellaneous crops *arhur, moong, biri* &c are in pods, mustard is in flower castor plants are growing well, sugarcane is being cut *dalua* rice seeds are sown in some places and in others the plants are shooting forth and are being transplanted, husked rice is being exported to Ganjam by the Chilka on a small scale prices of articles of food are almost stationary in the famine tracts charitable relief is being given to those people who are unable to work while the rest have been employed on the relief and district cess works, sporadic cases of cholera and cattle disease are reported from the sub division of Khoordah as well as from the interior *General Remarks*—The slight rain reported last week appears to have been almost general it has done some good to the *rabi* and other standing crops although more is still wanted in Behar particularly in the unirrigated parts of Shahabad the harvesting of the late rice crop has far advanced and is nearly completed in some places, the sugarcane is ripe and is being cut in places, in the famine stricken tracts of Pooree charitable relief is being given to persons unable to work while the rest are employed on relief and district road cess works fever and cholera are still prevalent in several places, although in some districts they are said to be decreasing
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec 18th)		No change
Allahabad (,)	Slight rain	More rain wanted throughout the district
Jhansi („ 19th)		Prospects much improved weather cloudy
Agra („ 18th)	11	*Rabi* prospects considerably improved
Bareilly (, 19th)	Heavy shower of rain on 18th	*Rabi* prospects excellent
Lucknow („ „)	1 on night of 17th	Prospects favourable
Partabgarh (, 17th)	2	Prospects good
Fyzabad (, 19th)	*Nil*	Crops already irrigated benefited by rain, more rain wanted for unirrigated fields *General Remarks*—Partial showers are reported this week from some districts, more rain is wanted in parts but in most places the prospects of the *rabi* crops have greatly improved
Punjab—(Dec 18th)		
Delhi	8	Rain still threatening, *rabi* prospects much improved, small pox continues
Hissar	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects much improved since last week's rain which was pretty general throughout the division health generally good but small pox in a few villages, cattle still suffering from scarcity of fodder
Umballa	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects and health good
Jullundur	5	Crops and health good

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Punjab- *continued*		
Amritsar	*Nil*	*Rabi* prospects good, small pox about, otherwise health good
Lahore	9	State of crops and health good
Rawalpindi	5	Agricultural prospects and public health good
Moolt in	3	Prospects of *rabi* very favourable, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	1	Crops progressing, health good
Peshawar	5	Prospects good
		General Remarks—Now that improvement is reported from the southern districts, the agricultural prospects throughout the province may be deemed favourable
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godavari (Dec 15th)	69	Cloudy and cool, *rabi* doing well, health good, prices high and steady
Sambalpur	78	Cloudy, rice harvest almost completed, fever continues, prices steady
Bilaspur	Slight rain	Cloudy, rain has benefited *rabi*, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur		Cloudy and cool, kharif harvest progressing, *rabi* promising, fever and cattle disease continue, prices stationary
Balaghat	71	Cloudy rice and *rabi* slightly damaged, fever continues, prices unchanged
Chhindwara	1 10	*Jowar* injured to some extent, fever continues prices rising
Chanda (Dec 16th)	59	*Jowar* and linseed suffered other *rabi* crops benefited, fever and cattle disease continue, prices slightly risen
Betul („ 17th)	38	Cloudy, prospects favourable, fever continues, prices stationary
Bhandara („ 18th)	17	Cloudy, rice harvest progressing, *rabi* fairly good, fever continues prices stationary
Nagpur („ 19th)		Cloudy, *jowar*, cotton and *mung* much injured by previous weeks rain, *rabi* good, small pox prevalent in Umrer tahsil, prices falling
Wardha		Cloudy, cotton *jowar* and linseed slightly damaged by previous weeks rain *rabi* favourable small pox continues
Nimar		Cool and pleasant prospects of *rabi* fair small pox continues
Hoshangabad		Cloudy, cotton slightly damaged by last rain, *rabi* promising
Narsinghpur		Cloudy, *rabi* excellent, health good, prices stationary
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and warm, *rabi* promising, health good prices stationary
Saugor		Late rains beneficial, prospects favourable, further preparations for *rabi* progressing
Seoni		Cloudy *jowar* much injured by late rains, *rabi* flourishing, prices stationary
Damoh		Cloudy, prospects good prices stationary
Mandla	25	Cloudy, *kharif* harvesting *rabi* thriving, fever continues, prices stationary
		General Remarks—From seven districts it is reported that the late rain has somewhat damaged the crops and considerable apprehension exists, as the weather continues cloudy
British Burma— (Dec 19th)		
Arrakan Division	*Nil*	Public health good, crops continue to promise well everywhere
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	*Nil*	Public health good, slight cattle disease in Angyee township, prospects of harvest continue excellent
Thonkwa		Health good crops reaping, outturn good
Henzada		Health good crops excellent, reaping progressing
Prome		Five deaths from cholera in Poungday, otherwise healthy, harvest progressing
Thayetmyo	*Nil*	Health and harvest good, reaping nearly over
Bassein		Harvest prospects very good reaping commenced
Tenasserim Division	*Nil*	Public health good, crops continue to promise well
Assam—		
Gauhati (Dec 19th)	*Nil*	Weather settled clear and cool, mornings raw and foggy, the gathering of *sail* partly completed, prospects of other crops tolerably favourable
Sylhet (,)	*Nil*	The reaping of the *aman* and *sail* crops not yet finished, price of rice steady, cholera still reported in the district
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec 19th)	17 in Bangalore, 63 in Mysore and 1 65 in Coorg, heavy showers in the Nagar Division and in the Tumkúr District.	Rain has been prejudicial to ripening crops, but in parts benefited those later sown, agricultural operations still active, ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 15¾ to 16¼ lbs, and *ragi* 21 to 22 lbs per rupee. For week ending 8th December on Civil Works 17 478, on Professional Department works 46 076, and charitably relieved 18,371 fever of an unusual type prevails
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amraoti (Dec 19th)	20	Cut *jowari* somewhat, cotton much, damaged by rain, *rabi* slightly injured by cloudy weather

Presidency or Province and District		Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central India			
(Dec 19th)			
Neemuch	}	1 65	
Indore	}		
Rutlam		58	
Gwalior		23	
Sutna			Weather cloudy
			General Remarks —Prospects fair, health good
Rajputana—			
Jhallawar	(Dec 13th)	2 30	Prospects improved
Harowtee	(„ 10th)	01 in Kotah, report not received from Deoli Tonk and Shahpura previous week 92 in Deoli, 40 in Shahpura	Health good prospects favourable
Ajmere	(„ 19th)	1 0 on 19th	Prospects continue favourable prices stationary
Bhurtpore	} („ ,)	50	Wind north east
Kerowlee	}		
Jodhpore	(„ ,)	Rain fell in east and north districts	Eastern winds prevailing, crops doing well, prices steady
Jeypore	(„ ,)	5 on 17th and 18th	Cloudy agricultural prospects favourable, health good
Ulwur	(,)	38 on 18th	Rain very beneficial to *rabi* sowings health good

G H M BATTEN,

Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 21st December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No 40—Mr Frederick William Allen to be a 2nd grade Officer in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, from date of joining

SURVEYS

No. 41—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that, after a period of six months from the date of this notice, no officer of Her Majesty's Indian Marine, or serving under the Marine Department, will be allowed to undertake private surveys or other private business, except with the express permission of the Government of India

Such permission will not be given if there be at the place persons not in the service of Government competent and willing to perform the work, and when in the absence of such persons permission is given, the work must be performed out of office hours, and must not in any way be allowed to clash with the officer's proper duties

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENT

Fort William, the 18th December 1877

No 528—The following Officers are temporarily transferred from the Western System of State Railways to North-Western Provinces and Oudh —

Major H R Faber, R E, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr J M Luff, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr C J Shaw, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr A S Gerrard, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr C P O'Rafferty, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr J E N Boydell, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr E Baker, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr N A R Chambers, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Lieutenant R Jennings, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr R W Roberts, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Bhobun Mohun Bose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Russick Lall Roy, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Shee Dyal, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade
Dharm Sing Soin, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade

The 19th December 1877

No 529—Mr C E Housden, Engineer Apprentice, Rajpootana, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 23rd October 1877

No. 530—The following Engineer Apprentices, attached to the Punjab Provincial Establishment, are promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, from the dates specified —

Mr H Granville, 6th October 1877
Mr W MacDonald, 1st June 1877

No 531.—The under-mentioned Officers are transferred from the Western to the Central System of State Railways —

Mr J W Christison, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade
Mr A Bewley, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

No 532—With reference to Bengal Government Notification No 5387 A of 26th November 1877, the following 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeons are posted temporarily to the Central System of State Railways for employment on the Neemuch Railway —

Assistant Surgeon Heeralall Bose
" " Chunder Bhusun Bose
" " Nogendra Nath Bhuttacharyya

The 20th December 1877

No 534—Mr E Lucy, Accountant, 1st Grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department

No 535—The under-mentioned Officers are re-transferred from Mysore to the province and branch noted —

To Bengal Irrigation Branch

Colonel G A Scarle, M S C, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade

To Military Works Branch

Major D C Walker, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade

The 21st December 1877

No 537—Mr B Clark, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is re-transferred from Madras to Bengal Provincial Establishment

No 538—ERRATUM—In Public Works Department Notification No 583, dated 31st August 1877 in the permanent promotions *vice* Colonel A R Baly from 1st April 1877 for "Lieutenant S C Turner, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th," substitute "Captain W L Greenstreet, R E, Executive Engineer, 4th (temporary 2nd)"

No 539—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 5th August 1877, *vice* Colonel Dumbleton, retired —

Permanent

Major G E L S Sanford, R E, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Executive Engineer, 1st Grade
Captain F F Cotton, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade
Mr W H Johnson, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade (temporary 2nd Grade), to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade
Mr J E Hilton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade (temporary Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade), to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade
Lieutenant W Peacock, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary 1st Grade), to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Temporary

Lieutenant J T Rice, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, *vice* Lieutenant Peacock, R E, confirmed

Consequent on the return of Mr W H King, Executive Engineer, 1th Grade, temporary rank, from furlough on the 6th November 1877, the following officers reverted to their substantive grades —

Lieutenant J W Thurburn, R E, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade

Lieutenant J T Rice, R E, to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade

TELEGRAPH

The 20th December 1877

No 533 —The following acting appointments are made in the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr E J D Walker, Superintendent, 1st Grade, proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date of his embarkation —

Mr F T B Daniell, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 1st Grade

Mr J R Preece, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Superintendent, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr Daniell

Mr J J Fahie, Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr Preece

Mr J Fargues, Civil Signaller, 1st Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, 3rd Grade, *vice* Mr Fahie

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877. {Register No 33.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[First Publication]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT NO XVIII OF 1877

An Act to amend the law relating to Salt

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Salt, it is hereby enacted as follows

Preamble

Preliminary

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Salt Act, 1877,"

Commencement

And it shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of December 1877

Repeal of enactments

2 The Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same Schedule

"Maund" defined

3 In this Act "maund" means a maund of 82⅔ lbs avoirdupois weight

General

Duty on salt imported by sea

4 The Indian Tariff Act, 1875 Schedule A, No 49, shall be amended as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) in column three, for the figures and word "3,200 tolahs," the figures and words "82⅔lbs avoirdupois" shall be substituted, and

(*b*) in column 5, for the numbers "1" and "13," the numbers "2" and "8" respectively shall be substituted

Bombay and Madras

Duty on salt imported by land

5 On all salt imported by land into any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Governor of Fort St George in Council, a customs-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea

Bombay

Duty on salt manufactured in Bombay

6 On all salt manufactured in any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea

Madras

Madras Act VI of 1871 amended

7 For section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted —

"11 On all salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the said presidency by sea, and shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time make in this behalf

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage, and that no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorizing its removal from store, and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise-duty levied or due thereon"

Sum to be imposed to cover cost of salt

8 The Government of Fort St George shall from time to time, by notification in the Local Gazette, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt sold under its orders within any local area, such sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage

Power to alter sum

9 The said Government may from time to time vary such sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations, (namely) —

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold,

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction,

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold

10 The price to be paid to the said Government in any local area mentioned in any notification under section eight or section nine shall, for every maund of salt sold in such

area, be equal to the customs-duty for the time being leviable on a maund of salt imported by sea into the presidency of Fort St George, together with the sum or sums fixed under the said sections

The sums under section eight shall be taken, until altered for any local area by notification under section eight or section nine, to be the following, namely in the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for home-made salt, five annas per maund, and for imported salt, eight annas per maund, and in all other districts of the Presidency of Fort St George, three annas per maund

Orissa

Duty on salt manufactured in Orissa

11 In modification of Bengal Act No VII of 1864, section 9, a duty shall be paid on salt manufactured at any place in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under that Act, at such rate, not exceeding three rupees, four annas, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time fix for such place

THE SCHEDULE

Number and year	Subject	Extent of repeal
VI of 1844	Transit duties Salt	Section 43
XXIV of 1869	Salt in Madras and Bombay	So much as has not been repealed
X of 1874	Salt in Ganjam and Orissa	So much as has not been repealed
XV of 1874	Laws Local extent	So far as it relates to Act XXIV of 1869
XI of 1875	Salt in Madras	The whole

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

NOTIFICATION —SALT

Fort William, the 28th December 1877

No 254 —In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of "the Salt Act, 1877," the Governor-General in Council directs that on and after this date the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under Bengal Act VII of 1864, shall be as follows, for each maund of 82$\frac{2}{7}$ lbs avoirdupois weight --

When such salt is manufactured—	Rs	A
(*a*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Pooree district and the Kusbhadra river	2	8
(*b*) At any place between the Kusbhadra river and the southern boundary of the Cuttack district	2	10
(*c*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Cuttack district and the Mahanadi river	2	12
(*d*) At any place between the Mahánadi and Dhamra rivers	2	14
(*e*) At any place between the Dhamra and Kansbans rivers	3	0
(*f*) At any place between the Kansbans river and the northern boundary of the Balasore district	3	2

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENTS

Fort William, the 26th December 1877

No. 1023.—The Honorable C Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, resumed his seat on the Bench of the High Court on the forenoon of the 13th instant

The 27th December 1877

No 1028.—The services of Mr Lewis Gordon, Assistant Commissioner in British Burma, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces

No. 1029.—The services of Mr H T White, Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma

The 28th December 1877

No. 1034 —The following list of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough, special or subsidiary leave, on the 30th September 1877, is published for general information —

No	NAMES	SUBSTANTIVE APPOINTMENT	DATE OF COMMENCEMENT OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE	DATE OF EXPIRY OF FURLOUGH OR LEAVE	REMARKS
		GOVERNMENT OF INDIA			
		FURLOUGH			
1	HON BLE SIR R H DAVIES, K C S I	None	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1879	
2	E F HARRISON	Comptroller General	Mar 19, 1877	Jan 18, 1879	
3	C U AITCHISON, C S I	Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department	Feb 11, 1876	Oct 10, 1877	Since returned
4	F R HOGG	Post Master General, Bengal	April 24, 1876	April 23, 1878	
5	J WESTLAND	Accountant General, Central Provinces...	April 10, 1876	Nov 9, 1877	Since returned
6	C E R GIRDLESTONE	Resident, Nepal	Furlough for 1 year and 10 months		Date of departure not known
		SPECIAL LEAVE			
		Nil			

No	Names	Substantive Appointment	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave	Remarks
		LOWER PROVINCES			
		Furlough			
1	A Money C B	Member Board of Revenue	April 30 1877	Nov 29 1877	Granted five month extension by the Secretary of State on sick certificate
2	H L Dampier	Member Board of Revenue	April 11, 1876	Nov 25, 1877	Since returned
3	W Le F Robinson	Commissioner of Chota Nagpore	May 1877	Nov 1877	Since granted three months extension on sick certificate
4	E Grey	District and Sessions Judge Gya	April 7 1877	Nov 6, 1877	Permitted to return within the period of leave
5	W J Money C S I	District and Sessions Judge Mymensingh	Mar 21 1876	Nov 23 1877	Since granted dawonk extension and permitted to return to duty within the period of leave
6	Sir Stuart S Hogg	Commissioner of Police Calcutta and Chairman of the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta	Mar 1, 1877	Nov 30, 1878	
7	L R Tottenham	District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore	May 16, 1877	Jan 15 1878	
8	H W Alexander	Opium Agent of Behar	April 9 1877	Mar 28 1878	
9	H Hankey	Inspector General of Police	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1878	Has applied to retire under the new scheme
10	L D Lockwood	Magistrate and Collector Noakhally	May 4 1877	Jan 3, 1879	Has applied to retire under the new scheme
11	A T Maclean	District and Sessions Judge 24 Pergunnahs	April 10, 1877	April 9, 1878	
12	H F J Khan	Magistrate and Collector, 1st Grade	Sep 1877	Nov 1877	
13	J S Drummond		April 26 1875	Jan 25 1878	
14	W Wavell	Magistrate and Collector Bogra	May 9, 1876	Dec 19 1877	Has applied to retire under the new scheme
15	J Gloghegan	Secretary Board of Revenue	Oct 23 1876	June 22 1878	Since dead
16	J F K Hewitt	Magistrate and Collector, Chumparun	July 25 1877	Oct 21 1878	
17	E Jones		Mar 29 1875	Nov 28 1877	Since returned
18	R D Himi	Magistrate and Collector Beerbhoom	April 15, 1877	June 3 1878	
19	T T Allen	District and Sessions Judge	April 7 1876	Mar 14, 1878	
20	L B B King	Junior Superintendent of Survey	Mar 1 1877	Sept 30 1878	
21	J C Geddis	District and Sessions Judge, Furreedpore	May 21, 1877	May 20 1878	
22	L G Glazier	Magistrate and Collector	Mar 21 1877	Nov 20 1877	
23	A C Dubeit	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Burdwan	May 7, 1877	May 6, 1878	
24	J Anderson	Deputy Commissioner 4th Grade	July 13 1877	May 27 1878	
25	J A Hoskins	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Mar 17 1876	Mar 16 1878	Permitted to return to duty within the period of leave
26	G L Forbes	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 23, 1877	Oct 22, 1878	
27	W M Clay	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 9, 1877	Dec 8 1877	
28	T W Gribble	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	April 5 1877	Dec 4 1877	Since granted eight months extension
29	F W B Cowley	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	June 30, 1876	Jan 29, 1878	
30	H Mosley	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	May 30, 1877	Dec 29 1878	
31	W H Vetch	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Mar 27, 1876	Nov 8 1877	
32	R F Hamilton	Assistant and Joint Sessions Judge, Darjeeling and Julpigoree	Feb 9 1877	Feb 8, 1879	
33	W T Mills	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Feb 16 1876	Dec 15 1877	Since returned
34	C H Vowell	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	Mar 11 1876	Nov 10 1877	Since returned
35	H J S Cotton	Magistrate and Collector 3rd Grade	July 13 1877	Nov 12 1878	
36	A W Cochran	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	April 11 1876	April 10 1878	
37	A W B Power	Political Agent, Hill Tipperah	May 7, 1876	May 6 1878	
38	J C Veasey	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	May 15 1877	May 14 1878	
39	J E B Jeffery	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	April 1 1876	Oct 31 1877	Since returned
40	P Nolan	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Mar 13, 1876	Nov 12, 1877	Since granted three days extension and permitted to return duty within the period of leave
41	C D C Winter	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	July 27 1877	Nov 26 1878	
42	E A Bradbury	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Sept 19, 1877	Sept 18, 1879	
43	J Whitmore	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Mar 21, 1877	Dec 20 1877	Since granted six months extension on sick certificate
44	W Fiddian	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	Nov 1876	Nov 1878	
45	G E Manisty	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	June 9, 1876	Dec 8 1877	
46	W K Millar	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	June 16, 1876	June 15, 1878	
		Special Leave			
1	T B Lane	Collector of Customs Calcutta	June 10 1877	Dec 9, 1877	Has applied to resign the service
2	J H Rivett Carnac	Opium Agent Benares	May 1 1877	Oct 31 1877	Since returned
3	R H Pawsey	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector	May 16, 1877	Nov 15 1877	Since returned
4	J Nugent	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	May 1877	Nov 1877	
		Note.—Total absent	50		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces	228		
		Percentage of absentees	21 9		

No	Names	Substantive Appointment	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave	Remarks
		NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH			
		Furlough			
1	Hon ble R A J Drummond	Commissioner	April 18, 1877	Oct 7, 1877	
2	Sir T D Forsyth, C B K C S I	Commissioner, Fyzabad Division	Feby 20, 1876	Feby 19, 1878	
3	G Palmer	Judge	April 23, 1877	Oct 22 1877	
4	A R S Pollock	Commissioner	May 21 1877	Nov 20 1877	
5	H W Dashwood	Judge	July 15 1877	Aug 14 1878	
6	J Simson	Judge	April 10 1876	Jan 9 1878	
7	F G Tinkinson	Commissioner, Jhánsi Division	May 7, 1877	Nov 6 1877	
8	C W Moore	Magistrate and Collector	April 15 1877	April 14 1878	
9	R M King	Deputy Commissioner 1st Grade	March 15 1876	Dec 14 1877	
10	R G Currie	Magistrate and Collector	April 23 1877	Oct 22, 1878	
11	W Oldham	Magistrate and Collector	April 15, 1877	Nov 21, 1877	Allowed to retire from the service from 31st December 1877
12	C J Powlett	Joint Magistrate 1st Grade	Dec 1, 1876	Nov 30 1877	
13	J R Reid	Settlement Officer 1st Grade	April 18 1877	Feby 17 1879	
14	F S Growse	Joint Magistrate 1st Grade	April 15 1877	Nov 14 1877	
15	C F Hall	Joint Magistrate 1st Grade	March 15 1877	Dec 21, 1877	
16	M S Howell	Joint Magistrate 1st Grade	May 21 1877	Nov 20 1877	
17	A H Harington	Assistant Commissioner 1st Grade	March 21 1877	Dec 20 1878	
18	J H Twigg	Joint Magistrate 2nd Grade	May 20, 1877	March 19, 1878	
19	H F D Mollie	Joint Magistrate 2nd Grade	Feby 27 1877	Feby 26, 1878	
20	R J Closthwaite	Joint Magistrate 2nd Grade	June 9 1876	Dec 8, 1877	
21	J M Piars	Assistant Magistrate	July 13 1877	Oct 12 1877	
22	T F Harkness	Assistant Magistrate	April 5 1877	Dec 4 1877	
23	W Bernard Hassett	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade	May 7, 1877	May 6 1878	
24	R S Aikman	Assistant Magistrate	March 6 1876	Nov 5 1877	
25	H F Evans	Employed in the Settlement Department previous to departure on furlough	April 8 1876	Nov 21, 1877	
26	W C Benett	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade	April 15 1876	April 14 1878	
27	E White	Assistant Magistrate	Nov 6 1876	Nov 5 1877	
28	J A Marcil	Assistant Magistrate	March 1, 1877	Feb 28 1878	
29	W Lambe	Assistant Magistrate	Feb 5 1877	Nov 4 1878	
30	D T Roberts	Assistant Magistrate	April 3 1877	Nov 2 1878	
31	T Benson	Assistant Settlement Officer 2nd grade	July 13 1877	Jan 12 1878	
32	R D Alexander	Assistant Magistrate	March 21 1877	Nov 20 1878	
33	F Baker	Assistant Magistrate	March 22 1875	Oct 21 1877	Since returned
34	J W Harris	Assistant Magistrate	April 8 1876	April 7 1878	
35	H G Pearse	Assistant Magistrate	April 15 1877	May 14 1878	
36	R Scott	Assistant Magistrate	April 18 1877	April 17, 1879	
		Special Leave			
1	C J Connell	Assistant Commissioner 3rd Grade	April 16 1877	Oct 15 1877	
		Note —Total absent 37 Total of Civil Servants employed in the North Western Provinces and Oudh 193 Percentage of absentees 19 1			
		PUNJAB			
		Furlough			
1	J S Campbell	Judge, Chief Court Punjab	May 1 1877	April 30, 1878	
2	D G Barkley	Deputy Commissioner 1st Class	April 9 1877	April 8, 1878	
3	T W H Tolbort	Judicial Assistant 3rd Grade	Mar 29, 1876	Mar 28 1878	
4	C R Hawkins	Judicial Assistant, 3rd Grade	Mar 21, 1877	Nov 20 1878	
5	H W Steel	Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class	May 19 1877	Aug 18 1878	
6	P De L H John stone	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	Nov 1 1875	Oct 31, 1877	
7	D B Sinclair	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	May 2, 1877	Dec 16, 1877	Since returned
		Special Leave			
1	A F D Cunningham	Assistant Commissioner 3rd Class	June 8 1877	Dec 7, 1877	
		Subsidiary Leave			
1	W O Clark	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class	Sept 26, 1877	Oct 25, 1877	
		Note —Total absent 9 Total of Civil Servants employed in the Punjab 85 Percentage of absentees 10 5			

No	Names	Substantive Appointment	Date of commencement of furlough or leave	Date of expiry of furlough or leave	Remarks
		CENTRAL PROVINCES			
		Furlough			
1	F C Anderson	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Feb 12 1877	Feb 11 1878	
2	A U Fanshawe	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Jan 3, 1877	Jan 2 1878	
3	J A Jeffreys	Assistant Commissioner (Supernumerary)	Aug 27, 1877	Aug 26, 1878	
		Special Leave			
		Nil			
		Note.—Total absent	3		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in the Central Provinces	21		
		Percentage of absentees	14 3		
		BRITISH BURMA			
		Furlough			
1	S F A Smith	Deputy Commissioner, 4th Grade	April 18, 1876	April 17 1878	
		Special Leave			
1	A O Brown	Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Grade	July 15, 1877	Jan 14 1878	
		Note.—Total absent	2		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in British Burma	19		
		Percentage of absentees	10 5		
		MYSORE AND COORG			
		Nil			
		HYDERABAD			
		Nil			
		ASSAM			
		Furlough			
1	A L Clay	Deputy Commissioner, 1st Grade	July 13 1877	Oct 12 1878	
2	O G R McWilliam	Deputy Commissioner 3rd Grade	April 24 1876	Nov 23 1877	
3	H Luttman-Johnson	Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade (Supernumerary)	April 1, 1877	Mar 31 1878	
4	A Forbes	Assistant Commissioner, 1st Grade	May 22, 1876	Jan 21, 1878	
		Special Leave			
		Nil			
		Note.—Total absent	4		
		Total of Civil Servants employed in Assam	14		
		Percentage of absentees	28 5		
		Note.—Grand Total of absentees	111		
		Grand Total of Civil Servants employed on the Bengal Establishment	615		
		Percentage of absentees	18		

No 1035—Mr W Oldham is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 31st instant

No 1039—Mr R H Macleod, of Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, reported to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh his arrival at Allahabad on the 13th instant

No 1042—Erratum—In Home Department Notification No 962, dated 5th instant, for "19th October last," read "19th November last"

MEDICAL

The 22nd December 1877

No 687—The services of Surgeon-Major R Harvey, M D, in joint medical charge of Simla, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal

ECCLESIASTICAL

The 26th December 1877

No 478—The Reverend A G A Robarts, Officiating Second Chaplain of St John's Church, Calcutta, is appointed Chaplain of Tounghoo, British Burma

JAMES O'KINEALY,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS —FIBRES AND SILK

Simla, the 31st August 1877

No 45—In 1871 the Government of India offered a prize of £5,000 to the inventor of the best machine or process for the preparation of the fibre of the *Bohmeria nivea* (popularly known under the names of rheea, ramie, and China grass), and the terms on which machines would be admitted to competition were widely notified in India, in Europe, and in America Many persons declared their intention to compete, but ultimately only one machine was actually brought to the place of trial The machine, having been carefully tested at Sahárunpur in the autumn of 1872, was found imperfect in some important respects, and the inventor was adjudged not entitled to the full reward He was, however, presented with £1,500 in consideration of the partial measure of success he had attained after great perseverance

2 This machine has not since been adapted by the inventor to practical use, and no improved process of preparing the fibre of the rheea has been yet discovered by other persons Meanwhile, the demand for rheea continues, and the conditions which induced the Government of India in 1871 to offer a prize remain substantially unchanged

3 His Honour the President in Council, therefore, considers that it is desirable to renew the offer, and it is accordingly hereby notified that a reward of fifty thousand rupees will be paid to the inventor of the best machine or process which will separate the bark and fibre from the stem, and the fibre from the bark, of the *Bohmeria nivea*

4 A smaller reward, not exceeding ten thousand rupees, will be given to the inventor of the next best machine or process, provided it is adjudged to possess merit and to be capable without difficulty of adaptation to practical use

5 What is required is a machine or process capable of producing, by animal, water, or steam power, a ton of dressed fibre of a quality which shall average in value not less than £15 per ton in the English market, at a total cost, including all processes of preparation and all needful allowance for wear and tear, of not more than £15 per ton, laid down at any port of shipment in India, and £30 in England after payment of all the charges usual in trade before goods reach the hands of the manufacturer The processes of preparation are to be understood to include all the operations required subsequent to the cutting of the stems from the plants in the field, until the fibre is in a condition fit to be packed for conveyance to the market

6 The machinery employed must be simple, strong, durable, and inexpensive, and should be suited for erection in the plantations where the rheea is grown It must be adapted for treatment of the fresh stems, as cut from the plant The treatment of dried stems offers certain difficulties, and the fibre prepared from them must, moreover, always be much more costly than the fibre produced from green stems. Except during the hot dry weather preceding the rains in Upper India (where rheea grows best), it is very difficult so to dry the stems that no fermentation or mildew shall occur But during this season the stems are comparatively short and the crop poor and stunted, unless it is artificially irrigated, and such irrigation greatly increases the cost of cultivation In the rainy season the plant is in fine condition, but at this season it is almost impossible to dry the stems in quantity without injuring the fibre, unless recourse is had to artificial means of desiccation, which greatly increase the cost of the material It is therefore obvious that the attention of inventors should be given to the discovery of a process for the treatment of the green stems

7 The trials will be held at Saháranpur in the North-Western Provinces in the months of August and September 1879 Machines entered for competition should be placed *in situ* and be ready for work not later than the 15th August, the competition commencing on the next day The judges will be appointed by the Government, and they will watch the whole of the trials But the machines shall be worked and adjusted by the competitors themselves, and no person shall touch a machine without the consent of the inventor

8 The Government of India will provide proper shelter and accommodation at Saháranpur for all the competing machines as well as the motive power required It will also pay for the transport from the sea-coast to Saháranpur of all machines up to the limit of one ton each, the freight on any excess weight to be defrayed by the owners The present rate of freight by rail from Calcutta to Saháranpur is Rs 3-10 per maund, or Rs 98-11 per ton, and from Bombay to Saháranpur Rs 4-1 per maund, or Rs 110 9 per ton A free second class ticket to Saháranpur will also be given to any person in charge of a machine

9 The owner or owners of the successful machine or machines shall not be entitled to receive the reward offered except on the following conditions, *viz* —

(1) That a complete technical description of the machine, illustrated by plans drawn to scale, shall be prepared and published (Government paying the cost) for the information of the public

(2) That after the expiry of three years from the date on which the award is made, the public shall have the right of manufacturing similar machines, on payment to the owner of a royalty of 10 per cent on the cost of each machine so manufactured

10 All persons desiring to compete under the terms and on the conditions specified above are requested to make known their intention not later than the 31st December 1878, giving the following particulars —

1. Name in full and residence
2. Profession or occupation
3. Number of different kinds of machines entered for competition
4. Brief description of each machine

Intending competitors will at the same time declare themselves bound (under penalty of disqualification of the competing machines and forfeiture of all claim to the Government reward) to conform to all rules which may be prescribed by Government, or by the judges appointed by Government in connection with the conduct of the trials.

All notices of intention to compete and applications for information should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, Calcutta

11 A limited quantity of rheea will be grown in the Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, and persons desirous of testing their machines before entering them for public competition may obtain green stems in small quantities from the Superintendent of the gardens through this Department

COMMERCE AND TRADE

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877

No. 23 of 1877—The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information —

NOTICE TO MARINERS

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST

Alteration in position of the Beacon Lights at the entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli River

The two Beacon Lights situated on the southern shore at the entrance to Kornafuli River have been removed 2,417 yards due south of their former position The lights, 10 yards apart on a S E by E ½ E bearing, were exhibited from the new site on the 20th October 1877, the inner or eastern light from a tripod, the outer or western one from a mast, both Beacons being painted white

The inner light is elevated about 5 feet higher than the outer one, and both are visible in clear weather from a distance of 7 miles through an arc of 160°, or when bearing from S E by S, through east and north, to N by W

During southerly winds, sailing vessels from the southward and westward (especially those at some distance in the offing) should avoid getting to the northward of the lights, but at night with the outer or western light bearing E ¼ N, should run in and anchor in 5 fathoms at low water springs, about 2½ miles from the light, to await day-light

The Beacons in line, and the Hill flagstaff bearing N E, will place a vessel about half a mile southwestward of the bar buoys, from this position the bar and river buoys will be distinctly seen, and the services of a local pilot are always obtainable Vessels should not attempt to cross the bar without a pilot, as the channel to Chittagong is long, narrow, and somewhat intricate

Position of Beacons, latitude 22° 10′ 50″ N, longitude 91° 48′ 29″ E

[*Bearings are Magnetic and from Seaward Variation 3° Easterly in 1877*]

A DUNDAS TAYLOR, *Comdr (Late I N),*
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India

MARINE SURVEY DEPARTMENT,
CALCUTTA,
The 6th December 1877

By Order,

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts —Chittagong or Kornafuli River, No 84, Sea-face of Sunderbuns, No 138c, Sheet 5 Palmyra point to Chittagong, No 1681, Bay of Bengal, No 706, Indian Ocean, Sheet 2 Northern portion, No 748b also, Admiralty List of Lights, South Africa, East Indies, &c, 1877, Marine Survey of India Light list, No 81, and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol I, page 484

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates

CUSTOMS

The 28th December 1877

No. 172.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of "The Indian Tariff Act, 1875," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and from the first day of January 1878, the duty on salt imported into Bengal, fixed by Schedule A, No 49, of the said Act at Rs 3-4, shall be reduced to Rs 3-2 per maund of 82⅔ lbs avoirdupois

No 174—Under the authority conferred by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that on and after the first day of January 1878 the exemption from duty of customs on salted fish imported into the province of Sind shall be cancelled.

SALT

The 28th December 1877

No. 254.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 11 of "the Salt Act, 1877," the Governor-General in Council directs that on and after this date the duty to be paid on salt manufactured in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under Bengal Act VII of 1864, shall be as follows, for each maund of 82⅔ lbs avoirdupois weight —

When such salt is manufactured—	Rs	A
(*a*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Pooree district and the Kusbhadra river	2	8
(*b*) At any place between the Kusbhadra river and the southern boundary of the Cuttack district ..	2	10
(*c*) At any place between the southern boundary of the Cuttack district and the Mahánadi river	2	12
(*d*) At any place between the Mahánadi and Dhamra rivers	2	14
(*e*) At any place between the Dhámra and Kánsbans rivers	3	0
(*f*) At any place between the Kánsbans river and the northern boundary of the Balasore district ..	3	2

No. 255—In exercise of the powers conferred by "The Inland Customs Act, 1875," the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that on and from the 1st day of January 1878, the following modifications shall be made in the rules published in Notification No. 156, dated 30th June 1876, that is to say —

(a)—For the first paragraph of Rule 4, the following shall be substituted "On all salt imported, [except salt imported by Railway from the Presidency of Bombay into the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces], a duty of Rs 2-12 per maund of 3,200 tolahs shall be levied, and on all sugar exported at any point south of the district of Rawalpindi, the maximum duties mentioned in Section 5 of the Act shall be levied"

(b)—Rules 41 to 47 (both inclusive) and Schedules A and B shall be cancelled

(c)—In Rules 50, 54 and 74, and in Schedules C and F, for the words "rupees three," the words "two rupees, twelve annas" shall be substituted

(d)—In Schedule C, for the words "rupees six," the words "five rupees, eight annas" shall be substituted

No 262—In exercise of the power conferred by the fourth clause of Section 1 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to order the extension to the province of Sind, on and from the 1st January 1878, of the said Act, except the portions thereof specified in the second clause of Section 1 which already extend to that province, and also except Chapter II of the said Act

No 263—Under the powers conferred by Section 10 of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the manufacture of salt in the province of Sind, except by or on behalf of the Government, or by persons licensed by the Government, and to impose a duty of two Rupees eight annas per maund of three thousand two hundred tolas on all salt sold by such persons This rule will take effect on and from the 1st January 1878

STATISTICS

The 27th December 1877

No. 559.—It is hereby notified for general information and guidance that the spelling of the names of the more important places in Rajputana has been fixed by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and approved by the Government of India as shewn in the list given below, and the spelling so fixed should be strictly observed in future

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt of India

NAMES WHICH HAVE ACQUIRED A FIXED SPELLING

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
Abu	Town and Cantonment	Sirohee
Ajmere	British District	
Aravalli	Chain of Mountains	
Bhurtpore	State	
Bickaneer	Ditto	
Boondee	Ditto	
Deeg	District and Town	Bhurtpore
Erinpura	Cantonment	Sirohee
Harowtee	Group of States	
Jeypore	State	
Jeysulmere	Ditto	
Jhallawar	Ditto	
Jodhpore	Ditto	
Kerowlee	Ditto	
Kishenguh	Ditto	
Kotah	Ditto	
Laswarree	Battle field	Ulwur
Marwar	Another name for Jodhpore	
Meywar	Another name for Oodeypore	

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
NAMES WHICH HAVE ACQUIRED A FIXED SPELLING—(*continued*)		
Nawa	Cantonment and Town	Jodhpore
Nusseerabad	Cantonment	Ajmere
Oodeypore	State	
Shahpoora	Ditto	
Sirohee	Ditto	
Todgarh	Cantonment	Ajmere
Tonk	State	
Ulwur	Ditto	
OTHER NAMES		
Achrol	Town	Jeypore
Ágolai	Ditto	Jodhpore
Áhor	Ditto	Ditto
Áhu	River	Harowtee and Tonk
Ajeráka	Railway Station	Ulwur
Ajitpura	Town	Bickaneer
Akhegarh	Town and District	Bhurtpore
Álamiawas	Town	Jódhpore
Álanpur	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore
Alıgarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Alipur	Hill	Bhurtpore
Amargarh	Town	Kerowlee
Ámer	Ditto and Hill	Jeypore
Ámet	Ditto and Sub-division	Oodeypore
Amıgarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Ámjio	Hill	Banswara
Anadpur	Town	Jodhpore
Anádra	Ditto	Sirohee
Ána Sagar	Lake	Ajmere
Anderi	River	Harowtee and Tonk
Anpúrna	Shrine	Ditto
Anupgarh	Town	Bickaneer
Arain	Town and Civil Station	Jeypore
Árnu	Railway Station	Ditto
Arthuna	Town	Banswára
Ásop	Ditto	Jodhpore
Áspur	Ditto	Dungarpur
Atalband	Lake	Bhurtpore
Aulabati	Town	Harowtee and Tonk.
Áuwa	Ditto	Jodhpore
Babra	Ditto	Ditto
Badkochrán	Ditto	Ajmere
Bágan	River	Oodeypore
Baghána	Town	Ajmere
Bagheia	Ditto	Ditto
Bigheri	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Bagri	Ditto	Jodhpore
Bagri	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Bigiu	Ditto	Jeypore
Bágsúri	Ditto	Ajmere
Bahadian	Ditto	Bickaneer
Bahi	Lake	Banswara
Bahror	Town and Sub-division	Ulwur
Baiát	District and Town	Jeypore
Buta	Town	Jodhpore
Bakhasar	Ditto	Ditto
Bálaheia	Ditto	Jeypore
Balamgarh	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Balárán	Ditto	Jeypore
Báli	Ditto	Jodhpore.
Bálotra	Ditto	Ditto
Balúnda	Ditto	Ditto

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Bámanwáia	Place of Pilgrimage	Sirohee
Bamni	River	Oodeypore
Bamniawás	District and Town	Jeypore
Banas	River	Oodeypore, Jeypore, &c
Bandanwára	Town	Ajmere
Bandi	River	Jeypore
Bandikui	Town and Railway Station	Ditto
Baneia	Town	Oodeypore
Baneshwar	Place of Pilgrimage	Dúngarpur
Banganga	River	Jeypore, Bhurtpore, &c
Bansi Paharpui	Hill	Bhurtpore
Banskho	Town	Jeypore
Bánsur	Sub-division and Town	Ulwur
Banswára	Town and State	
Bai	Town	Jodhpore
Bai	Ditto	Ajmere
Baiakhan	Ditto	Ditto
Barán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Barantia	Ditto	Jodhpore
Barath	District	Sirohee
Bargaon	Town	Jodhpore
Bari	Ditto	Dholpui
Barial	Ditto	Jeypore
Bari-ka-Talab	Lake	Oodeypore
Barkheie-ki-nadi	River	Kerowlee
Barli	Town	Ajmere
Barlu	Ditto	Jodhpore
Barmer	Ditto	Ditto
Barnala	Ditto	Jeypore
Baroda	Fair and place of Pilgrimage	Ditto
Barsalpur	Town	Jeysulmere
Baru	Ditto	Jodhpore
Basai	Railway Station	Ulwui
Biseri	Town	Dholpui
Basi	Railway Station	Jeypore
Baswa	District and Town	Ditto
Bitaru	Town	Jodhpore
Baunli	District and Town	Jeypore
Beawar	Town and Cantonment	Ajmere
Begún	Town and Sub-division	Oodeypore
Behar	Ravines on the Chambal River	Kerowlee
Berach	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee
Bhadraoti	Ditto	Kerowlee
Bhagwantgarh	Town	Jeypore
Bhailan	Town and Pergunnah	Ajmere
Bhákhar	District	Sirohee
Bhakhri	Town	Jodhpore
Bharak	Hill	Oodeypore
Bhasáwai	District	Bhurtpore
Bhawi	Town	Jodhpore
Bhílwára	Town and Post Office	Oodeypore
Bhímlat	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Bhinai	District and Town	Ajmere
Bhíndar	Town and Sub-division	Oodeypore
Bhinmal	Town	Jodhpore
Bhitroth	District	Sirohee
Bhomgarh	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk
Bhúkarki	Town	Bickaneer
Bhúmsen	Hill	Jodhpore
Bhungra	Town	Banswára
Bhutála	Hill	Oodeypore
Biána	District	Bhurtpore
Bidasar	Town	Bickaneer
Bigga	Ditto	Ditto
Bijasan Máta	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Bikampur	Town	Jeysulmere

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—*(continued)*	
Bílára	Town	Jodhpore
Birjeshji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Bisalpur	Town	Jodhpore
Bissau	Town and Post Office	Jeypore
Biwai	Railway Station	Ditto
Boráwar	Town	Jodhpore
Bori	Ditto	Bánswára
Braj	Tract of country	Bhurtpore
Bújh	Town	Jeysulmere
Chakwára	Ditto	Jeypore
Chambal	River	Tonk, Harowtee, Kerowlee, Dholpur
Chanaud	Town	Jodhpore
Chandána	Ditto	Jeypore
Chandarbháka	River	Oodeypore and Harowtee and Tonk
Chandáwal	Town	Jodhpore
Chandrawati	Place of historical interest	Sirohee
Chándsain	Town	Jeypore
Cháng	Ditto	Ajmere
Chápi	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Chárbhujaji	Shrine	Ditto
Chai Chaumúhan	Ditto	Ditto
Chátsu	District and Town	Jeypore
Chaturbhuj	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Chaturbhuj	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Chaumukha	Ditto	Ditto
Chaumún	Town	Jeypore.
Chaura	District	Sirohee
Chauth-ka-Barwara	Town and Fair	Jeypore
Chhabra	District and Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Chhápar	Town	Bickaneer
Chhappan-ka-Pahár	Hill	Jodhpore
Chhirana	Town	Jeypore
Chhoti Kanwas	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Chhoti Nadi	River	Ditto
Chhoti Sádri	Town	Oodeypore
Chiksana	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Chimna Bawari	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Chinch	Town	Bánswara
Chirawa	Town	Jeypore
Chítalwana	Ditto	Jodhpore
Chítorgarh	Town and Fort	Oodeypore
Chotíla	Mountain	Sirohee
Chúru	Town	Bickaneer
Chúmu	Ditto	Jeypore
Dadrowa	Ditto	Bickaneer
Dang	Ravines	Bhurtpore and Kerowlee
Dánta Rámgarh	District, Town and Railway Station	Jeypore
Dánthal	Town	Ditto
Dausa	Hill, Province and Town	Ditto
Dawer	Town and Cantonment	Ajmere
Deogaon	Town	Ditto
Deogarh	Ditto	Oodeypore
Deogarh	Lake	Partabgarh
Deoli	Cantonment	Ajmere
Deolia	Town	Ditto
Deolia—Partábgarh	State (commonly called Partábgarh)	
Deoti	Lake	Ulwur
Deshnok	Town	Bickaneer
Desuri	Ditto	Jodhpore
Dhamotar	Lake	Partabgarh

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Dhána Dúngar	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore
Dhaneru	Town	Bickaneer
Dhání	Ditto	Ajmere.
Dhaiampura	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Dhola	Ditto	Jodhpore
Dholagarh	Hill	Oodeypore
Dholpur	Town and State	
Dhotarsi	Lake	Partábgarh
Dhúnd	River	Jeypore
Didwana	Town	Jodhpore
Dídwana	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Jeypore
Diggi	Ditto	Ditto
Dilwára	Town and Temple	Sirohee
Dilwara	Ditto	Ajmere
Dodho	Hill	Jodhpore
Dúdábar	Ditto	Oodeypore
Dúdu	Town	Jeypore
Dugári	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Dúngarpur	Town and State	
Dúni	Town	Jeypore
Dwarakadhísh	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Dwarakanáthji	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Echráno	Hill	Jodhpore
Eklingji	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Erão	River	Partábgarh
Erawan	Hill	Oodeypore.
Esardi	Town	Jeypore
Fatehgarh	Ditto	Kerowlee
Fatehgarh	Ditto	Kishenguih
Fatehpur	Ditto	Jeypore
Gagraun	Fort	Harowtee and Tonk
Gajner	Town	Bickaneer
Galiakot ...	Ditto	Dúngarpur
Galwa	River	Harowtee and Tonk
Gambheri	Ditto	Oodeypore.
Gambhír	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Gandher	Lake	Partábgarh
Ganeshgarh	Town	Bickaneer
Gangapur	Town and District	Jeypore
Gangli	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Gangupíya Mahádeo	Place of Pilgrimage	Sirohee
Gangwána	Town	Ajmere
Gardwási	Ditto	Jeypore
Garhi	Ditto	Bánswara
Gaunder	Town and place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Geb Ságar	Lake	Dúngarpur
Ghánerao	Town	Jodhpore
Ghatol	Ditto	Banswára
Ghegal	Ditto	Ajmere
Ghotru	Ditto	Jeysulmere
Ghúnsla	District	Jeypore
Gobindgarh	Town	Ajmere
Goela	Ditto	Ditto
Gogunda	District	Oodeypore
Gomti	River	Ditto
Gopalgarh	District	Bhurtpore
Gopálpura	Town	Bickaneer
Goramji	Hill and Shrine	Ajmere
Goshámsar	Town	Bickaneer
Gotio Ámbo	Place of Pilgrimage	Bánswára
Govindgarh	Town	Ulwur
Gúgoi	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Gundoj	Town	Jodhpore
Gundolao	Lake	Kishengurh
Gunthno	Hill	Banswára
Gúra	Town	Jodhpore
Gúyabála	River	Ditto
Gyábnu	Hill	Ditto
Hábur	Town	Jeysulmere
Hádoti	Ditto	Kerowlee
Halena	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Hamngarh	Ditto	Oodeypore
Hansera	Ditto	Bickaneer
Harmara	Ditto	Ajmere
Helak	Railway Station	Bhurtpore
Himmatsai	Town	Bickaneer
Hindaun	District and Town	Jeypore
Hindoli	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Ikásira Mahádeo	Place of Pilgrimage	Ditto
Ikran	Railway Station	Bhurtpore
Ináyati	Town	Kerowlee
Indargarh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Jádhan	Ditto	Jodhpore
Jácl	Ditto	Ditto
Jagmer	Hill	Bánswára
Jahazpur	Town and Fort	Oodeypore
Jaipur	Mountain	Jeypore
Jairáj	Ditto	Sirohee
Jaisamand *or* Dhebar	Lake	Oodeypore
Jaitsai	Town	Bickaneer
Jákham	River	Oodeypore and Partabgarh
Jáloi	Town	Jodhpore
Jamálkhera	Ditto	Jeypore
Jámi Masjid	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Jánagarh	Fortress	Partábgarh
Jargaji	Hill	Oodeypore
Jasana	Town	Bickaneer
Jasol	Ditto	Jodhpore
Jasrásar	Ditto	Bickaneer
Jassakhera	Town and Cantonment	Ajmere
Jatwara	Railway Station	Jeypore
Jawája	Town	Ajmere
Jáwar	Hill	Oodeypore
Jawári	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Jetáran	Ditto	Jodhpore
Jhák	Ditto	Ajmere
Jhapán	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Jhíko	Hill	Jodhpore
Jhíl-ka-báia	Marsh	Bhurtpore
Jhoro	District	Sirohee
Jhugga-ki-baori	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Jhúnjhnu	Town	Ditto
Jindoli	Hill	Oodeypore
Jírota	District	Kerowlee
Jisod	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Jobner	Town	Ditto
Jojri	River	Jodhpore
Jum Mátaji	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Júnián	Town	Ajmere
Kahtan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Kailaji	Place of Pilgrimage	Kerowlee
Kákand	River	Bhurtpore
Kalíjra	Town	Bánswára
Káli Sindh	River	Harowtee and Tonk

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Káluk	District	Jeypore
Kalyan Raeji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Kamalnáth	Hill	Oodeypore
Kaman *or* Kámban	District	Bhurtpore
Kánauta	Railway Station	Jeypore
Kankroli	Town and Lake	Oodeypore
Kanur	Town	Jeysulmere
Kanyagir	Hill	Jodhpore
Kapaldhára Kund	River	Harowtee and Tonk
Karmoi	Ditto	Oodeypore
Karnsar	Town	Jeypore
Kashab Kola Khera	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Kathúnmar	Ditto	Ulwur
Kaulári	Ditto	Dholpur
Kaya	Hill	Oodeypore
Kekri	Town	Ajmere
Kemri	Ditto	Jeypore
Keola deo	Marsh	Bhurtpore
Keshorae Patan	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Khanthal	Railway Station	Ulwur
Khandela Haresáth ka	Hill and Town	Jeypore
Khandhar	District and Town	Ditto
Khandu	Town	Banswara
Khánua	Town	Bhurtpore
Khari	River	Oodeypore and Jeypore
Khari	Ditto	Ajmere
Khari	Town	Bickaneer
Khaija Bíjpura	Fair	Jeypore
Kharkari	Town	Ditto
Kharkari	Ditto	Kishengurh
Khatkai	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Khatu	Ditto	Jeypore
Khera	Ditto	Ditto
Kherwara	Cantonment	Oodeypore
Khetri	Hill and Town	Jeypore
Khimel	Hill	Banswara
Khínwsai	Town	Jodhpore
Khirwa	Ditto	Ajmere
Khohjhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore
Khuni	District	Sirohee
Kishangarh	Town	Jeysulmere
Kishangarh	Ditto	Ulwur
Kishangarh	Ditto	Jeypore
Koláyat	Ditto	Bickaneer
Korandesar	Ditto	Ditto
Kot Banáwar	Ditto	Jeypore
Kothesri	River	Oodeypore
Kot Kasim	Province	Jeypore
Kot Putli	Town	Ditto
Kotra	Cantonment	Oodeypore
Kucháman	Town	Jodhpore
Kúchera	Ditto	Ditto.
Kúmalgarh	Fort	Oodeypore
Kumher	District	Bhurtpore
Kupásan	Town	Oodeypore
Kúra	Ditto	Jodhpore
Kurgaon	Ditto	Kerowlee
Kusalgarh	Ditto	Bánswára
Lachhmangarh	Ditto	Ulwur
Lachhmangarh	Ditto	Jeypore
Lachhmi Naráyan	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Ládnún	Town	Jodhpore
Lalgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer
Lálsot ...	Town and District	Jeypore
Lámba	Town	Ditto

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Lapli	River	Oodeypore
Lathában	District (another name for Deeg)	Bhurtpore
Liwáli	Town	Jeypore
Lohagarh	Hill	Ditto
Lohagarhji	Place of Pilgrimage	Ditto
Lohwan	Town	Ditto
Ludana	Ditto	Ditto
Lúni	River	Jodhpore
Lúnwa	Town	Ditto
Lutana	Ditto	Ajmere
Machhíd	Hill	Oodeypore
Machkund	Fair and place of Pilgrimage	Dholpur
Mádholi	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Madhoni	Hill	Bhurtpore
Madhorajpur	Town	Jeypore
Madkotri	Ditto	Bickaneer
Madria	Hill	Bánswara
Magra	District	Suohee
Mahajan	Town	Bickaneer
Mahai Samod	Hill	Jeypore
Mahi	River	Banswara and Dúngarpur
Mahji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Mahwa	District and Town	Jeypore
Mákarji	Hill and Temple	Ajmere
Mal	Hill	Suohee
Malakhera	Railway Station	Ulwur
Malarna	District	Jeypore
Malarna-chaur ka	Town	Ditto
Malarna Dúngar	Ditto	Ditto
Malpura	Town and District	Ditto
Man	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Mandal	Ditto	Oodeypore
Mandalgarh	Fort	Ditto
Mandaori	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Mandar	Post Office	Suohee
Mandawa	Town	Jeypore
Mandáwar	District and Railway Station	Ditto
Mandor	Town	Jodhpore.
Mandráel	District	Kerowlee
Mángalawás	Town	Ajmere
Mania	Ditto	Dholpur
Mankali	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Manoharpur	Ditto	Jeypore
Mánpur	Ditto	Ditto
Mároth	Ditto	Jodhpore
Másalpur	District	Kerowlee
Masúda	Town	Ajmere
Mataji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Mathánia	Town	Jodhpore
Mathuranáthji	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Mátri Kunrián	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Medáli	River	Ditto
Mendki	Ditto	Kerowlee
Merta	Town	Jodhpore
Meruka	River	Dholpur
Meruki	Ditto	Ditto
Mewat	Province	Bhurtpore
Míndha	Town	Jodhpore
Miráu Chahaltan	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk
Mithri	Town	Jodhpore
Mogra	Ditto	Ditto
Mohangarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere
Molán	Ditto	Bánswára
Momna Musawwir	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—*(continued)*	
Morán	River	Jeypore
Morel	Ditto	Kerowlee
Mori	Hill	Oodeypore
Moti Jhíl	Lake	Bhurtpore
Muazzamabad	Town	Jeypore
Muhammadgarh	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Mukandgarh	Ditto	Jeypore
Mukandra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Mundawára	Ditto	Ditto
Múndia	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Mundra	Town	Bickaneer
Mundwa	Ditto	Jodhpore
Náchana	Ditto	Jeysulmere
Nadbai	Railway Station	Bhurtpore
Nádol	Town	Jodhpore
Nagan	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Nagar	Ditto	Jodhpore
Nagar	District	Bhurtpore
Nagaur	Town	Jodhpore
Nágela	Ditto	Ajmere
Nago	Hill	Jodhpore
Nagpahái	Ditto	Ajmere
Nahargarh	Town and Fort	Harowtee and Tonk
Nanáne ki-nadi	River	Kerowlee
Nánd	Town	Ajmere
Nándoli	Ditto	Jeypore
Narana	Ditto	Ditto
Narayanpur	Ditto	Ulwur
Narhar	Fair	Jeypore
Nároli	Town	Kerowlee.
Násrida	Ditto	Jeypore
Náthdwára	Town and Shrine	Oodeypore
Nawai	Town	Jeypore
Nawalgarh	Ditto	Ditto
Neknamji	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk
Niárán	Town	Ajmere
Nibhera	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Nilkanth Mahádeo	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Nímán	Town	Bickaneer
Nímbáj	Ditto	Jodhpore
Ním-ka-thána	Ditto	Jeypore
Nímli	Place of Pilgrimage and Fair	Ditto
Nínor	Lake	Partabgarh
Niwai	District	Jeypore
Nohar	Town	Bickaneer
Orai	River	Oodeypore
Orpure-ka tál	Lake	Kerowlee
Pachewar	Town	Jeypore
Pachpadra	Ditto	Jodhpore
Padamnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk
Pahesar	Town	Bhurtpore
Pákarawás	Cantonment	Ajmere
Pálera	Lake	Bánswára
Páli	Town	Jodhpore
Pánchún	Ditto	Bickaneer
Panjna	River	Kerowlee.
Páota	Town	Jeypore
Párbati	River	Harowtee and Tonk, an Dholpur
Parbatsar	Town	Jodhpore
Partábgarh	Lake, Fortress, Town and State	
Partapor	Town	Bánswara

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Parwan	River	Harowtee and Tonk
Pátan	Town	Jeypore
Pathena	Ditto	Bhurtpore
Path	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Phági	Town	Jeypore
Phulodi	Ditto	Jodhpore
Phalsúnd	Ditto	Ditto
Pichhola	Lake	Oodeypore
Pílauda	Town	Jeypore
Pipar	Ditto	Jodhpore
Písangan	Ditto	Ajmere
Pohkar *or* Pushkar	Town and Fair	Ditto
Pokran	Town	Jodhpore
Potlán	Ditto	Oodeypore
Pragpura	Ditto	Jeypore
Pungal	Ditto	Bickaneer
Pur	Ditto	Oodeypore
Pushp Sagar	Lake	Harowtee and Tonk
Rajpur	Town	Oodeypore
Rajpur	Ditto	Jodhpore
Rajpur	Lake	Partabgarh
Rajsar	Town and Fair	Jeypore
Raghunáthgarh	Hill	Ditto
Rajakhera	Town	Dholpur
Rajaldesar	Ditto	Bickaneer
Rajgarh	Ditto	Ulwur
Rajgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer
Rajgarh	Ditto	Ajmere
Rajmahal	Ditto	Jeypore
Rajnagar	Ditto	Oodeypore
Rajpura	Ditto	Bickaneer
Rajrájeshwar	Place of Pilgrimage	Banswara
Rájsamand	Lake	Oodeypore
Ralaota	Town	Jeypore
Rámdwára	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk
Ramgarh (1)	Town	Ulwur
Ramgarh (2)	Town and District	Jeypore
Rámor	Lake	Banswára
Rámsar	Town	Ajmere
Rang Ságar	Lake	Dungarpur
Rani Dúngri	Hill	Kishengurh
Ramgarh	Fortress	Partábgarh
Ranthambhor	Town and Fortress	Jeypore
Ras	Town	Jodhpore
Rasia	Hill	Bhurtpore
Rasídpur	Town	Jeypore
Ratadevi	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Ratan	River	Partábgarh
Ratangarh	Town	Bickaneer
Ratanjíla	District	Jeypore
Rathásan	Hill	Oodeypore
Ratnagir	Ditto	Jodhpore
Riwai	District	Sirohee
Rawalya	Hill	Oodeypore
Ráwatsar	Town	Bickaneer
Rayan	Ditto	Jodhpore
Reni	Ditto	Bickaneer
Reri	Ditto	Ditto
Rikhabdeo	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Rishikishan	Old Temples	Sirohee
Rohat	Town	Jodhpore
Rojo	Hill	Ditto
Rudáwal	Town	Bhurtpore
Rupaheli	Fair	Jeypore
Rupaniel	River	Bhurtpore and Ulwur

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated
	OTHER NAMES—(*continued*)	
Rúpbás	District	Bhurtpore
Rúpnagar	Town	Ajmere
Rúpnagarh	Province	Kishengurh
Rúpnáráyan	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Sábi	River	Ulwur
Sáchor	Town	Jodhpore
Sádri	Ditto	Ditto
Ságarmati	River	Ajmere
Ságthali	Lake	Partábgarh
Sagwára	Town	Dúngarpur
Sáhíwa	Ditto	Bickaneer
Sakarhálpur	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Sakia	Ditto	Ditto
Sálasar	Ditto	Bickaneer
Sálawás	Ditto	Jodhpore
Salímabad	Town	Kishengurh
Salúmbar	District	Oodeypore
Sámbhar	Lake, Cantonment, &c	Jeypore, Jodhpore, Ajmere
Samdari	Town	Jodhpore
Samel	Ditto	Ditto
Sámod	Ditto	Jeypore
Sampla	Ditto	Kishengurh
Sánderao	Ditto	Jodhpore
Sándwa	Ditto	Bickaneer
Sanganer	Town and Railway Station	Jeypore
Sánkhún	Town	Bickaneer
Sánr Máta	Hill	Oodeypore
Sánthu	Town	Jodhpore
Santnáthji	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk
Saradhna	Town	Ajmere
Saraneshwar Mahádeo	Place of Pilgrimage	Sirohee
Sardárgarh	Town	Bickaneer
Sardárshahr	Ditto	Ditto
Sároth	Cantonment and Town	Ajmere
Sarsura	Place of Pilgrimage	Kishengurh
Sarsuti	River	Ajmere
Sarwár	Town and District	Kishengurh
Súth	District	Sirohee
Sathána	Town	Ajmere
Sathlána	Ditto	Jodhpore
Sáwar	Ditto	Ajmere
Semli	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Sen	River	Ditto
Sendra	Town	Ajmere
Senthal	Ditto	Bickaneer
Sepau	Fair and place of Pilgrimage	Dholpur
Shahabad	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Shahgarh	Ditto	Jeysulmere
Shah-i-Buldán *or* Nogaza	Place of Pilgrimage	Harowtee and Tonk.
Shahpura (1)	Town	Oodeypore
Shahpura (2)	Ditto	Jeypore
Shaikhawáti	Town and Province	Ditto
Shaikhsar	Town	Bickaneer
Shámgarh	Town and Pergunnah	Ajmere
Shergarh	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Shiupura	Cantonment	Ajmere
Shiv	River	Partábgarh
Sídmukh	Town	Bickaneer
Sihodra	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Sikandra	Ditto	Jeypore
Sikar	Ditto	Ditto
Sikrai	District and Town	Ditto
Sikri	Town	Bhurtpore
Silhiserh	Lake	Ulwur
Sinda	Town	Harowtee and Tonk

OTHER NAMES—(*concluded*)

Spelling to be adopted	Description	State where situated.
Sindri	Town	Jodhpore
Singhána	Ditto	Jeypore
Síta bári	Shrine	Harowtee and Tonk
Sítakund	Place of Pilgrimage	Partábgarh
Siwai Jaipur	Province	Jeypore
Siwai Mádhopur	Province and District	Ditto
Siwai Rámgarh	Town	Ditto
Siwána	Ditto	Jodhpore
Sojat	Ditto	Ditto
Som	River	Dúngarpur
Sir Gotamnáth	Place of Pilgrimage	Partábgarh
Sír Madhopur	Town	Jeypore
Srínagar	Ditto	Ajmere
Srínáthji	Place of Pilgrimage	Oodeypore
Sugri	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Sujángarh	Ditto	Bickaneer
Sukhli	River	Oodeypore
Sukri	Ditto	Jodhpore
Súndho	Hill	Ditto
Súrajgarh	Town	Jeypore
Súratgarh	Ditto	Bickaneer
Tála	Place of Pilgrimage ...	Jeypore
Talera	Province	Kerowlee
Tamangarh	Town	Ditto
Támra	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Táragarh	Hill	Ajmere
Tekri Rasya	Ditto	Harowtee and Tonk
Tem	Town	Ditto
Thána Gházi	Ditto	Ulwur
Thánwla	Ditto	Jodhpore
Tibára Nílgarri	Place of Pilgrimage	Jeypore
Tíbi	Town	Bickaneer
Tijára	Ditto	Ulwur
Tilwára	Ditto	Jodhpore
Tinwri	Ditto	Ditto
Toda-Bhím	Town and District	Jeypore
Toda-Rae Singh	Ditto	Ditto
Torawáti	Town, District and Province	Ditto
Tori	Town	Ditto
Ubesarji	Hill	Oodeypore
Uchen	District	Bhurtpore
Udai (1)	Town	Jeypore
Udai (2)	Ditto	Ditto
Uday Ságar	Lake	Oodeypore
Udepur	Town and District	Jeypore
Umedganj	Town	Harowtee and Tonk
Uniára ...	Ditto	Jeypore
Utangan	River	Bhurtpore and Dholpur
Utgir	District	Kerowlee
Vindhyáchal	Hill	Partábgarh
Wágidora	Town	Bánswára
Wair	District	Bhurtpore
Wálghát	Ditto	Jeypore
Wazírpur	Ditto	Ditto
Winawás ...	Town	Jodhpore
Winjua	Ditto	Ditto

G H M BATTEN,
Offg Secy to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL

Fort William, the 28th December 1877

No 3542G—The following extract from Regimental Orders issued by the Commandant, Deolee Irregular Force, dated 16th November 1877, is confirmed —

Captain P W Smith, Officiating Squadron Commander, Deolee Irregular Force, to continue to officiate as Squadron Commander, *vice* Captain J H L Greenfield

Lieutenant C Herbert, Officiating Adjutant, Deolee Irregular Force, to continue to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Smith

No 3543G.—Consequent on the return from furlough of Major A Farrer, Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following changes are made in the Berar Commission with effect from the 7th November 1877 —

Major F W Grant, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 1st Class to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class

Captain R S Thompson, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class

No. 3544G.—APPOINTMENT —Lieutenant H L Ramsay, Officiating Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and is posted to Rajputana as Officiating Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General

C U AITCHISON,
Secy to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS —ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Fort William, the 28th December 1877

No. 2864—*Money in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of the month of November 1877, with the corresponding figures on the same date in 1876 and 1875* —

	1875	1876	1877
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Government of India	1,81,95,496	1,20,48,124	2 19 78 820
Bengal	1 97,49,235	96,84 875	1,01,68,049
Assam	37,93,486	32,64,219	31,94,096
British Burmah	38,39,166	36 81,320	29 22,324
North Western Provinces	1,78,61,943	1,71 11,482	99,32,081
Oudh .. .	57,36,624	49,46,389	28,15,231
Punjab	1,00 28,639	1,04 41 973	96,90,563
Bombay	1,70,14,433	1,93,13,985	1,66,11,983
Central Provinces ...	31,27,946	31 35,590	24,46 786
Madras	2,06,20,354	1,63,67,856	1,67,57,521
TOTAL	11,99,67,322	9 99,95,807	9,65,17,454

ACCOUNTS

The 28th December 1877.

No. 2885—*Bills drawn upon India by the Secretary of State, 1877-78*

	£	Rs	Average rate	Loss compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s the rupee
			s d	
Estimated for the whole year	12,250,000	13,85,00,000	1 9 23	1,60,00,000
In the month of December	517,813	60,00,000	1 8 71	8,21,870
To the end of the month of December	6,527,082	7,51,67 939	1 8 84	98,97,119
Remains to make estimate good	5,722,918	6,33,32,061	1 9 69	61,02,881

Estimated expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s the rupee in raising	£ 6,527,082	@ 1s 9·23d	Rs 85,25,168
Actual expenditure in excess of the cost at 2s the rupee in raising		„ 1s 8 84d	„ 98,97,119
		Expenditure in excess of estimate	Rs 13,71,951

SEPARATE REVENUE—POST OFFICE

The 28th December 1877

No 2857.—Referring to the Notification of the 2nd November 1877, No 4308, relative to the insurance of the contents of registered letters and parcels on or after the 1st January 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make, with effect from the 1st January 1878, the following alteration of Clause XXIII of the Orders and Rules passed by him on the 21st April 1866 (Home Department Notification No 189), under the provisions of Sections 19, 21, 22 and 63 of the Post Office Act of 1866, *viz* —

ORIGINAL CLAUSE XXIII	AMENDED CLAUSE XXIII
"In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels, for despatch, either by letter or banghy post"	In order to protect, as far as possible, the public mails from the chance of robbery, officers in charge of Post Offices shall not knowingly receive coin, bullion, precious stones, or jewels for despatch either by letter or banghy post, *except in the case of registered letters or parcels tendered for insurance*

R B CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Fort William, the 22nd December 1877

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

No. 1164.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant-Colonel F Eteson, 1st Battalion 3rd Foot, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, to be 1st Assistant Adjutant General, *vice* Colonel T Rattray, C B, C S I, who attained to the Colonel's allowance on the 10th December 1877

Lieutenant-Colonel Eteson will continue to officiate as Deputy Adjutant General, and Major H Thompson as 1st Assistant Adjutant General, until further orders

The 28th December 1877

No 1165.—STAFF CORPS—

The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India —

Lieutenant Charles Harold Hepworth Beley, 2nd Battalion 1st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, 1st November 1876

No. 1166.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Doxat Clementson, Madras Staff Corps,—26th December 1877

No. 1167.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The under-mentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major from the date specified, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th May 1873, subject to Her Majesty's approval — (G G O No 673 of 1873)

Surgeon George King, M B
" William Center, M B
" Henry Black Purves
" George Thomson, M B.
" Robert Jameson, M D
" Robert George Mathew
" William Duncan, M B.
" George Massy
" George Cumberland Ross
" Richard Power

} 2nd October 1877

No 1168.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No 1 Mountain Battery

Lieutenant J. C Shures, Royal Artillery, to be Officiating 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant P A MacMahon, proceeding on furlough

2nd Punjab Infantry

Lieutenant A Daniell, 1st Battalion 21st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer on probation

BARRACK AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

No 1169.—The following corrections are made in G G O No 681 of 1877 —

In the preamble of the order, expunge the words "on requisitions signed by Commanding Officers on the Departments concerned"

TABLE 147 (PUBLIC WORKS) —

Page 9 —"Trays"—"Urinals"

Column 2 —After "Trays" add *Iron*
Column 5 —Add *when glazed earthen-ware urinals are in use, iron trays will be provided by the Public Works Department when iron urinals are in use*

Page 9 —"Urinals"
Column 2 —Add *Iron*
Column 5 —Add *Iron urinals to be used only when glazed earthen-ware ones are not procurable by the Commissariat*

TABLE 148 (PUBLIC WORKS) —

Page 22—

After the item "Trunks, camel, &c," (for hospital records on the line of march), insert the following —

Trunks, camel, pairs, with padlocks and keys (English), and with moveable trays—"Scale" according to requirements—In column of "Remarks," insert *For hospital equipment and purveyor's stores on the line of march To be supplied direct to the Commissariat Department*

TABLE 147 (COMMISSARIAT) —

Page 24—

After "Pans, privy, glazed earthen-ware," enter *Trays, glazed earthen-ware* In column "Where required, &c," enter *Urinals*

"Authorised proportion"—
1 per urinal
Renewals 8 per cent monthly
In column of "Remarks" enter *Glazed earthen-ware trays to be supplied by the Commissariat when glazed earthen-ware urinals are in use, iron trays to be provided by the Public Works Department when iron urinals are in use*

TABLE 154 (COMMISSARIAT) —

Page 34—
Opposite "Oil, common, for greasing punkah-pulley and friction roller," in 2nd column, after "1 chittack," add *for each pulley and each roller.*

Under "Section VI—Disinfectants"

Page 36—
IN NOTE IV—For the word "triplicate," read *duplicate*

TABLE 157 (ORDNANCE) —

Page 45—
Under head "8 Carpenters"—
For "8 Rebate fillisters,"
Read *3* Rebate fillisters

TABLE 118 (COMMISSARIAT) —

Page 52—
Opposite "Carbolic acid fluid" and "Macdougall's disinfecting powder," in column of "Remarks," place a bracket and enter the words *per annum*
In scale for Lock Hospitals for the supply of the above disinfectants in the foot-note, bracket the items and enter *per annum*

No. 1170.—In G G O No 1015 of 1877, note 9, clause (*a*),

For	Substitute
"Rs 1-4-7."	Rs 1-14-7

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

No 1171.—The services of the under-mentioned Native Medical Pupils, who were admitted into the service by G G O No 841 of 1876, are dispensed with, with effect from the 31st July 1877 —

Muhammad Ashraf, No 1151
Debi Prashad, No 1154
Doorga Pershaud, No 1170
Mohomed Wajid Ullee Khan, No 1171
Elahi Bux, No 1172
Hari Govind, No 1189

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE

No 1172—The under-mentioned Officers are granted furlough to Europe, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Thomas Oldfield, Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 6th Bengal Cavalry,—for one year, two days on private affairs under Rules IX and XV, and the remaining period on medical certificate under Rule XIV, Clause 2, of the Regulations of 1868

First Class Apothecary James Stephens,—medical certificate, for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

RETIREMENTS

No. 1173—In continuation of G G O No 1109, dated the 12th December 1877, the undermentioned Officer is permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No 8 of the 1st January 1877 —

No	RANK AND NAME	Corps	Ordinary pension	Annuity	Capitalized value of annuity	Date of retirement	Where to be paid
			£ s d	£ s d	£ s d		
32	Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Patrick Anderson	Staff Corps	456 5 0	472 1 0		28th December 1877	England

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

No 1174—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following rule for the grant of charge allowance to Hospital Assistants in supersession of paragraph 6 of G G O No 152, dated 1st February 1870 —

"A Hospital Assistant (Civil or Military), who in addition to his own proper work may be temporarily placed in charge of a regiment, will be granted a monthly extra allowance of Rs 15, if placed in charge of a wing of a regiment, lock hospital, or station staff hospital, Rs 10, if in charge of a detachment less than a wing, Rs 5

"The above allowances will be in addition to the pay and other allowances of rank and appointment"

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS

No 1175.—The services of Lieutenant the Hon'ble R C Drummond, 72nd Foot, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, for appointment on His Honor's personal Staff

No 1176.—The services of Lieutenant W G W Macbay, Bombay Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 27th Regiment Bombay Native (Light) Infantry, or 1st Beloochi Regiment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department

H K BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy to the Govt of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the under-mentioned Commissioned Officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department from 22nd to 28th December 1877

Corps	Rank and Name	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	Remarks
70th Foot	Captain M J Tighe	20th December 1877	Dalhousie		

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS

Fort William, the 28th December 1877

No 42—The following appointments and promotions were made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine on the dates specified, with effect, unless otherwise stated, from the dates on which the Officers report themselves for duty —

13th December 1877—Lieutenant James M Bance, R N (retired list), to be a 2nd Grade Officer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Irrawaddy, vice* Mr A M McPherson

13th December 1877—Mr R W Laing, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, on probation, of that vessel, *vice* Mr A McCalder

13th December 1877—Mr David Lewes to be a 3rd Class Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize, vice* Mr Laing

19th December 1877—Mr S J Moody, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Tenasserim*, to be 2nd Class Engineer, on probation, of that vessel, with effect from the 17th December 1877

19th December 1877—Mr Guy Wesley McAlister, to be a 3rd Class Engineer, on probation, and posted to the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize, vice* Mr D Stevenson

DISMISSALS AND REMOVALS

The 28th December 1877

No 43—The services of Mr H Pring, 2nd Class Engineer, in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, are dispensed with

19th December 1877—The appointment of Mr D Stevenson, notified in Marine General Order No 39 of the 14th December 1877, is cancelled

RESIGNATIONS

The 28th December 1877

No. 44—The following Officers are permitted to resign their appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Marine —

Mr J M Fergusson, Acting 3rd Superintending Engineer, Kidderpore Dockyard

Mr N Duncan, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Ava*, and Mr W J Collins, 3rd Class Engineer of the Indian Government Steamer *Enterprize*

H K BURNE, *Colonel*,
Secy to the Govt of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATIONS—ESTABLISHMENTS

Fort William, the 22nd December 1877

No 540—Mr F E Godfrey, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is allowed two years' leave to Europe on medical certificate, with effect from 31st instant, also subsidiary leave from 13th to 30th December 1877, inclusive, under sections 12 and 24 of the Civil Leave Code

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No 462, dated 22nd October 1877, granting Mr Godfrey privilege leave

No. 541—Mr J Dawson is appointed Pay Master, 1st Grade, on probation, with effect from the 1st October 1877, on the Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway

No 542—The under-mentioned are appointed Accountants, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to the Provinces specified—

Mr F M Woodroffe, Central India
„ C W Hine, } British Burmah
„ H F Mitchell, }

No 543—Mr E Behrmann, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, employed on Famine Relief Works in Bombay, is transferred temporarily to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

The 27th December 1877

No 544—Mr F G Brooks, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade (temporary rank), is re-transferred from Madras Famine Relief Works to Bengal Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch

No 545—Conductor B Revell, Barrack Master, 2nd Class, Umballa, is promoted to Barrack Master, 1st Class, with effect from 4th July 1872

No 546—Mr J P C Anderson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade (temporary 2nd Grade), Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Punjab Provincial Establishment

No 547.—Mr J F Stokes, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted two years' extraordinary leave without pay, under Section 4 (*b*) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 24th October 1877

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No 484, dated 2nd November

The 28th December 1877

No 548—With reference to Financial Department Notification No 2558, dated 14th December 1877, transferring Mr C E Bernard, C S I, temporarily to the Financial Department, the duties of the Additional Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, Famine Branch, will be performed by Mr S C Bayley, C S I, in addition to his own duties as Personal Assistant to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General

No 549—Quarter Master Sergeant H T Mudge, R E, at present employed in the Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Public Works Department as Supervisor, 2nd Grade, (ranking as such from March 1871) and posted to the Military Works Branch

No. 550—The following transfers are ordered —

Lieutenant F Beauclerk, R E, Deputy Examiner (temporary rank), Public Works Accounts, from Bombay to Madras

Lieutenant C H P Christie, R E, Deputy Examiner, from Madras to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department

No 551—Lieutenant H G Kunhardt, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it

No 552—Mr E H Stone, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway, is attached to the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India for employment under the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for State Railways

Mr P J Bruff, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, on the Establishment under the Director of State Railways, Western System, is transferred to Class II of the State Railway Revenue Establishment and posted to British Burmah for employment as Locomotive Superintendent, Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley State Railway

W A CROMMELIN, *Major-Genl, R E,*
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877 | Register No 33

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE

The 3rd November 1877

From the 24th November, till further notice, the entire *Gazette of India*, with its Supplement, will be published at Calcutta After the 17th November, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta

NOTIFICATION

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the public service should be addressed to the Home Department

By a recent order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*

	Rs	A	P
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette*	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	8	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight

E J DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1877

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 2nd to 15th January 1878, both days inclusive

By order of the Directors,
W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg Secretary & Treasurer

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 22nd December 1877

Mr. W Stotesbury, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No 8 Mysore Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Higher Standard

Mr A James, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, attached to No 8 Mysore Topographical Survey, has passed the examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard

H L THUILLIER, *Major-Genl*,
Surveyor General of India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W D

NOTIFICATIONS —ESTABLISHMENT

Indore, the 22nd December 1877

No 62 —Mr H E Grant, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 24th instant

No 63 —Gunesh Balall Faushe, Overseer, 3rd Grade, has been granted one and half month's privilege leave, with effect from the 4th ultimo

No. 64 —Mr E A Wood, Accountant, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Examiner's Office, Central India, on the afternoon of the 8th instant, with reference to Government Notification No 432 of 3rd October 1877, transferring him to Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

No 65 —Mr H E Grant, Assistant Engineer 3rd Grade, has passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindoostanee as laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section 4, paragraph 21

By Order,
A CADELL, *Colonel, R E*,
Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPUTANA

NOTIFICATION

Camp Ajmere, the 21th December 1877

No $\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{6}\frac{1}{0}G$ —Surgeon-Major F W A DeFabeck, in medical charge of the Deolie Irregular Force, is granted one day's general leave from the 8th to the 9th July 1877, in extension of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No $\frac{5}{7}\frac{4}{6}$, dated 31st March last

By Order,
N C MARTELLI, *Capt*,
Offg 1st Asstt Agent to the Govr Genl

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY.

NOTIFICATIONS

Hyderabad Residency, the 15th December 1877

No 126—With reference to Notification No 108, dated 14th November 1877, granting fifteen days' privilege leave to Mr A Elliott, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Captain R S Thompson, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class, with effect from the 22nd November 1877, until further orders

The 17th December 1877

No 127—Mr F Wright, District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted privilege leave for one and half month with effect from the 14th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it

Inspector G Collins will hold charge of current duties of District Superintendent's Office during Mr Wright's absence on leave

By Order,
A J DUNLOP,
Offg 2nd Asstt Resident

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—Military Works

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 10th December 1877

No 118—Captain S W Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, on return from furlough, is posted to the Meerut Command, Military Works

The 11th December 1877

No 119—Mr S A L Corrigan, Assistant Engineer 2nd Grade, passed the colloquial examination in Hindoostanee, as laid down in Public Works Code, Chapter II, iv, 21, on 29th November 1877

The 17th December 1877

No 121—With reference to Inspector General's Notification No 113, dated 23rd November 1877, Mr F H Ashhurst, Temporary Executive Engineer, reported his arrival at Simla on the 12th December 1877 afternoon

Lieutenant W Peacock, R E reported his departure for Rawul Pindi on the 11th December 1877, before noon

No 122—Lieutenant J F Garwood R I Temporary Executive Engineer, is transferred from the Meerut to the Oudh Command, Military Works

No. 123.—Mr J P Q. Anderson, Superintending Engineer, is granted subsidiary leave from 24th October to 4th November 1877, to enable him to join his appointment

This cancels that portion of Inspector General's Notification No 107 of 10th November 1877, granting Mr Anderson subsidiary leave

The 19th December 1877

No 124—With reference to Government of India, Public Works Department, Notification No 185, dated 2nd November 1877, Colonel L Russell, R E, made over, and Major W B Holmes, R E, received, charge of the Office of Superintending Engineer, Presidency Command, Military Works, on forenoon of 1st December 1877

This cancels Inspector General's Notification No 117, dated 6th December 1877

ALEX TAYLOR, *Lieut Genl, R E*,
Offg Inspr Genl of Mily Works

Rawul Pindi Command

Rawul Pindi, the 21st December 1877

No 3074—Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mutta Pershad Accountant, 4th Grade, Rawul Pindi Fort Division, Military Works, from the 2nd January 1878, or such date as he may avail himself thereof

D LIMOND, *Lieut-Col, R E*,
Supdg Engr, Rawul Pindi Command, Military Works

Sirhind Command.

Umballa, the 21st December 1877

No 33—Mr R D Fulkner, C E, Executive Engineer, Umballa Division, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 27th November 1877, of the preparatory leave granted to him in Inspector General's No 109 of the 3rd November 1877

JOHN P C ANDERSON, *C E*,
Supdg Engr, Sirhind Command, Mily Works

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS, Central System

NOTIFICATIONS

Agra, the 19th December 1877

No. 38—Mr J B Adam, Inspector of Maintenance, 3rd Grade, Rajputana Railway, is promoted to Inspector of Maintenance, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 3rd September last, *vice* Mr T Hainsworth, deceased

No 39—Mr C H Croudace, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, Rajputana Railway, is transferred to the Western Rajputana Railway

The 22nd December 1877

No 40.—Mr D A Duns, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Sindia State Railway, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani on the 5th November 1877

W C FURNIVALL,
Offg Director

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS

NOTIFICATIONS

Mhow, the 21st December 1877

No 88—With reference to Notification No 32, dated 9th November 1877, of the Director of State Railways, Central System, Mr R W L Toozs, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Mhow on the afternoon of 12th December 1877

No 89—Mr T Burrell, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, was relieved of his duties in the Ghat Division on the afternoon of 15th December 1877 to join the Baroda Division, to which he is transferred

CHARLES CHEYNE,
Engineer-in Chief

HOLKAR AND NEEMUCH STATE RAILWAYS—(Open Line)

NOTIFICATION

Mhow, the 21st December 1877

No 19—Mr V Moothoovera Chetty, Accountant, 4th Grade, transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, joined the Office of the Superintendent of Workshops, Holkar and Neemuch State Railways, on the 23rd October 1877

W S S BISSET,
Manager (Open Line),
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY

NOTIFICATIONS

The 17th December 1877

No 265—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is granted one month and nine days' privilege leave from 24th December 1877, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

The 18th December 1877

No 266—In this Office Notification No 249, dated 27th November 1877, for "22nd instant" read "17th instant"

The 19th December 1877

No 267—Mr J R Scott Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Ghotki Division, is granted one month's privilege leave from 25th November 1877, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of it

No 268—Mr W Larkins, Accountant, 4th Grade, Khanpur Division, is granted three months' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of it

The 20th December 1877

No 269—Pundit Kishan Lal, Accountant, 3rd Grade, is transferred from the Larkana to the Khanpur Division

No. 270—The following posting has been made by the Superintending Engineer, Lower Scinde District—

Mr H E Haddon, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the Sehwan Division

M RAYNE,
Engineer-in-Chief

Report of a Deserter from the 83rd Regiment of Foot, dated at Kurrachee, this 17th day of December 1877

Name—Andrew Anderson
Age—25 years 3 months
Size,—5 feet 5½ inches
Color of—
Complexion fresh, hair, fair eyes blue
Peculiar marks by which his identity may be ascertained—Speaks English with a foreign accent
Date of Desertion,—15th December 1877
From whence Deserted—Kurrachee Sind
Date of Enlistment,—26th September 1870
Place of Enlistment—Dover
Parish where Born,—Heligoland
County—Isle of Heligoland
Former Trade or Occupation,—Butcher
Dress at the time of Desertion—
Coat or Jacket,— } Took his uniform with him supposed to be dressed in Regimentals
Waistcoat,— } Took his uniform with him supposed to be dressed in Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers— } Took his uniform with him supposed to be dressed in Regimentals
REMARKS,—Stating any particular circumstances attending his Desertion,—Deserted while on pass Belonged to the Band of the Regiment

E MEURANT, *Lieut-Col*,
Comdg 83rd Regiment

Report of a Deserter from the 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, dated at Bareilly, this 24th day of December 1877

Number Rank, and Name—No 1408, Private John Johnson
Age—35 years
Size—5 feet 6½ inches
Color of—
Complexion, clear hair brown tinged with grey, eyes grey
Date of Desertion,—19th December 1877
Place of Desertion—Bareilly
Date of Enlistment,—1st December 1866
At what Place Enlisted,—Dublin
Parish and County in which Born—Navan Co Meath
Marks—None
Trade,—Laborer
Coat or Jacket,— } Regimentals
Waistcoat,— } Regimentals
Breeches or Trowsers— } Regimentals
REMARKS,—None
Under 12 years service

E L DILLON, *Lieut-Col*,
Comdg 1-18th (The Royal Irish) Regt of Foot

GOVERNMENT RESERVE TREASURY.

Statement of the amount of Cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India

The 27th December 1877* Rs 79,48,697-3-0

W WATERFIELD,
Treasurer to the Govt of India

CALCUTTA,
28th Dec 1877

NOTICE.

All Treasury Officers are requested to address advices of Remittance Transfer Receipts and Supply Bill drawn by them on Lahore Treasury or Bank of Bengal, Lahore, to the Treasury Officer, Lahore (*vide* paragraph 11 of the Indian Bill Rules)

J A ROBINSON,
Extra Asstt Commr & Treasury Officer

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 22nd December 1877

LIABILITIES	Rs.	A	P
Capital, paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	18,99,020	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office (Rs 65,89,196 12 11) + Public Deposits at Branches (Rs 88,49,190 7 8)	1,54,38,987	4	7
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	2,82,72,731	12	5
Bank Post Bills, &c	3,05,470	1	4
Sundries	12,74,474	6	9
RUPEES	6,71,90,683	9	1

ASSETS	Rs	A	P
Government Securities	1,08,73,760	8	2
Loans on Government Securities, &c at Head Office and Branches	42,37,797	1	8
Accounts of Credit on Government Securities &c, at Head Office and branches	40,88,554	13	8
Bills discounted and purchased at Head Office and Branches	1,66,63,059	15	0
Balances with other Banks	11,08,080	2	0
Bullion	1,58,265	13	10
Dead Stock	9,99,681	1	1
Stamps	6,930	10	0
Sundries	2,04,446	1	3
	3,83,10,585	2	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (Rs 1,22,53,737 1 1) + Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (Rs 1,65,96,361 5 4)	2,88,50,098	6	5
RUPEES	6,71,90,683	9	1

By order of the Directors

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, 27th Dec 1877*

W WESTLAND, *Offg Chief Acctt & Depy Secretary*

W D CRUICKSHANK, *Offg Secy & Treasurer*

CURRENCY NOTES

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned —

Allahabad Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		Rs	
14	L 17—16534	20	The Post Master General Punjab

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

		Rs	
90	D 4—79220	50	Major C Collingwood, R A, Morar, Gwalior
91	D 5—86067	20	Baboo Purna Nund Bajpaee Lahore
32	D 11—68491 to —68461 (wrongly joined)	10	Rustomjee Furdoonji, Nusserabad
33	D 10—88443 to —88412 (ditto)	5	Baboo Bishnul Dass Bunall, Allahabad

ALLAHABAD — Paper Currency Office, *The 20th December 1877*

T H S BIDDULPH, *Asstt Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Office*

Calicut Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
	Rs	
J 7—64322	5	The Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Cawnpore
„ —64799	5	
J 10—09527	100	P Moossa, Amaratolla Gullee, Calcutta
„ —13764	100	
„ —15752	100	
„ —13430	100	
„ —15754	100	
„ —15657	100	
„ —13345	100	

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

	Rs	
J 7—41138	5	M Subramanien, Assistant Master High School, Ernaculam
J 9—08864	10	John David Butler to Colonel Mardall, Madras
J 10—14624	100	Gundloor Sreenivasa Chetty, Door No 42, Black Town Madras
J 6—99829 to —98190 (wrongly joined)	10	H W Shephard, Barrister at law Madras
J 9—07216 to —07219 (ditto)	10	T Kistna Row, Madras Railway, Palghaut.
J 4—80600	50	P Oudahlichee, Door No 123, Ungapah Naik s Street, Madras

CALICUT,—Paper Currency Office, *The 21st December 1877*

J C WINSCOM, *Depy Collector, in charge of Paper Currency*

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes		Value	Name of Claimant
			Rs	
103	B 51—10066		500	Assistant Commissioner in charge of Police, Toomkoor
104	B 53—24368		10	T G Suntherasa Iyer Namkul
105	B 55—48875		50	Ghoolam Mohideen, Madras
106	B 58—10808		100	K S Krishna Iyer, Madura
	„ —14491		100	
	—39704		100	
107	B 54—04987		20	Acting Post Master General, Madras
	„ —45648		20	

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

			Rs	
225	B 53—44919		10	Mr G Doyle Cuddapah
226	B 40—77127		5	M Venkatasoobba Row, Bellary
227	B 50—19776		100	Krishnathas Dwarkathas Thatha Boy Madura Doss Madras
	„ —53035		100	
	„ —87705		100	
	B 58—00554		100	
	„ —06081		100	
	„ —25443		100	
	„ —30114		100	
	„ —35435		100	
	„ —42990		100	
	„ —50112		100	
	„ —51025		100	
	„ —55867		100	
	„ —56263		100	
	„ —58014		100	
	„ —64949		100	
	„ —65440		100	
	„ —65793		100	
	„ —65808		100	
	„ —66301		100	
228	B 20—67449		10	Mr P Staunton, Officiating Agent, Bangalore Bank, Bangalore
	B 30—59853		20	
229	B 52—33556		10	District Engineer Madura
230	B 40—62672		10	P S Arogniasawmy Chetty Trichinopoly
	—80685		10	
232	B 58—10997		100	Booja Ballalh Pari, Balasore
	B 29—79825		1,000	
59	B 58—43815	wrongly joined	100	S Tippoo Sub, Madras
	„ —43816			
60	B 13—86790	ditto	50	C Moonesawmy Naidu, Madras
	B 55—10647			
62	B 40—30780	wrongly joined	5	M Cumbiah, Bangalore
	—30781			
	B 52—74080	ditto	10	
	„ —74114			
	B 42—64076	ditto	20	
	„ —64078			

FORT ST GEORGE —Acctt Genl's Office,
The 22nd December 1877

G W CLINE LL D,
Asstt to the Acctt Genl, in charge of Paper Currency Dept

Nagpur Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877 78		Rs	
7	F 7—82131	10	H J Springer, of the Judicial Commissioner's Office

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Half Note

1877 78		Rs	
21	F 9—71415	50	W Venket Roydu Accountant Department Public Works Sagor Road Division, Puchmarhi

NAGPUR —Paper Currency Office,
The 20th December 1877

T H BIGGS,
Depy Commissioner of Paper Currency

Lahore Circle

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
		Rs	
82	L 10—88400	10	Hurdial and Chet Ram, Lahore
83	E 1—35778	1,000	Maya Das and Thacker Das, Sialkot
84	E 7—00261	5	The Post Master General, Punjab, Lahore
	E 10—83816	10	
85	E 12—07466	20	Ram Lall Saha, Durbhunga

LAHORE,—Paper Currency Office,
The 24th December 1877

W T PIERCY,
Asstt to Acctt Genl, in charge of Currency Office.

Bombay Circle

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED

Register No	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
1877		Rs	
W88	M 25—69078	100	Hormasjee Dorabjee Dotiwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Bombay

NOTES PARTIALLY LOST OR DESTROYED

1877		Rs.	
H197	M 23—58352	50	Mr Wamanrao Sitaram, Vahivatdar Navsari Kasba Taluka Velacha, Baroda State
	M 25—27336	100	
H198	M 23—40113	50	Chatarmal (Vernacular address illegible)
	—80523	50	
	M 25—24301	100 each	
	—46230		
	—54882		
	—70702		

BOMBAY —Paper Currency Dept., *The 24th December 1877*

W WELLS
Assistant Commissioner

POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 28th December 1877

Mails for Akyab and Kyouk Phyoo, for transmission per Steamer *Puttialla*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Rangoon and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Himalaya*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Sunday, the 30th December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Port Blair and Camorta can be sent by this opportunity

Mails for Persian Gulf, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay will be closed at the General Post Office on Monday, the 31st December 1877, at 6 P M

Mails for Ceylon and the Australian Colonies, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Tuesday, the 1st January 1878, at 6 P M

Mails for Madras, Ceylon, and the intermediate ports, for transmission per Steamer *Rajpootana*, will be closed at the General Post Office on Wednesday, the 2nd January 1878, at 6 P M

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close at the General Post Office on Friday, the 4th January 1878.

2 Book-post and pattern packets must be posted on the 3rd idem

N B—The Letter Box will close at 6 P M precisely, after which hour overland letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of two (2) annas on each cover, will be received up to 6 30 P M, or bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover up to 7 P M

Mails for Ceylon, Straits, Hong-Kong and the United States of America, for transmission per Steamer from Bombay, will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, the 5th January 1878, at 6 P M

List of Unclaimed Letters lying in the Calcutta Post Office on the 26th December 1877

Abdool Malick Moonshee
Allen Miss Josephine E., care of Mrs Dall
Bailey, J R Master
Barker, J
Biggs, Mrs Rachel
Bell, W M
Boarn, G
Burke, Mrs J
Burrage, Mrs H
Calbeck, Mrs E J
Caghlan, J A
Caldwell, Miss
Canto, Mrs
Carew, Mrs
Carey, Mrs M
Christin, T
Clairy, Mrs
Collings, Capt
C No 101
Cunninghan, Hon'ble H S
Dallas J F
Delahay, Wm
Dobson M A
Dunn, R
Elder, Mrs W A
Fernandez, S A M
Floyd, W P
Fonsica, M X
Garvain, J A
Guiseppe, Casarato
Gunga Churn and Sham Churn Doss
Handy Mrs
Hastings, C
Hart, A
Harrison, Capt Wm
Hay, Mrs M C
Henry, Mrs M
Hewett, Mrs H H
Higgins, M O
Hill, Roland
Hurford, John
Joseph, Mrs Magdaline
Jull Miss
Kaphia, H R H Prince
Leckie, Thos
Liebenhall J D
Maitland, R L
Malyneaux, Robt H
Manuel, Mrs C
McDonald, Miss Charlotte
McMillan, E
McWilliam, Mrs M J
Mackman, J
Middleton, C J
Mills, J
Newman Chas
Nolan, J H
Orton, Revd
Pearce, Capt
Pereira J P
Phillips John
Rae, Mrs E
Ridge C J
Ridsdale, H
Robertson, Dr R A
Roy Henry
Ryder, Henry
Shiell, A G
Seamons, M
Scott, R
Stafford Mrs
Stephen, James F
Stevens, Mrs M
Smith, Mrs M
Tannock J
Taylor, W L
Thomson, W
Thomson, Alexander
Thorpe, W
Thun H
Tillman H
Tomkins, Mrs
Turnour, C
Viele, Chas
Walker, Miss Emy
Warnes, Mrs E S
Wasteen, Miss
Watson, Mrs Hamden
Weekherlin, Baron W
Wheatley, J G G
Wight, Miss
Willis, Mrs
Wood and Cay

Letters marked "Care of Post Office, to be kept till called for"

Bennett, T O
Beedell, Capt W
Boe, Ashjohn
Boulter R F
Brown, R W
Bruce Esq
Cassedy, J J
Carnac Stefano
Chennell, Thomas
Collins, Francis B
Corbett, C J
Cumberland A H
Craig, E R
Craige, Peter
Croghan, W J
Daherty, J
Doherty, Mrs H A
Donovan, D
D'Silva, G P
Duncrift John
Ewbaurs, A
E F W
Fantum, Mrs F
Faulkes, E
Fawcus, William
Finch, Fredt
Garden, J D
Glasson, J W C
Gilmore Charles
Ginger H B
Guthrie A
Harrison, C W
Hopkinson, Percy
Huguenot, M
Humfrey, Capt B J P
Indelicato Orazio, Sig
Johnson, Mrs R
Johnston Mrs
Jones W Arnold
Jordon, Mrs J P
Killcoyne, Thos
Lock, Pat
Leapold, T
Lekoy, Z M
Leonard, Thomas
Leon, Mrs F
Lidstone, C A
Lonsdale, John
MacWilliam, Miss
Macdonald, J
MacGibbon, J
Macnab, Mrs C

Marshall, Geo
Mortan, Mrs
Matson, E
Meyer, Herman
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Montgomery C W
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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. { Register No. 33.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE

To

RADHAGOBIND SHAW, son of BROJOLOLL SHAW, now or late of Dacca

Take notice that whereas the sum of Rs 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum is now due from you, the said Radhagobind Shaw, and from your firm of Brojololl, Radhagobind Shaw, to the Bank of Bengal, a corporation carrying on business in the Strand Road, Calcutta, in respect of a certain decree in suit No 169 of 1876, of the Court of the District Judge of Zillah Dacca, wherein the said Bank are plaintiffs and you are defendant, and whereas payment thereof has been demanded from you and your said firm by the said Bank and refused by you on behalf of yourself and the said firm, and whereas there is now standing in the name of you Radhagobind Shaw capital stock of the Bank of Bengal amounting to Rs 17,454-8-8 in the books of the said Bank Now know you that unless the said sum or debt of Rs 64,673-14-1 and interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the 4th day of December 1877 up to date of payment shall be repaid to the said Bank during the space of three months from the 15th day of December 1877, the said Bank will cause the said stock to be advertized for sale and sold by public auction and apply the proceeds of such sale in or towards payment of the said debt and of all interest due thereon in manner prescribed by Section 17 of The Presidency Banks' Act, 1876 This notice is given under the said Section 17 of the said Act, and in virtue of all other powers and rights which the said Bank may have in this behalf

Dated this 7th day of December 1877

W D CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secy and Treasurer,
Bank of Bengal

NOTICE

The interest and responsibility of Mr Framjee Hormusjee in our firm has ceased and determined on and from the 6th November 1877, and Mr Hormusjee Merwanjee Mehta and Mr Munchersha Sorabjee Mehta have been admitted partners therein from that date

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co

HONG-KONG,
The 19th November 1877

PROMISSORY NOTES

Promissory Notes.

The following Government Promissory Notes, standing in the name of the undersigned, have been lost or burnt The payment of the interest of the Notes has been stopped —

No	032266	of 1865	on 4 per cent	Rs	1,000
„	032267	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	032268	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	032269	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047000	of 1842-43	on 4 per cent	„	1,000
„	047001	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047002	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	047003	„	„ „	„	1,000
„	027710	of 1872	on 4½ per cent	„	1,000
„	027711	„	„ „	„	1,000
			TOTAL		10,000

MOHES CHUNDER SEN,
Late Subordinate Judge,
now on pension

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No $\frac{015221}{018050}$ of 1842 43 for Rs 10,000, at 4 per cent, proprietor Sri Penumetcha Sitaramaraja Garoo, having been lost between Madhuravada and Neelayyamma

Chuttram in the Vizagapatam District, due intimation has been given to the Bank of Bengal

Y MULLIKARJUNULU,
Attorney

VIZAGAPATAM,
The 16th December 1877.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Note, No 038264 of the 4 per cent of 1865 for Rs 500, originally standing in the name of Chumpuclutta Dossy and last endorsed to Brijocoomary Dossy, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favor of the proprietor

GOPAUL CHUNDER BYSACK.
No 69, Beadon Street, Calcutta

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. { Register No 33

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PART IV

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second Publication]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 27th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No. XVIII OF 1877.

An Act to amend the law relating to Salt

Preamble

FOR the purpose of amending the law relating to Salt, it is hereby enacted as follows

Preliminary

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Salt Act, 1877,"

Commencement.

And it shall come into force on the twenty-eighth day of December 1877

Repeal of enactments

2 The Acts specified in the Schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the same Schedule

"Maund" defined

3 In this Act "maund" means a maund of 82⅔ lbs avoirdupois weight

General

Duty on salt imported by sea.

4 The Indian Tariff Act, 1875, Schedule A, No 49, shall be amended as follows, that is to say—

(*a*) in column three, for the figures and word "3,200 tolahs," the figures and words "82⅔lbs avoirdupois" shall be substituted, and

(*b*) in column 5, for the numbers "1" and "13," the numbers "2" and "8" respectively shall be substituted

Bombay and Madras

Duty on salt imported by land

5 On all salt imported by land into any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the Governor of Fort St George in Council, a customs-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea

Bombay

Duty on salt manufactured in Bombay

6 On all salt manufactured in any of the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the same territory by sea

Madras

Madras Act VI of 1871 amended

7 For section 11 of the Madras Salt Excise Act, 1871, the following shall be substituted —

"11 On all salt manufactured in any district, or part of a district, to which this Act may be extended, an excise-duty shall be levied at the rate at which customs-duty is for the time being levied on salt imported into the said presidency by sea, and shall be paid under such orders as the Board of Revenue from time to time make in this behalf

"Provided that no such duty shall be leviable until the salt is about to be removed from the place of storage, and that no salt shall be so removed without a permit authorizing its removal from store, and such permit shall specify the quantity to be removed and the excise-duty levied or due thereon"

Sum to be imposed to cover cost of salt

8 The Government of Fort St George shall from time to time, by notification in the Local Gazette, fix as part of the price of every maund of salt sold under its orders

within any local area, such sum or sums as it may deem sufficient to cover the cost of importation, purchase, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and wastage

Power to alter sum

9 The said Government may from time to time vary such sum or sums for any description of salt, or for any local area, with reference to all or any of the following considerations, (namely) —

(*a*) the place in which the salt is sold,

(*b*) the quantity of the salt sold in any transaction,

(*c*) any other circumstances affecting its sale

Price to be paid in each local area for salt sold

10 The price to be paid to the said Government in any local area mentioned in any notification under section eight or section nine shall, for every maund of salt sold in such area, be equal to the customs-duty for the time being leviable on a maund of salt imported by sea into the presidency of Fort St George, together with the sum or sums fixed under the said sections

The sums under section eight shall be taken, until altered for any local area by notification under section eight or section nine, to be the following, namely in the districts of Malabar and South Canara, for home-made salt, five annas per maund, and for imported salt, eight annas per maund, and in all other districts of the Presidency of Fort St George, three annas per maund

Orissa

Duty on salt manufactured in Orissa

11 In modification of Bengal Act No VII of 1864, section 9, a duty shall be paid on salt manufactured at any place in the Division of Orissa by persons licensed under that Act, at such rate, not exceeding three rupees, four annas, as the Governor-General in Council may from time to time fix for such place

THE SCHEDULE

Number and year	Subject	Extent of repeal
VI of 1844	Transit duties Salt	Section 43
XXIV of 1869	Salt in Madras and Bombay	So much as has not been repealed
X of 1874	Salt in Ganjam and Orissa	So much as has not been repealed
XV of 1874	Laws Local extent	So far as it relates to Act XXIV of 1869
XI of 1875	Salt in Madras	The whole

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 28th December 1877, and is hereby promulgated for general information —

ACT No XIX OF 1877

An Act to enable certain District Judges to suspend and remove certain ministerial officers, and for other purposes

Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to empower the District Judges of the Lower and the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William, and the District Judges of the Presidency of Fort Saint George to suspend and remove ministerial officers of the Courts of Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and District Munsifs, and whereas it is also expedient to provide in the Presidency of Fort Saint George for the transfer of ministerial officers from one Court to another, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Amendment of Act No VI of 1871

1 After the second paragraph of section 36 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act, 1871, the following paragraph shall be inserted (that is to say) —

"The District Judge, within whose jurisdiction such Court is situate, may, by order, suspend or remove any such ministerial officer"

Amendment of Act III of 1873, section 23

2 For section 23 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the following shall be substituted (that is to say) —

Appointment and removal of ministerial officers of subordinate Courts

"23 The ministerial officers of the Courts of the Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs shall be appointed by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs, respectively, subject to the approval or confirmation of the District Judge within whose jurisdiction such Courts are situate, and may be suspended or removed from office either by the said District Judge or (subject to his approval or confirmation) by such Subordinate Judges and District Munsifs respectively"

Addition after section 24 of Act III of 1873

3 After section 24 of the same Act, the following section shall be inserted —

Transfer of ministerial officers

"21A The Local Government may, at the instance of the District Judge, transfer from any Court, except the High Court, to any other Court, except the High Court, all or any of the ministerial officers of the Court of such Judge, or of any Subordinate Judge or District Munsif under his control

"The District Judge may transfer all or any of the ministerial officers of any Court under his control to any other such Court."

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. {Register No 33

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Second Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 21 OF 1877

A Bill to amend the Opium Act, 1876

Preamble — FOR the purpose of amending the Opium Act, 1876, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Short title — 1 This Act may be called "The Opium Act, 1877"

Section substituted for Act XXIII of 1876 s 1 — 2 For the first section of the Opium Act, 1876, the following shall be substituted —

"1 This Act may be called 'The Opium Act, 1876'

"It shall extend to such local areas as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, from time to time direct,

"and it shall come into force in each of such areas on such day as the Governor General in Council in like manner directs in this behalf"

Amendment of same Act s 4, cl (*d*) — 3 In clause (*d*) of section four of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India"

Amendment of same Act, s 5, cl (*d*) — 4 In clause (*d*) of section five of the same Act, the words "free, or" shall be inserted after the word "India"

Addition to same Act, s 8, cl (*f*), — 5 To clause (*f*) of section eight of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) —

"and the farm of duties leviable on the sale of opium by retail," and

and to s 10, cl (*g*) — to clause (*g*) of section ten of the same Act, the following shall be added (namely) —"and the farm of duties"

Amendment of same Act, s 22 — 6 In the penultimate line of section twenty-two of the same Act, for the word "Act" shall be substituted the word "section"

Amendment of same Act, s 23 — 7 To the second paragraph of section twenty-three of the same Act, the words "or his license" shall be added

Repeal of Act VI of 1877 — 8 Act No VI of 1877 (*for postponing the day on which the Opium Act, 1876, is to come into force*) is hereby repealed

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The present Bill has the following objects first, to enable the Governor General in Council to bring the Opium Act, 1876, into force in such local areas and at such respective dates as he thinks fit, secondly, to remove doubts as to whether sections 4 and 5 of that Act admitted of the free export and import of opium, when thought desirable, thirdly, to permit and regulate, by rules framed under that Act, section 8, the farm of opium-duties and to facilitate the recovery of their dues by farmers, lastly, to correct a clerical error in section 22 of the same Act

T C HOPE

CALCUTTA, *The 12th December 1877*

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India.

[Second publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 19th December 1877, and was referred to a Select Committee —

No 22 OF 1877

THE INDIAN ARMS BILL, 1877.

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THE FIRST SCHEDULE
THE SECOND SCHEDULE

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores, It is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

I—Preliminary

1 This Act may be called "The Indian Arms Act, 187 ", and it extends to the whole of British India Short title. Local extent.

But nothing herein contained shall apply to— Savings.

(*a*) arms, ammunition or military stores on board any vessel and forming part of the ordinary armament or equipment of such vessel, or

(*b*) the manufacture, repair, sale, import, export, transport, bearing or possession of arms, ammunition or military stores by order of the Government, or by a public servant or a volunteer enrolled under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his duty as such public servant or volunteer

2 This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints Commencement

3 On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule But all authorities and permissions given, licenses and exemptions granted, orders and appointments made, notifications published, and rules, conditions and forms prescribed under any enactment hereby repealed shall be deemed to be respectively given, granted, made, published and prescribed under this Act Repeal of enactments

4 In this Act and the second schedule hereto annexed, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context— Interpretation clause.

"Cannon" includes also howitzer, mortar, mitrailleuse and other ordnance

"Arms" includes also cannon and parts of arms, and machinery for manufacturing the same

"Ammunition" includes also rockets, guncotton, fulminating material, gunflints, gunwads, percussion caps, fuses, and parts of projectiles and cartridges, and machinery for manufacturing the same, but does not include lead, sulphur or saltpetre

"License" means a license granted under this Act, and "licensed" means holding such license

"Military stores" in any section of this Act means any military stores to which the Governor

General in Council may from time to time extend such section, and includes also all lead, sulphur, saltpetre and other material to which the Governor General in Council may from time to time extend such section

II—Manufacture, Repair and Sale

Unlicensed manufacture repair and sale prohibited

5 No person shall manufacture, repair or sell, or keep, offer or expose for sale, any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Nothing herein contained shall prevent any person from repairing any arms which he lawfully possesses for his own private use, or from selling any arms or ammunition which he so possesses to any person who is not by any enactment for the time being in force prohibited from possessing the same, but every person so selling arms or ammunition shall, without unnecessary delay, give to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station notice of the sale and of the purchaser's name and address

III—Import, Export and Transport

Unlicensed importation and exportation prohibited

6 No person shall import or export by sea or by land into or out of British India any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Importation and exportation of arms and ammunition for private use

Nothing in the first clause of this section extends to arms or ammunition imported or exported in reasonable quantities for his own private use by any person lawfully entitled to possess such arms or ammunition, but the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may at any time detain such arms or ammunition, until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon

Explanation—Arms, ammunition or military stores taken from one part of British India to another by sea or across intervening territory not being part of British India are exported and imported within the meaning of this section

Levy of import duties

7 In lieu of the duties imposed by the Indian Tariff Act, 1875, upon the articles imported by sea and mentioned in the second schedule hereto annexed, there shall be levied and collected, in every part of British India, upon the same articles the duties specified in the same schedule

Power to prohibit transport

8 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) prohibit the transport of any description of arms, ammunition or military stores over British India or any part thereof, either altogether or except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license, and

(*b*) cancel any such notification

Transhipment of arms

Explanation—Arms, ammunition or military stores transhipped at a port in British India are transported within the meaning of this section

Arrest of persons conveying arms &c., under suspicious circumstances

9 Any person found carrying or conveying any arms, ammunition or military stores, whether covered by a license or not, in such manner or under such circumstances as to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are being carried by him with intent to use them, or that the same may be used, for any unlawful purpose dangerous to the public peace, may be apprehended without warrant by any other person and detained in custody in order that he may be dealt with according to law

Procedure where arrest made by person not a Magistrate or a Police officer

Any person so apprehended by a person not being a Magistrate or Police-officer shall be delivered over as soon as possible to a Police-officer

All persons apprehended by, or delivered to, a Police-officer under the provisions of this section shall be taken without unnecessary delay before a Magistrate

IV—Going armed and possessing Arms, &c

Prohibition of going armed without license

10 No person shall go armed with any arms except under a license and to the extent and in the manner permitted by such license

Any person so going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions may be disarmed by any Magistrate or Police-officer.

Unlicensed possession of arms &c

11 No person shall have in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores except under a license and in the manner and to the extent permitted by such license

Nothing in this section shall apply during the three months next following the date on which this Act comes into force to the possession by any person of any arms not being cannon or of any ammunition or military stores in any place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXVI of 1860 does not apply at such date

Any person having any such arms, ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place within the said period of three months may, and any person having any such arms ammunition or military stores in his possession in any such place at the expiry of the same period, shall, deposit the same with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station

V—Licenses

Power to make rules as to licenses

12 The Governor General in Council may from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, make rules to determine the officers by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, any license shall be granted, and may by such rules among other matters—

(*a*) fix a fee payable by stamp or otherwise in respect of such license,

(*b*) fix the period for which such license shall continue in force,

(*c*) direct that the holder of such license shall give notice to an officer of Government of anything done thereunder, or keep a record or account of anything so done and exhibit such record or account when called upon by an officer of Government to do so,

(*d*) empower any officer of Government to enter and inspect the business premises of any person holding a license of the description referred to in section 5 or 6,

(*e*) direct that any such person shall exhibit the entire stock of arms, ammunition and military stores in his possession or under his control to any such officer of Government, and

(*f*) require the person holding any license or acting under any license to produce the same when called upon by an officer of Government to do so

Cancelling and suspension of license

13 Any license granted under this Act may be cancelled or suspended—

(*a*) by the officer by whom the same was granted, or by any authority to which he may be subordinate, when, for reasons to be recorded in writing, such officer or authority deems it necessary for the security of the public peace to cancel or suspend such license,

(*b*) by any Judge or Magistrate before whom the holder of such license is convicted of an offence against this Act, or against the rules made under this Act, or

(*c*) by the Local Government at its discretion by a notification in the official Gazette cancelling or suspending all licenses of that description throughout the whole or any portion of the territories under its administration

Arms for which license cancelled to be deposited at police station

14 Any person possessing arms, ammunition or military stores, the possession whereof by him has, in consequence of the cancellation of a license under section thirteen become unlawful, shall deposit the same without unnecessary delay with the officer in charge of the nearest police-station

VI—Penalties

For breach of sections 5, 6, 8 10 11 and 14

15 Whoever commits any of the following offences (namely)—

(*a*) manufactures, repairs or sells, or keeps, offers or exposes for sale any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section five,

(*b*) fails to give notice as required by the same section,

(*c*) imports or exports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section six,

(*d*) transports any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of a prohibition issued under section eight,

(*e*) goes armed in contravention of the provisions of section ten,

(*f*) has in his possession or under his control any arms, ammunition or military stores in contravention of the provisions of section eleven,

(*g*) fails to deposit arms, ammunition or military stores, as required by section eleven or section fourteen,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both

For secret breaches of sections 5, 6, 8 and 11

16 Whoever does any act mentioned in clause (*a*), (*c*), (*d*) or (*f*) of section fifteen, in such manner as to indicate an intention that such act may not be known to any public servant as defined in the Indian Penal Code, or any officer or servant of a Railway Company or any public carrier,

and whoever, on any search being made under section twenty-one, conceals or attempts to conceal any arms, ammunition or military stores,

For concealing arms, &c

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both

For breach of license

17 Whoever, in violation of a condition subject to which a license has been granted, does or omits to do any act shall, when the doing or omitting to do such act is not punishable under section fifteen or section sixteen, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

For knowingly purchasing arms, &c from unlicensed person

18 Whoever knowingly purchases any arms, ammunition or military stores from any person not licensed to sell the same, or sells any arms, ammunition or military stores to any person without previously ascertaining that such person is legally authorized to possess the same,

For selling arms, &c to person not authorized to possess them

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both

Power to confiscate

19 When any person is convicted of an offence punishable under this Act committed by him in respect of any arms, ammunition and military stores, it shall be in the discretion of the Court or Magistrate passing sentence on such person further to declare the whole or any portion of such arms, ammunition or military stores to be confiscated

Power to provide penalty for breach of rule

20 The Governor General in Council or the Local Government may, in making any rule under this Act, attach to the breach of it, in addition to any other consequences that may ensue from such breach, a punishment, on conviction before a Magistrate, of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or of both

VII—Miscellaneous

Search and seizure by Magistrate

21 Whenever a Magistrate has reason to believe that any person residing within the local limits of his jurisdiction has in his possession any arms, ammunition or military stores for any unlawful purpose,

or that such person cannot be left in the possession of any such arms, ammunition or military stores without danger to the public peace,

such Magistrate, having first recorded the grounds of his belief, may cause a search to be

made of the house or premises occupied by such person, or in which such Magistrate has reason to believe such arms, ammunition or military stores are or is to be found, and may seize and detain the same, whether covered by a license or not, in safe custody for such time as he thinks necessary

The search in such case shall be conducted by, or in the presence of, the Magistrate, or by or in the presence of some European officer, civil or military, to be especially empowered by the Local Government

Seizure and detention by Local Government

22 The Local Government may at any time seize any arms, ammunition or military stores in the possession of any person, notwithstanding that such person is licensed to possess the same, and may detain the same for such time as it thinks necessary for the public safety

Power to exempt

23 The Governor General in Council may from time to time by notification published in the *Gazette of India*—

(*a*) exempt any person by name or office or any class of persons, or withdraw any part of British India, from the operation of any prohibition contained in this Act,

(*b*) cancel any such notification and subject the person or part comprised therein again to the operation of such prohibition

Power to delegate

24 The Governor General in Council may from time to time delegate to any Local Government, absolutely or subject to conditions, all or any of the powers conferred by sections eight, twelve and twenty-three to be exercised by such Government within the territories under its administration by notification in its official Gazette

Sanction required to certain prosecutions under section 25 cl (*f*)

25 Where an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), has been committed within three months from the date on which this Act comes into force in any province, district or place to which section 32, clause 2 of Act XXXI of 1860 applies at such date, or where such an offence has been committed in any part of British India not being such a district, province or place, no proceedings shall be instituted against any person in respect of such offence without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the district

Searches in the case of offences against section 15, cl (*f*), how conducted

26 Where a search is to be made under the Code of Criminal Procedure in the course of any proceedings instituted in respect of an offence punishable under section 15, clause (*f*), such search shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Code, be made in the presence of some officer specially appointed by name or office by the Local Government in this behalf, and not otherwise

Notice and limitation of suits

27 No suit or other proceeding shall be commenced or prosecuted against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, without giving him not less than one month's previous notice in writing of the intended proceeding and of the cause thereof, nor after the expiration of three months from the accrual of the cause of action or other proceeding

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

Number and year	Title	Extent of repeal
XVIII of 1841	An Act for consolidating and amending the enactments concerning the exportation of Military Stores	So much as has not been repealed
XXX of 1854	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces	In the preamble the words "and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of those Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited" Section 11
XXXI of 1860	An Act relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases	So much as has not been repealed
VI of 1866	An Act to continue Act No XXXI of 1860 (relating to the manufacture, importation and sale of Arms and Ammunition, and for regulating the right to keep and use the same and to give power of disarming in certain cases) and for other purposes	The whole
III of 1872	The Santhál Parganas Settlement Regulation	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XXXI of 1860 and Act VI of 1866
IX of 1874	The Arakan Hills District Laws Regulation, 1874	So much of the schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841
XV of 1874	An Act for declaring the local extent of certain Enactments and for other purposes	So much of the first schedule as relates to Act XVIII of 1841

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

Duties on arms and military stores imported by sea

	Rs	As
Fire-arms other than pistols, for each	50	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	30	
Pistols for each	15	
Barrels for the same, whether single or double, for each	10	
Springs used for fire-arms, for each	8	
Gun-stocks, sights, blocks and rollers for each	5	

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*continued*

	Rs	As
Revolver-breeches, for each cartridge which they will carry	2	8
Extractors, nippers, heel-plates, pins, screws, tangs, bolts, thumb-pieces, triggers, trigger-guards, hammers, pistons, plates, and all other parts of a fire-arm not herein otherwise provided for, and all tools used for cleaning or putting together or loading the same, for each	1	8
Machines for making or loading or closing cartridges, for each	10	
Machines for capping cartridges, for each	2	8
Air-guns, for each	50	
Apparatus for charging air-guns, for each	20	
Bullet-moulds, for each	0	4
Punches for making gun-wads, for each	0	4

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

THE law relating to arms, ammunition and military stores has long been felt to be in an unsatisfactory state In some particulars it has been found defective, and on many points it presents difficulties of construction which might at any time prove embarrassing to the Government or entail hardship on innocent persons

2 So far back as the year 1870 a Bill was introduced to remedy this state of things, but, owing in part to press of work and in part to other causes, it was allowed to stand over

3 The present Bill is in the main a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form with such improvements in points of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable On two points only does it propose to introduce changes of any importance

4 The first of these points is dealt with in section 7, which, taken with the second schedule, imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms, &c Those duties, it will be observed, are fixed without reference to the value of the articles on which they are imposed, and they are so fixed and are pitched, at what may seem at first sight to be high rates, expressly with a view to check the importation of a cheap class of arms, the importation of which has of late years largely increased

5 Such arms cannot, from their inferior make, be intended for sporting purposes, and there is reason to suspect that a considerable proportion of them finds its way into the hands of the criminal classes in the interior of the country or of the hostile tribes on our frontiers It has been found very difficult to prevent the transit of such arms from the seaports into the interior of the country and towards the frontiers when once they are imported, and it is believed that the simplest method of checking their importation, and the method least calculated to interfere with the legitimate trade in arms of a superior class, is to impose an uniform duty of the nature proposed

6 The other point on which the Bill goes to introduce a material change in the existing law is that of the possession of arms At present the mere possession of arms is prohibited only in certain provinces, which, to use the language of Act XXVI of 1860 have been "disarmed" Throughout the rest of the country, though no person can go armed or carry arms except under a special exemption or by virtue of a license, the mere possession of arms other than cannon is not restricted

7 Now there is good reason to believe that this complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers

The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by section 11 of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a license

8 It will, however, be observed that ample safeguards are provided to prevent this prohibition pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms for legitimate purposes Section 11 allows a period of three months after the Bill becomes law within which the possession of arms in the districts not hitherto disarmed will not be illegal, and during which any person in such districts can apply for a license, section 25 enacts that in these districts no person shall be prosecuted for possessing arms without the previous sanction of the Magistrate of the District, section 26 imposes special and very stringent conditions on searches for arms, and lastly, under section 23, the Government may exempt any class of persons from the operation of the prohibition altogether

9 On the whole it may be safely affirmed that, with a system of licenses granted either without charge or on the payment of small fees, and in cases where it is safe so to grant them for reasonably long periods, the Bill will not, as regards the possession of arms, materially affect the position of any persons to whom the right to possess arms can, with due regard to the public peace and safety, be conceded

10 It need only be added that section 3 of the Bill maintains in force all exemptions granted under the present law

E C BAYLEY

CALCUTTA,
The 12th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 —

No 23 OF 1877

A Bill for the licensing of trades and dealings in the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh

WHEREAS, in order to provide means for defraying the public expenditure from time to time incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in British India, it is necessary to effect a permanent increase of the revenue available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient that persons carrying on trades and dealings in the territories and provinces respectively administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, should take out licenses and pay for the same, It is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

Short title

1 This Act may be called "The Northern India License Act, 1878"

Local extent

It extends to the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, respectively, but nothing herein contained applies to persons earning their livelihood solely by agriculture

Commencement

This Act shall come into force in any of the said territories on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs in that behalf

Repeal of Act VIII of 1877

2 When this Act comes into force in the territories under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, Act No VIII of 1877 (*for the licensing of certain trades and dealings in the North-Western Provinces*) shall be repealed

Collector defined

3 In this Act "Collector" means the chief officer in charge of the revenue-administration of a district

Annual licenses to be taken out

4 Every person who, on or after the first day of April 1878, falls in any of the said territories, under any of the heads specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and carries on (whether on behalf of himself or any other person) his trade or dealing, shall take out a license under this Act, and shall pay for the same the annual fee mentioned in such schedule as payable by persons of the class and grade to which he belongs

Officer to grant license

5. Every license under this Act shall be granted by the Collector of the District in which the person requiring such license carries on his trade or dealing provided that, if such person carries on such trade or dealing in more than one district, the license shall be granted by the Collector of the district in which his principal place of business is situate

Every such license shall be signed by the Collector granting it, or by such officer as he may appoint in this behalf

Particulars to be specified in the license

6 Every such license shall specify—

(*a*) the date of the grant thereof

(*b*) the name, father's name, caste and trade or dealing of the licensee

(*c*) the class and grade to which he belongs

(*d*) the fee paid for the license

(*e*) the place or places where the licensee intends to carry on his trade or dealing for the ensuing year, and

(*f*) the term for which the license shall remain in force,

and shall be received in evidence as *prima facie* proof of all matters contained therein

Commencement and expiration of license

7 Every such license shall have effect and continue in force from the day of the date thereof till the first day of January next after the date of the grant thereof

Renewal of license

8 Every person to whom any such license has been granted, and who desires to continue to carry on his trade or dealing after the expiration of such license, shall take out a fresh license for that purpose for the following year, to expire on the day appointed in the last preceding section, and shall renew the same so long as he desires to continue to carry on such trade or dealing

List of Licensees

Collector to prepare annual list of licensees

9 As soon as may be after the first day of April 1878 and the first day of January in every subsequent year, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons to be licensed under this Act in his district Such list shall state—

(*a*) the trade or dealing of each of the persons therein named,

(*b*) the class and grade under which he is charged, and

(*c*) the fee to be paid for his license

Such list shall be in the language of the district, shall be filed in the office of the Collector, and shall be open to public inspection at all reasonable times without any payment

Collector to determine class under which licensee is to be charged

10. The Collector shall, from time to time, determine under which of the classes and grades mentioned in the said schedule every person to whom a license may be granted by him as aforesaid shall be charged, and shall amend the said list accordingly

Publication of list and notification

The list or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall be published in the principal mohallas or ganjes of all towns, and in the chaupál, or other public place, in all villages concerned, together with a notification that if any person mentioned in such list continues his trade or dealing, payment of the amount specified in the list is payable by him must be made in the year 1878 within thirty days of such publication in that year and within thirty days next after the first day of January in each succeeding year

Collector may require list of persons in any house

11 The Collector may, by a notice in writing, require the occupier of any house to forward to him a statement in writing signed by such occupier of the names of all persons residing in such house at the date of the notice and of their respective callings

Petition of objector

12 Any person mentioned in the list referred to in sections nine and ten and objecting to the class or grade under which he is charged may, within thirty days after such publication, or within such further time as the Collector may in each case think fit, apply by petition to the Collector in order to establish his right to have his name transferred to another class or grade, or altogether removed from the list

Hearing of petition

13 The Collector shall fix a day for the hearing of the petition, and on the day so fixed, or on such subsequent day as he may from time to time direct, shall hear the same and pass such order thereon as he thinks fit

Provided that if, in his judgment, the petitioner is able to show that the fee which has been charged exceeds two per cent upon his annual net earnings, such excess shall, for the purpose of section twelve, be deemed a valid objection

Provided also that the Collector shall not, in the course of any proceedings under this section, call for any evidence except at the instance of the petitioner, or in order to ascertain the correctness of facts alleged by him

Appeal from order on petition

14 Any person dissatisfied with such order may within fifteen days from the date thereof present a petition of appeal to the Commissioner of Revenue of the Division, whose decision upon such appeal shall be final

Every petition presented under this section shall be accompanied by a copy of the petition to the Collector, a copy of his order thereon, and all other documents (if any) connected with the case

Power to remit fee

15 The Collector may in his discretion remit the whole or any part of the fee payable under this Act by any person who has carried on his trade or dealing for a portion of the year only

Persons carrying on several trades

16 A person or firm coming under more than one of the designations in the said schedule shall be chargeable only under one of the said designations at the discretion of the Collector, and in the case of a firm, payment by any one of the partners shall, for the purposes of this Act, be considered payment by the firm

Penalty for carrying on business without a license

17 If, after expiry of the period mentioned in the notification published under section ten, for payment of the amount specified therein, any person (whether he is or is not mentioned in the said list) carries on his trade or dealing without having taken out a license as required by this Act, he shall be liable, by order of the Collector, to pay a fine not exceeding thrice the amount payable by him in respect of such license, exclusive of the amount so payable, and on receipt of such payment the Collector shall grant him a license.

All sums due under this section and all fees payable under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue

License to be produced on demand

18 Every person holding a license under this Act shall produce and show such license when required so to do by an officer generally or specially empowered in writing by the Collector to make such requisition

Prosecution to be at instance of Collector

But no person shall be proceeded against for neglect or refusal to produce such license except at the instance of the Collector

Receivers and managers chargeable

19 Courts of Wards and receivers and managers appointed by any Court in British India, shall be chargeable under this Act in respect of any trade or dealing of which the income is officially in their possession or under their control

Power to retain assessment paid by trustee, &c

20 When any trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent is charged under this Act in such capacity, or when any Court of Wards or Receiver or manager appointed by any Court is charged under this Act, every person and Court so charged may, from time to time, out of the money coming to his or its possession as such trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as such Court of Wards, Receiver or manager, retain so much as is sufficient to pay the fee charged

Every such person or Court is hereby indemnified for every retention and payment made in pursuance of this Act

Municipalities

Power to require returns from Municipalities

21. The Collector of the District may require any Municipal Committee to furnish, within a period to be specified under the orders of the Local Government, returns showing the names and numbers of persons chargeable under this Act resident within the limits of such Municipality, together with the class and grade to which they respectively belong and the fees payable by them respectively

If the Municipal Committee fails within the period prescribed to make such returns, or if it make such returns but the Collector of the District has reason to doubt their accuracy, he may at any time cause a return showing the names, numbers, classes and grades aforesaid to be prepared in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government

Notice to Municipalities

22 When the return mentioned in section 21 has been furnished or prepared, notice shall be served on the Municipality, calling on it to pay to the Collector of the District, within a period to be specified in the notice, a sum calculated on such return in accordance with the provisions of this Act

Any Municipality may appropriate any part of its revenues to the payment of the sum leviable from it under this section, or raise such further sums in addition to its existing revenue as may be needful for such payment provided that such further sums be raised in accordance with the Act under which such Municipality is constituted

Miscellaneous.

Disposal of fees and penalties

23 All fees and penalties paid or recovered under this Act shall be carried to the credit of the Local Government

The amount so credited shall be applied, in such manner as the Governor General in Council thinks fit, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the territories administered by such Local Government, or, if the Governor General in Council so directs, in any other part of British India

Powers of Collector under Act may be exercised by other officers

24 All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Collector may, subject to the orders of the Collector of the District, be exercised and performed by an Assistant Collector or such other officer as the Local Government from time to time appoints in this behalf

Obligation to furnish information to Collector

25 Every person shall be legally bound to furnish information to any officer exercising any of the powers of a Collector under this Act when required by him to do so

Power to exempt and make rules

26 The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council,—

(*a*) exempt any portion of the territories administered by such Government, or any persons or class of persons in such territories, from the operation of this Act,

(*b*) exempt from the operation of this Act any persons whose respective nett annual earnings are less than such sum as the Local Government may, from time to time, direct in this behalf,

(*c*) make rules consistent with this Act, (1) for regulating the time and manner of collecting the fees charged under this Act, (2) for providing in any case or class of cases for serving notices on persons charged under this Act, (3) for determining the mode in which persons belonging to any class shall be distributed into grades, and (4) generally for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act

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THE SCHEDULE

See section 4

CLASS I

	Fee payable by licensee	
Companies registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1866		Rs
Bankers		
Professional money-lenders		
Owners of cotton-screws	First grade	200
Persons keeping shops for the sale of European goods	Second grade	100
Hotel-keepers	Third grade	15
Wholesale-dealers		
Dealers in precious stones		
Sugar Refiners		
Indigo Manufacturers		

CLASS II

		Rs
Cloth-sellers		
Metal-vessel-sellers		
Fuel-sellers (talwálas)		
Chaudhrís		
Letters-out of conveyances and cattle		
Contractors (thíkadars)		
Printers and publishers	First grade	75
Manufacturers of lac	Second grade	50
Commission-agents	Third grade	25
Brokers	Fourth grade	10
Bill-brokers		
Pawn-brokers		
Money-changers		
Dealers in gold and silver lace		
Druggists		
Harness-makers		
Dealers in metals, not being merely artizans		

CLASS III

		Rs
Artizans, traders, and dealers not above specified	First grade	5
	Second grade	2
	Third grade	1

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing

After the Famine of 1871 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed

JOHN STRACHEY

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 —

No 24 OF 1877

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the North-Western Provinces

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

1 This Act may be called "The North-Western Provinces Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878," and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs Short title Commencement

2 On and from such date Act No VII of 1877 *(to amend the law relating to assignments from the General Provincial Fund established under the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871)* shall be repealed Repeal

3 In section three of the North-Western Provinces Local Rates Act, 1871, after the proviso the following shall be inserted, that is to say— Act XVIII of 1871, section 3, amended

"Every estate situate in a district of which the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision shall be liable, in addition to any rates levied under the foregoing portion of this section, to the payment of such further rate, not exceeding one per cent on its annual value, as the Lieutenant-Governor from time to time imposes Further rate

"Such further rate shall be paid by the landlord independently of, and in addition to, any land-revenue assessed on the estate"

4 To section four of the same Act the following clause shall be added, that is to say — Section 4 of same Act amended

"The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time impose upon any such estate, in addition to any rate imposed under the first clause of this section, a further rate of such amount not exceeding half an anna for each acre as aforesaid as he thinks fit" Further rate

5 In sections five, seven, and eight of the same Act, after the word "rate" wherever it occurs, the words "or further rate" shall be inserted Sections 5, 7 and 8 of same Act amended

6 For section ten of the same Act, the following section shall be substituted Substitution of new section for section 10 of same Act

"10 (*a*) From such fund the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding the proceeds of the further rates assessed in such year under sections three and four, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India

"(*b*) The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, assign from such fund such amount as he thinks fit, to be applied in payment of charges incurred or to be incurred on account of such canals and railways as he, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may declare to be works of general provincial utility

"Provided that the amounts so assigned in any year shall not exceed one-tenth of the proceeds of the rates assessed in such year under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four

"(*c*) Subject to the appropriation directed by clause (*a*), the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from such fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes —

"(1) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication,

"(2) The maintenance of the Rural Police and District-post,

"(3) The construction and repair of school-houses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships,

"(4) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than nine-tenths of the proceeds of the rates assessed under the first clause of section three and the first clause of section four in such district in such year"

7 In section eleven of the same Act, for the word "assignments" the word "allotments" shall be substituted Sections 11, 12 13 and 14 of same Act amended

In section twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "reassigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted

And in section thirteen of the same Act, for the word "assignment" the word "allotment" shall be substituted

And in section fourteen of the same Act, for the word "amount" in each of the places where it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each

succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing.

After the famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine Her Majesty's Government have recently re affirmed this principle

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed

JOHN STRACHEY

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 —

No 25 OF 1877

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in Oudh

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for Provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

1 This Act may be called "The Oudh Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878," and it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs

Short title

Commencement

2 In section three of the Oudh Local Rates Act (No XVII of 1871), for the word "one" the word "two" shall be substituted

Act XVII of 1871, section 3, amended

3 For section ten of the said Act the following shall be substituted —

New section substituted for section 10 of the same Act.

"10 (*a*) From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall in each year appropriate such amount, not exceeding four-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such year under this Act, as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India

"(*b*) Subject to such appropriation, the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time allot from the said fund such amounts as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes —

"(1) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication,

"(2) The construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships,

"(3) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, markets, wells and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, and any other local works and undertakings of public utility, likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience.

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not be less than five-ninths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year"

4 In sections eleven and twelve of the same Act, for the word "assignment," in each of the places in which it occurs, the word "allotment" shall be substituted, and for the word "re-assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted

Sections 11 and 12 of the same Act amended

5 In section thirteen of the same Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted

Section 13 of the same Act amended

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government, that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine Her Majesty's Government have recently reaffirmed this principle

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed

JOHN STRACHEY

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 —

No 26 OF 1877

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on Land in the Panjáb

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjab, for the levy on land of additional rates to be applied to local purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows —

Preamble

1 This Act may be called "The Panjáb Local Rates Enhancement Act, 1878,"

Short title

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs

Commencement

2 On and from such date the following portions of the Panjab Local Rates Act, 1871, shall be repealed, that is to say—

Act XX of 1871 in part repealed

(*a*) in section three, the words and figures following, namely, "shall be computed as from the first day of April 1871 and "

(*b*) in section four, the illustration

3 In section three of the said Act, for the word "six" the word "eight" shall be substituted

Act XX of 1871, section 3 amended

4 For section six of the said Act the following shall be substituted —

New section substituted for section 6 of the same

"6 (*a*) From the sums so credited, the Lieutenant-Governor shall in each year appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine in the said territories

"Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended for the relief and prevention of famine in any other part of British India

"(*b*) Subject to such appropriation, the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time allot from the said sums such amount as he thinks fit to be applied in each district for expenditure on all or any of the following purposes —

"(1) The construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and other means of communication,

"(2) The construction and repair of schoolhouses, the maintenance and inspection of schools, the training of teachers, and the establishment of scholarships,

"(3) The construction and repair of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, wells, and tanks, the payment of all charges connected with the purposes for which such buildings or works have been constructed, the planting and preservation of trees, and any other local works likely to promote the public health, comfort, or convenience

"Provided that the amounts so allotted in any year for any district shall not in the aggregate be less than three-fourths of the proceeds of the rate assessed in such district in such year"

5 In sections seven, eight and nine of the same Act, for the words "assignment" and "assignments" wherever they occur, the words "allotment" and "allotments" shall be respectively substituted, and in section eight of the same Act, for the word "re assigned" the word "re-allotted" shall be substituted

Sections 7, 8, and 9 of same Act amended

6 In section ten of the said Act, for the words "mentioned in" the words "allotted under" shall be substituted

Section 10 of the same amended

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India of bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State

The Secretary of State agreed with Lord Northbrook's Government that the periodical occurrence of Famine ought to enter into the calculation of the Government of India when making provision for its ordinary wants from year to year, and that such a surplus should be provided in each year as would make a sensible impression on the debt incurred in times of Famine Her Majesty's Government have recently re-affirmed this principle

To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed

JOHN STRACHEY

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

[First Publication]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th December 1877 —

No 27 OF 1877

A Bill for the levy of Additional Rates on land in the Central Provinces

WHEREAS, in order to defray the expenditure incurred and to be incurred for the relief and prevention of famine, it is necessary to make a permanent increase to the annual revenues available for provincial purposes, and it is therefore expedient to provide, in the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for the levy of additional rates on land to be applied to local purposes, It is hereby enacted as follows — Preamble

1 This Act may be called "The Central Provinces Additional Rates Act, 1878" Short title

It extends only to the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Local extent

And it shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council by notification in the *Gazette of India* directs Commencement

2 Every estate shall be liable, in addition to the rates and cesses payable under any settlement for the time being in force, to the payment of such further rate not exceeding one per cent on its annual value, as the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, from time to time imposes Additional rate on estates

"Annual value" means

(1) in cases in which the settlement of the land-revenue is liable to periodical revision, double the amount of the land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate,

(2) in cases in which such settlement is not liable to such revision, or in which the land-revenue has been, wholly or in part, released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, double the amount which, if the settlement were liable to such revision, or an assessment at full rates were to be made, would be assessable as land-revenue on the estate

3 All sums due on account of any rate imposed under this Act shall be recoverable as if they were arrears of land-revenue due on the land on account of which the rate is payable Recovery of rates

4 The proceeds of all rates levied under this Act shall be carried to the credit of a general provincial fund Rates to be carried to general fund

5 From such fund the Chief Commissioner shall from time to time appropriate such amount as the Governor General in Council may direct, for the purpose of defraying a due proportion of the expenditure incurred or to be incurred in the said territories for the relief and prevention of famine Appropriation for relief and prevention of famine

Provided that the whole or any portion of such amount may, if the Governor General in Council so directs, be expended on the same objects in any part of British India

Subject to such appropriation, any portion of the fund may be applied by the Chief Commissioner to such local works likely to promote the public health, comfort or convenience as he thinks fit

6 The Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the Local Gazette from time to time— Supplementary powers of Chief Commissioner

(*a*) determine by what instalments and at what times such rate shall be payable, and by whom it shall be assessed, collected and paid,

(*b*) make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of officers in matters connected with its enforcement,

(*c*) exempt any portion of the territories under his government from the operation of this Act, or exempt any estate from liability to pay the whole or any part of any rate under this Act,

(*d*) direct fresh measurements of estates liable to pay rates under this Act, and vary the assessments accordingly

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In the Financial Statement for 1877-78, attention was drawn to the necessity imposed upon the Government of India bringing the public Revenues and Expenditure into a condition of proper equilibrium The events that have occurred since that time have shown that the urgency of the case has become greater with each succeeding month of the prolonged crisis through which the country has been passing

After the Famine of 1874 in Northern Bengal, the Government of Lord Northbrook declared that such calamities could no longer be treated as abnormal or exceptional, and that sound financial principles required that the grave obligations entailed by Famine upon the Government should be explicitly recognised and provided for among the ordinary charges of the State

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To enable the Government to discharge the obligations placed upon it to meet these requirements, additional taxation has been deemed necessary To provide for a portion of this in a manner suited to the condition of the country and the special circumstances of the case, the present measure is proposed

JOHN STRACHEY

CALCUTTA,
The 27th December 1877

D FITZPATRICK,
Secy to the Govt of India

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

Nº 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1877. {Register No. 33

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No XLIII OF 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total Increase in 1877	Total Decrease in 1877
		28th Oct 1876	27th Oct 1877	to 28th Oct. 1876	to 27th Oct 1877		
	Guaranteed	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
1st Dec 1877	East Indian, Main	6,85 625	7,43,962	2,55,23,537	3,23,66 268	68 42 731	
1st ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	60,452	72 712	17,27,296	38,88 831	21 61,535	
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	74,547	1,02 582	26,82,083	35,96 058	9,13,975	
24th Nov 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	66 446	92,905	26,49 012	34 63 754	8 14 742	
24th ditto	Sind, Punjab & Delhi	1 99,754	1 79 597	63 98 140	80 70,544	16,72 404	
24th ditto	Madras	1 58,388	1,46 707	54 01 508	84,40,137	30 47 629	
3rd ditto	South Indian	37,674	58 837	15,07,316	26 94,588	10 97 272	
1st Dec 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	5,99,705	5,54,906	1 78,85 898	2 71,52 430	92,66,532	
1st ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	1,18,910	1 13,699	53 74,922	61,32,010	7 57,088	
	TOTAL	20,01,541	20,65,967	6 92,39 742	9 58,13,620	2,65 73 878	
	State						
1st Dec 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1 822	2,038	80 722	95 323	14 601	
1st ditto	Nalhati	1,534	1 570	61,640	74 588	12 948	
24th Nov 1877	Rajputana	52 709	45,873	18,32,633	21,57,469	3,24,836	
1st Dec 1877	Holkar	8,031	8,347	3,15 650	3 18 380	2 730	
	Khamgaon			(a)31 067	(b)45,080	14 013	
3rd Nov 1877	Amraoti	1,768	1,068	54,157	60,051	5,894	
3rd ditto	Wardha Valley		1,149	(c)16,710	56 824	40 094	
3rd ditto	Nizam's	12 722	10,276	4,04,642	6,54 197	2,49,555	
17th ditto	Tirhut	2,492	6 844	1 30 348	2,30 938	1,0 590	
3rd ditto	Punjab Northern	11,887	13,626	3,62,650	5,74 684	2,12 034	
1st Dec 1877	Neemuch	1,118	2 136	(d)12, 380	59 495	46,915	
17th Nov 1877	Northern Bengal		1,919		(e)10,706	10 756	
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawadi Valley		14 305		(f)2,14 047	2,14 047	
	TOTAL	94,583	1,09 171	33 02,819	45 50 832	12,48,013	
	GRAND TOTAL	20 96,124	21 70,138	7,25,42,561	10,09 64,452	2,78,21,891	

(a)—Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed

(b)—Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after which the line was closed

(c)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

(d)—Total receipts from 3rd August to 28th October

(e)—Total receipts from 28th August to 27th Octobe

(f)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 27th October 18

No XLIV of 1877

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS

Latest return received	Railways	For week ending		Total from 1st January		Total Increase in 1877	Total I crease in 1
		4th Nov 1876	3rd Nov 1877	to 4th Nov 1876	to 3rd Nov 1877		
		Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
	Guaranteed						
1st Dec 1877	East Indian Main	6 79 850	7,90,093	2,62,03,387	3,31 56 361	69 52,974	
1st ditto	Ditto Jabalpur	68,157	87,882	17,95 451	39,76 713	21 81 260	
1st ditto	Eastern Bengal	76 825	1,06 7 8	27 58 908	37,02 816	9 13 908	
24th Nov 1877	Oudh and Rohilkhand	1,22,636	89 309	27,71 618	35 53,063	7 81 11	
24th ditto	Sind Punjab & Delhi	1 83 161	1 94 563	65 81 6 1	82 65 107	16 83 506	
24th ditto	Madras	1 75 323	1 78 221	55 76 891	86 27 358	30 50 527	
3rd Nov 1877	South Indian	35 118	53 615	16 32 191	27,18 223	11 1 729	
1st Dec 1877	Great Indian Peninsula	6 36 072	5 15 607	1,85,21,970	2 76 68 037	91,46 067	
1st ditto	Bombay Baroda and Central India	1 36 789	1,16 287	5 11 711	62 48 297	7 36 586	
	TOTAL	21 14 261	21 32,355	7 13 54 003	9 79 1 97	2 65 91,972	
	State						
1st Dec 1877	Calcutta and South Eastern	1,967	2,077	82,689	97,400	14,711	
1st ditto	Nalhati	1,267	1,595	62 907	76,183	13,276	
24th Nov 1877	Rajputana	49 563	44 295	18 82 196	22,01,764	3,19 568	
1st Dec 1877	Holkar	7 556	8,046	3,23,206	3,26,426	3 220	
	Khumgaon			31,067(*a*)	45 080(*b*)	14,013	
3rd Nov 1877	Amraoti	1 830	1 396	55,987	61 417	5,460	
3rd ditto	Wardha Valley		876	16 730(*c*)	57 700	40,970	
3rd ditto	Nizam s	15 523	14 120	4 20 165	6 67,317	2,47 152	
17th ditto	Tirhut	12,190	6,260	1,42,538	2,37,198	94,660	
3rd ditto	Punjab Northern	26 649	14 571	3 89,299	5,89,255	1 99,956	
1st Dec 1877	Neemuch	1,701	1 125	14 284(*d*)	60,920	46 636	
17th Nov 1877	Northern Bengal		2 228		12,984(*e*)	12,984	
3rd ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley		13 738		2,27,785(*f*)	2,27,785	
	TOTAL	1 18,249	1,10,627	34,21,068	46,61,459	12,40,391	
	GRAND TOTAL	22,32,510	22,42,982	7,47,75,071	10,26,07,434	2,78,32,363	

tal receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which he line was closed

l r ei ts from 1st January to 31st August 1877, after wh gh Lac line was closed

(*c*)—Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed

(*d*) Total receipts from 3rd August to 4th November 1876

(*e*)—Total receipts from 28th August 1876 to 3rd November 1877

(*f*)—Total receipts from 2nd May to 3rd November 1877

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SCARCITY IN THE DECCAN AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY

Statement No LI II regarding the Scarcity in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country for the week ending 22nd December 1877

Districts	Area in Square Miles	Affected Area in Square Miles	Population of District	Affected Population	Collectors Reports by Telegram dated from 20th to 22nd December 1877	Prices of Staple Grain in lbs per Rupee				Average Rainfall of all the Talukas for five years	Average Rainfall during the past season of all the Talukas	Average Rainfall during the present season up to the 1st December
						Kind of Grain	Ordinary Prices	During the past Week	During the present Week			
Khandesh	10,162	5,500	1,028,642	646,944	Light rain has fallen in a few places	Jowari Bajri	56 54	32 25	33 25	24 94	11 40	21 19
Násik	8,113	2,000	729,252	250,000	No change is reported There have been showers in three talukas	Jowari Bajri	54 47	25 22	25 22	35 24	27 55	23 97
Ahmednagar	6,647	5 650	773,938	677 376	Light rain has fallen in four talukas The rabi crops are suffering where there has been no rain 1 death from cholera	Jowari Bajri	56 60	26 28	27 28	24 30	10 65	19 36
Poona	5 099	2,500	907,235	318 601	Rain Indapur 77, Bhimthari 07 4 deaths from cholera	Jowari Bajri	65 51	25 24	25 24	30 61	20 76	24 03
Sholápur	4,496	4,496	718,034	718,034	Rain varying from 17 to 1 37 has fallen in all talukas except Madha The jowari crops are improving	Jowari Bajri	66 60	26 30	28 31	25 21	8 11	32 94
Satara	4,988	2,682	1,064,002	461 000	A little rain has fallen in four talukas 3 deaths from cholera	Jowari Bajri	39 35	28 30	31 32	54 60	25 43	45 58
Kaladgi	5 695	5,695	816,037	816 037	There has been a general and timely fall of rain averaging 2 71 inches which has benefited the rabi crops	Jowari Bajri	56 76	20 23	21 24	22 43	6 13	24 91
Belgaum	4,591	2,660	938,750	501 000	(No telegram received)	Jowari Bajri	43 54	34 36	34 36	30 48	21 34	30 35
Dharwar	4 564	3,000	988,037	630,000	The crops are good on the whole but the rabi damaged by insects in some places	Jowari	43	34	34	26 39	13 81	30 70
TOTAL	54,355	34 [illegible]	[illegible]	5,018 992								

The week's telegrams show that more or less rain has fallen in most of the districts, and that in Sholápur and Kaládgi the fall has been general and satisfactory

2 Prices still maintain their downward tendency There has been no retrograde movement in any of the districts this week

3 As this is the last Statement to be issued, it may be well here to compare (1) the aggregate of the rainfall that has been week by week recorded in previous Statements with the fall of an ordinary year, and (2) the prices of staple food grains now prevailing with those of an ordinary year

4 In the districts of Khandesh, Násik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Satara—or, roughly speaking, in the more northern half of the area drought-stricken in 1876—the rainfall of 1877 was unduly light It was lightest of all in Ahmednagar, where it was less by one-fourth than the average of the five years antecedent to 1876 In the other four districts of Sholapur, Kaládgi, Belgaum and Dharwar the rainfall of 1877 was on the whole abundant, though it fell so irregularly as at times to cause grave apprehension

5 The prices of the cheaper of the two staple food grains vary now from 36 pounds a rupee in Belgaum to 23 pounds a rupee in Kaladgi Comparing the present rate in each district with the ordinary prices in that district, it is found that the percentage the former is of the latter varies from 82 per cent in Satara to 30 per cent in Kaladgi Thus prices are dearest in Kaládgi both absolutely and in relation to the ordinary prices of the district

6 The average price of the cheaper food grain in the nine districts is now a fraction under 30 pounds a rupee, which is 53 per cent of the ordinary average price Thus prices are still nearly twice as high as in an ordinary year But they are still falling, and it is to be borne in mind that, as regards the cultivating classes and all persons directly dependent on them, the effect of high prices now at harvest time is very different to what it was when the whole population had to live upon the stores of grain which dealers and others had in their possession

7 The following table gives the daily average number of persons gratuitously relieved according to the latest returns received from the different Collectors, and shows that the whole number is little over four thousand The table also completes the record of expenditure upon the young children of labourers upon relief works, and shows that in the last week that relief works were open the number of such children requiring Government support was only 1,685 —

Districts	Collector's Discretionary Grant.			Expenditure incurred under the authority of Government Resolution No 912 C W—1116 of 26th December 1876, on account of children under 7 years of age whose parents are upon relief works		
	Average daily number of persons relieved	Expenditure during the week ending 1st December	Total Expenditure up to 1st December	Average daily number of children, and of women taking care of them	Expenditure during the week ending 30th November	Total Expenditure
	No	Rs	Rs	No	Rs	Rs
Khandesh	(None)	(None)	3 359	(None)	(None)	4 864
Nasik	156	3	3 736	(None)	(None)	23,297
Ahmednagar	7	81	48 395	169	13	40 841
Poona	180	184	2 30 149	556	50	64 970
Sholápur	1 089	2 937	2 03,189	740	73	45,774
Satara	(None)	61	1 06 091	24	2	45,600
Kaladgi	2,638	1,791	2,75 029	79	8	86,190
Belgaum	56	77	1 55 314	(None)	(None)	25 450
Dharwar	122	248	73 709	45	5	36,534
Kanara	(None)	(None)	6 517	(None)	(None)	1 549
Ratnagiri	(None)	(None)	429	72	7	587
TOTAL	4 248	5 382	11,05,911	1,685	158	3,75,056

8 In paragraph 6 of last week's Statement it was said by mistake that prices in the Native States continue to rise instead of that they continue to fall

9 There is continued improvement in the general situation, and the recent falls of rain in most of the affected districts will doubtless have a very beneficial effect on the prospects of the season

10 No more weekly Statements will be issued, but the result of the census alluded to in the Statement, dated 8th December 1877, will be published in due course

C J MERRIMAN, *Colonel, R E,*
Acting Secretary to Government

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the week ended the 8th December 1877

From	To Tanjore District	To Trichinopoly District	To Madura District	To Tinnevelly District	To Coimbatore District	To Madras Railway			To Chingleput District	To South Arcot District	Total
						East of Erode excluding Bangalore	West of Erode	Bangalore			
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Negapatam ...	296	421	544	28	102	118	10	148			1,667
Tuticorin			307	535							842
Tanjore District	51	155	142		2			23			373
Trichinopoly District	1	2	2		10			1			16
Tinnevelly District			294	62							356
Madras									98		98
Other Stations	4	1	75	41	15	24	10		1	14	185
TOTAL	352	579	1,364	666	129	142	20	172	99	14	3,037

MADRAS,
The 20th December 1877.

J SHAW-STEWART, *Col., R E,*
Consulting Engineer for Railways

GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

Comparative Statement of Traffic on Indian Railways

QUARTERS		East Indian Main Line		East Indian Jubbulpore Line		Eastern Bengal		Oudh and Rohilkhand		South Punjab and Delhi		Madras		South Indian		Great Indian Peninsula		Bombay Baroda and Central India	
		1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
FIRST QUARTER																			
Total Earnings	£	[a] 776 417	[a] 909 828	57 764	118 10	[b] 67 011	[b] 77 33	87 056	108 7	[c] 198 577	[c] 2 0 30	141 4	183	11 37	0 701	[d] 8 101	8 161	173 111	198 3
Mean Mileage open	No	1 280	1 280	221	2 4	158	108	541	548	676	6 6	8 8	8 8	102	5 1	1 206	1 206	430	44
Average receipts per week	£	60 724	78 841	4 44	9 118	5 176	5 941	6 69	8 86	1	17 6 0	1 6 3	1 6	1 183	1 893	18 81	6 6	1 1	1 2 6
Average receipts per week per mile open	£	46 7	57	19 8	49 7	3 0	37 6	12 3	16	22 6	26 1	1 7	2 0 5	7 9	8	3 2	5	31 0	34
SECOND QUARTER																			
Total Earnings	£	[a] 70 68	[a] 93 01	11 00	110 04	[b] 11 60	[b] 81 3	91 5	118 6	[c] 190 19	[c] 2 0 80	141 6	3 200	18 1	3 0 3	8 0	8 11	1 3 7	2315
Mean Mileage open	No	1 280	1 280	2 1		1 8	1 8	544	548	676	6 6	8 8	8 8	102		1 6	1 6	430	44
Average receipts per week	£	58 06	7 5 1	4 5 8	8 700	4 7 9	6 187	7 0 0	9 1 0	14 0 8	17 10 7	10 8 7	18 1 1	1 17	6 130	11 9 1	61 11	10 18	17 06
Average receipts per week per mile open	£	45 8	60 7	19 2	37 9	30 0	11 1	13 3	16	21 7	26 3	12 7	21 1	9 3	11	9	50 2	18 3	40
THIRD QUARTER																			
Total Earnings	£	[a] 573 402	[a] 823 486	28,743	96 173	[b] 89 784	[b] 1 1	90 6 8	89 5 4	[c] 140 183	[c] 214 165	157 108	240 929	1	88 971	29 7 171	6 0 0 4	68 7 7	93 60
Mean Mileage open	No	1 280	1 280	221	221	1 8	1 8	544	548	67	676	858	858	1	601	1 6	1 268	430	44
Average receipts per week	£	44,108	63 344	2 211	7 395	6 80	9 44	1 668	6 901	10 806	16 5 1	12 108	18 5 5	3 657	6 844	2 0 5	1 6 8	5 28	7 19
Average receipts per week per mile open	£	34 5	49 5	9 9	33 0	43 7	60 5	8 0	1 0	16 0	24 5	14 1	22 5	8 6	11 4	16	3 1	12 3	16

(a) Inclusive of Steamer Earnings
(b) Exclusive of Steamer Earnings
(c) Inclusive of Indus Flotilla Earnings
(d) Receipts for 2 months and 3 days
(e) Receipts from 2nd May to 30th June 1877

OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT

for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of 1876 and 1877

Calcutta and South Eastern (State)		Nalhati (State)		Rajputana (State)		Holkar (State)		Khoongnoo (State)		Amraoti (State)		Wardha Valley (State)		Nizam's (State)		Tirhut (State)		Punjab Northern (State)		Neemuch (State)		Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley (State)		North Bengal (State)		Total.	
1876	1877	18	18	18	18	18	18	1876	18	1876	1877	18	1877	18	18	1876	1877	1876	18	18	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877	1876	1877
2 773	81	2	2	1 180	1 110	987	811	1	9 100	30	30	8	1 505	11 0	1	881	631	11	13 01		1 5 6					1,281 911	2,977,6
28			27	347	39	5	70	8		6	6	18	19	1 1	1	4	61		103		37					6 597	6,6
213	211	1 9	1 0	331	71	76	61	1 0	10	203	21	67	110	90	1 11	2	136	0	1 04		117					1,5 53	226,4
76	71	6 0	6 3	11	14 1	11 3	9	10	10	33 8	30	37	61	7	12 3	10	8 8	10 8	10		3 2					266	2
2 671	3 0	1 71	1 486	900	71	11	1 10 83	1 39	1 81	1	2 2	800	1 80	11 11	19 86	5 02	6 50	11 876	20 41		1 53		0,870			2 208,578	3 008,4
2	28	27		331	10	5	70	5	8	6	6	18	19	1 1	1 1		76	9	103		37		161			6 639	7,0
208	217	131	101	0 1	0 10	86	82	107	13	136	17	87	141	85	1 58	387	500	914	1 670		118		801			174,506	251,4
71	84	60	71	120	139	15 2	12 1	13 4	17 1	2 5	29 2	48	76	70	12 6	86	66	94	1 02		3 2		50			26'3	3
1 959	2 31	1 673	2 1'2	36	7 53	7 60	0,247	31	627	508	910	1	1 811	13 492	20 990	3 557	7 379	12 918	18 029	843	2,238		9 795		277	1 511,602	2,83
28	24	27	27	334	396	60	70	8	8	6	6		21	121	121	45	70	102	103	37	37		161		134	6,695	
151	10	126	163	2 791	4 111	58	711	10	71	39	71		139	1 038	1 569	274	568	924	1 433	100	172		753		87	116,284	16
54	70	47	60	71	104	90	102	20	89	65	118		66	86	130	61	75	91	139	27	46		47		04	17 4	

(f) Receipts for the first 15 days of July 1876
(g) " July and August 1877
(h) Line closed
(i) Receipts from 3rd August to 30th September 1876
(j) " " 28th August to 30th September 1877.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

MOVEMENT OF FOOD-GRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY

Movement of Food-Grains for the Week ending 15th December 1877

Forwarded from	Received at												Total
	Madras District	North Arcot District	Mysore Territory	Salem District	Coimbatore District	Malabar District	Between Codoor and Wonti mettah	Cuddapah and Yer ragontla	Gooty and Tadputri	Bellary	Adoni	South Indian Railway	
		A	B	C	D	E	H	K	L	M	P		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Madras	4	2,036	725	295	17		56	87	31	33	34	40	3,358
Beypore		11	20	518	750	127							1,426
South Indian			75		10								85
Great Indian Peninsula			48							33	15		96
North Arcot	33	7	35	4			6		8				93
Salem		11		35	5								51
Coimbatore		10	4	125	13								152
Total	37	2,075	907	977	795	127	62	87	39	66	49	40	5,261

Traffic Manager's Office,
Madras,
The 20th December 1877

R B ELWIN,
Agent and Manager

A W DARKE,
Acting Deputy Traffic Manager

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26TH DECEMBER 1877

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras heavy rain and floods are reported from Tinjore, Tinnevelly and Madura, which have caused serious damage injury from excessive rain has also occurred in parts of Trichinopoly and Coimbatore, slight rain has fallen in a few other districts, but from most the returns are blank, general prospects are good The total number on works is 202,323 and on gratuitous relief 281,432, an increase of 19,317 and a decrease of 20,870 on the figures of last week In Mysore there has been no rain, except ½ an inch in Hassan, the crops are generally in good condition, the numbers on works for the week ending the 15th instant were 58,466, and on gratuitous relief 15,193, 5,088 and 2,878 less than in the previous week In Bombay good rain is reported from Kaira, and a few showers in Surat, Colába, Poona and Satara, prospects are generally fair, except in Sind, where the river continues high No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, but it is generally cloudy, damage to the crops from the late rains is reported from Nágpur and Chánda the *rabi* generally promises well In Berar there has been no rain, the prospects of the *rabi* are good No rain has fallen in Central India In Rajputana beneficial rain is reported from Abu, Dhillawar and the Harowtee States, prospects are generally favourable No rain has fallen in Bengal during the week, except showers in Lohardugga and Cooch Behar, the outturn of the *amun* harvest is generally fair, except in parts of the Patna division the *rabi* promises well, but rain is wanted throughout Behar and Chota Nagpore No rain is reported from Assam or Burmah prospects are good In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen in Jhánsi and Bareilly, and the prospects of the *rabi* are good In the Punjab rain is reported from Amritsar, Ráwalpindi, Umballa and Pesháwar, the *rabi* crops are in good condition

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of crops, late autumn [illegible] prospects
Madras—		
Ganjam (Dec 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 9 65 *raggi* 15 24, *cholum* 15 2 *cumboo* 14 92, average number daily fed at Berhampore and Aska 263, imports, Chilka land rice 135 tons
Vizagapatam („ 24th)		Rice 9 1 *cholum* 15 5 *raggi* 15 4 *cumboo* 16 7, from want of water crops withering in some parts, heat excessive very little dew
Godavery („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 68 *cholum* 12 91 *raggi* 16 87, *cumboo* 17 0, crops generally good, though slightly suffering from blight, harvest of paddy in progress, outturn ½ to ¾ that of *cholum* commenced, outturn ½, water over anicut 20 inches
Kistna („ 20th)		Rice 7 21 *cholum* 13 39, *raggi* 12 23 *cumboo* 13 86, on works 2,871, in Bunder poor house 107, sick in relief hospitals 57, village relief 784, later dry crops want rain and suffer from insects here and there, dry paddy harvested in some taluks, outturn ½ to full, *perrajonna* harvested in parts outturn very poor
Nellore („ 22nd)	05	Rice 7 71, *cholum* 10 22 *raggi* 10 67, *cumboo* 10 56, on civil works *nil*, on P W works 18 259, canal 22 148, children *nil*, camps, about 5 600, village relief 1,111, crops fair
Cuddapah („ 21st)		Rice 8 08, *cholum* 11 73, *raggi* 12 82, *cumboo* 14 28, on works 10,208, children 621, camps 2,026, village relief 2,905, *raggi*, *cholum*, and paddy harvested in parts, outturn full
Bellary („ 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 8 08, *cholum* 11 88, *raggi* 12 34, *cumboo* 10 95, on works 11 937, children 993, camps and houses 4 085, village relief 15,488, first crop of paddy and *korra* being harvested, sowing of second crop paddy in progress, standing crops of pulses, oilseeds, *korra*, and cotton fairly progressing, future prospects hopeful
Kurnool („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 8 15, *cholum* 10 79, *raggi* 14 07, *cumboo* 11 33, on works 17,400, children 994, in camps 306, village relief 33 260
North Arcot („ 21st)	*Nil*	Rice 9 1, *cholum* 9 7, *raggi* 10 5, *cumboo* 10 7, *wheat* 6 7, on works 30,974, children 8,626, camps and houses 12,848, village relief 13,919, crops good, harvest of *cholum*, *raggi*, paddy, and *varagu*, outturn poor
South Arcot („ 22nd)	Slight rain, average of district 40	Rice 8 31, *cholum* 15 12, *raggi* 13 93, *cumboo* 13 38, on works, Revenue Department, 1 359, professional department 572, children none; camps 7,119, villages 45,202, crops good, *cholum* and *raggi* harvested in parts, outturn tolerable

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Madras—*continued*		
Tanjore (Dec 22nd)	3 85	Rice 6 93 *cholum* 12 39, *raggi* 14 08 *cumboo* 13 36, rivers half full, wet crops thriving, some suffer from excess water, dry generally in good condition, some suffer from excess rain, harvest, wet, *kar* and *karuvai*, dry, *raggi* and *varagu*, outturn *kar* and *kuruvai* ½ to ¾ *raggi* and *varagu* ¾
Trichinopoly („ „ „)	92	Rice 7 74, *cholum* 28 0, *raggi* 11 90 *cumboo* 14 65 on works 13,707, children 1 033, in camps 611 village relief 5 201, standing crops good but damaged by excessive rain and locusts in parts, early paddy *cumboo, cholum,* and *raggi* harvested, outturn between 6 and 12 anna crop
Madura („ „)	2 22	Rice 7 51, *cholum* 10 12, *raggi* 14 20 *cumboo* 12 39 on works 1 182 children 766, in camps 5,440 village relief 13 514 freshes continue though low, dry crops injured by excessive rain, many tanks breached in Melur taluk, *samay, tenai, cholum,* and *cumboo* harvested to a small extent
Tinnevelly („ „)	6 57	Rice 9 30, *cholum* 14 10 *raggi* 22 80, *cumboo* 18 90, camps and houses 52, village relief 724 standing crops generally good though dry crops seriously damaged by heavy rain and disastrous floods on the night of the 17th instant, harvest of *samay, cumboo raggi,* and *kadakanni* in parts, outturn full
Coimbatore („ „)	40	Rice 9 23 *cholum* 11 11, *raggi* 14 61, *cumboo* 20 60, on works 15,793, camps and houses 6 944, children 1 031; village relief 3,957 crops generally good, damage from excessive rain and insects in parts reported from 8 talukas, harvest of paddy and some dry crops in parts outturn, paddy ½ to ¾ths dry reported poor in Oodumul pett a and Bhowany owing to the above causes
Nilgiris („ „)	1 14	Rice 7 60 *cholum* 8 97, *raggi* 11 64 *cumboo* 8 16, Coonoor camp 42 village relief 10
Salem („ 24th)		Rice 7 80 *raggi* 10 43 *cumboo* 12 56 *cholum* 8 50, on works 33 330 camps 8 300, village relief 13 000, crops thriving, harvest of paddy and *raggi*
South Canara(„ 22nd)	*Nil*	Rice 11 74 *raggi* 14 49, second rice crop thriving
Malabar („ „)	21	Rice 10 70 *raggi* 15 79, gratuitous relief 64, rain unnecessary for crops good for fruit trees, second crop, *gingelly,* and grain in good condition, prospects good
Chingleput („ „)	*Nil*	Rice 9 07, *raggi* 10 75 *cumboo* 10 56 *cholum* 9 05, on works 5 302 children 942, camps 2 590, village relief 52 512, private charity 5,347 crops generally good in all talukas slight damage by insects in Tiruvellore and Ponneiy talukas, *kar raggi,* and *cumboo* harvested in parts, outturn from ½ to ¾ *raggi* full
Madras („ 25th)	*Nil*	Rice 8 04 *raggi* 10 64 *cholum* 9 80
		General Remarks—General prospects good, heavy rain and flood in three southern districts causing serious damage, total number on works 202 323, total gratuitously fed 281,132, exports of grain by rail from Madras 3,870 tons
Bombay—(Dec 26th)		
Sind (Dec 26th)		
Kurrachee		River at Kotri on 20th still 10 feet 5 inches, slight damage done to *rabi* seedlings in Kilo taluka by its rise, fever prevalent
Shikárpur		Weather cloudy, slight fever prevalent
Hyderabad		No change
Upper Sind Frontier		Weather cloudy and cold, prospects poor, fever prevalent
Guzerat (Dec 26th)		
Ahmedabad		Cholera, 2 cases
Panch Máhals		Weather warm and cloudy, saved gram improved
Kaira	1 20	*Rabi* prospects good, slight cholera in 2 talukas
Surat	07	Two deaths from cholera
Broach		*Kharif* harvesting commenced, yield much below average, public health good
Khandesh and Násik (Dec 26th)		
Khandesh		*Rabi* attacked by insects in places, public health as before
Nasik		No change
Konkan (Dec 26th)		
Tanna		*Rabi* good, fever throughout district cholera in Panwel and Karjat
Ratnagiri (Dec 18th)		Crops good
Colaba (Dec 24th)	01 in Alibag	Weather good, mornings cold, cholera has appeared at Mahad *rabi* sowing finished
Deccan (Dec 26th)		
Poona	02 in Khed	Few cholera cases in Purandhar and Poona
Ahmednagar		Cholera, 1 death
Sholapur		No change
Satara	04 in Táaga on taluka.	Weather cloudy and warm, rain much required crops good
Southern Mahratta Country (Dec 26th)		
Belgaum		No change
Dharwar		Crops good, but *rabi* damaged by insects in some places, fever general

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bombay—*continued*		
Kanara		Weather fair, rice harvest continues above Ghat, cholera, deaths 8
Kaládgi		*Rabi* and cotton generally well, *tur* slightly suffering from cloudy weather in Bagewari, and cotton from excessive rain in Hungund
Kattywar and Gackwar's Territory (Dec 26th)		
Rajkot		Nine cases of cholera in Gohelwár, 2 fatal, small pox prevalent in Sorath
Wadhwan		Weather moderate, 1 cholera case at Mumka, crops good *General Remarks*—Rain in Kaira beneficial, no other change
Bengal—(Dec 27th)		
Chittagong	*Nil*	Weather fine, the harvesting of the *amun* crop continues, the cold weather crops are progressing well
Noakholly	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the reaping of the *amun* crop continues, prospects are fair, public health is good, some cases of small pox are reported from Forashgunge outpost
Chittagong Hill Tracts	*Nil*	Heavy fogs up to 9 A M, weather very cold throughout the week, the gathering of the paddy crop of the plough cultivators is nearly over, mustard is in flower, the prospects of tobacco are good, the Assistant Commissioner of Cox's Bazar reports that the state and prospects of the crops are fair, the cold weather crops are doing well
Hill Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the reaping of the late rice crop still continues, the cold weather crops are progressing favourably
Backergunge	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, reaping of the *amun* crop is going on busily, the crops are but slightly damaged by insects in three thanas, health is good
Furreedpore	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, but rain is wanted, the outturn of the *amun* crop is somewhat less than an average one, the prospects of the winter cereals and sugarcane are good
Dacca	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cold, state and prospects of the crops are good rice is nearly all cut and the crop is satisfactory, the cold weather crops are looking well, fever and cholera have abated
Mymensingh	*Nil*	Weather fine, state and prospects of the crops are favourable
Tipperah	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold, the winter rice crop is a very good one, exportation to other districts still continues
24-Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are favourable, cholera and much fever are prevalent
Jessore	*Nil*	Weather cold and seasonable during the week, *amun* rice is being harvested, winter crops [illegible] little rain would do much good, the prospect of date juice is favourable, fever and cholera are still heard of throughout the district
Nuddea	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, the prospects of the cold weather crops are fair, the outturn of the *amun* rice harvest is not as yet ascertained, cholera is still prevalent in Kooshtea sub division
Moorshedabad	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cold, the harvesting of *amun dhan* is not yet over the outturn is generally above the average, rain is wanted for the *rabi* crops, fever and cholera have decreased but of cholera there are still a good many cases reported from six thanas
Pubna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, state and prospects of the *rabi* crops are favourable, the reaping of *kalai* and *moong* has commenced in some places, fever is still prevalent in the town of Pubna, cholera in some places appears to have abated a little
Rajshahye	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and cold, the cutting of the *amun* rice is still going on, *teel* is also being cut, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, there have been several cases of cholera in almost all parts of the district
Bogra	*Nil*	Weather dry and cold, *amun* is still being cut with a good average yield, the cold weather crops are doing well and will, it is hoped, yield a good outturn, the health of the district continues the same as before
Dinajepore	*Nil*	Weather cold and foggy, rice is being harvested
Rungpore	*Nil*	Weather cold and close, paddy is being harvested, other crops are doing well, cholera still prevails in the south of the district
Cooch Behar	*Nil* but Dimhata	Weather pleasantly cool, the mornings are generally foggy, and there have been occasional gatherings of clouds, the state and prospects of all kinds of crops continue to be satisfactory, the reaping of *amun* rice is still going on, mustard is coming generally into flower, and the transplantation of tobacco plants is progressing well, fever is gradually decreasing, and the general health through out the district is good,
Jalpaiguri	*Nil*	Weather seasonably cool, winter rice is being harvested, in some places the lands are being prepared for *bhadoi* rice, the general prospects of the winter crops are good, health of the town of Jalpáiguri is improving
Darjeeling	*Nil*	Chilly, cloudy weather, threatening rain or snow, all the crops are progressing favourably, about half of the *kaimanti* crop has been gathered in with very fair results, the land is being prepared for other crops

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*continued*		
Midnapore	*Nil*	Weather bright, with light clouds at times, rather cool, state and prospects of the crops are fair
Howrah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the *amun* harvest is progressing, the highland rice in the north is turning out better than was expected, fever is abating
Hooghly	*Nil*	Weather cool, one half of the late rice has been already harvested peas, *kulai*, and potato are being gathered, vegetables are doing well, fever still continues, but there is a slight change for the better, a few cases of cholera have been reported from the Hooghly Municipality
Burdwan	*Nil*	Reaping of the *amun* crop is going on, prospects of the *rabi* crops look favourable, fever is still prevalent cholera is still continuing in the interior villages of the Culna Sub division
Bankoora	*Nil*	Weather fine and clear, but unusually warm prospects of the crops on the ground are good, the winter rice crop is estimated at about 12 annas
Beerbhoom	*Nil*	Weather cold and bracing, no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops
Sonthal Pergunnahs	*Nil*	Weather at times cloudy, no change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report
Bhágalpur	*Nil*	Weather extremely cold with high westerly winds, the *aghani* crop is yielding splendidly, but is being exported as fast as it is threshed out, the *rabi* prospects are excellent
Monghyr	*Nil*	Rain threatening, weather cold and cloudy, rain is much wanted for wheat and *bhadoi* crops
Purneah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the winter rice has been nearly all cut, mustard is coming on well, a little rain would be good for the rowing *rabi* cholera has appeared in places, and fever is very prevalent every where
Maldah	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, state and prospects of the crops are satisfactory cholera has much abated, but fever of a very bad type is very prevalent
Durbhunga	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the harvesting of rice is in progress, prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, but a little rain is wanted, health of the district is good
Mozufferpore	*Nil*	Weather cloudy, the rice crop has been nearly all reaped, and the outturn in Mozufferpore and Hajeepore sub divisions is about 10 annas on the average but in the Seetamurhee sub division it does not exceed 6 annas, the *rabi* crops have been benefited by some light showers of rain and are still healthy in most places, large quantities of rice from Nepal and North Durbhunga are being exported through the district to Sarun and Chumparun, all kinds of grain are unusually dear for this time of year
Sarun	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, west wind prevailing, on the 22nd the weather was more settled, the *rabi* crops throughout the district are still doing fairly, but are in much want of rain, in some places the poppy fields are being irrigated from the *kutcha* wells, prices have risen, public health is good
Chumparun	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the prospects of the *rabi* have improved in consequence of the late rain, should more fall (of which there at present appears a likelihood) there will be little or no anxiety about this crop
Patna	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and cold, the harvesting of rice crop is in progress, prospects of the *rabi* crops are good, but a little rain is wanted, health is excellent
Gya	*Nil*	Weather cool and at times cloudy, maximum thermometer in the shade 84·2°, general prospects are unchanged, exportation continues, and prices are rising
Shahabad	*Nil*	Weather cool and cloudy, westerly wind is generally prevailing the *dhan* crop has been harvested, the *rabi* requires rain in Sasseram and Bhubooah elsewhere it is reported good
Hazáribágh	*Nil*	Weather clear, all signs of rain have passed off, no change to report in the state and prospects of the crops
Lohardugga	Traces at Ranchi, ·07 at Palamow, slight showers in six of the thirteen police circles at the head-quarters division	The quantity of rain usual and required at this season has not yet fallen, the prospects of the *rabi* crops are not good, public health is good
Manbhoom	*Nil*	Weather seasonable and pleasant, nothing new to report the reaping of paddy is going on rain is said to be wanted for what little *rabi* there is, but it would do more harm than good until the paddy is stored
Singhbhoom	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, nothing new to report about the crops, the cold weather crops are doing well; the district is healthy
Balasore	*Nil*	Weather fine and cold, the *sarada* harvest is nearly completed, and the *rabi* crops are doing well, being almost ripe in some places, public health is on the whole good.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Bengal—*concluded*		
Cuttack	*Nil*	Weather cold and fine, the *saradh* is being reaped; the gathering of the *rabi* crops has commenced cholera is still prevalent in parts of Kendrapara and Jajpore sub-divisions, otherwise the public health is good
Pooree	*Nil*	Weather seasonable, the harvesting of the *laghu* crop has nearly been completed with an average outturn of 6 annas, *saradh* crop is being harvested, the winter crops, *viz*, *moong*, *arhur*, *biri*, *kulthi*, mustard, &c, are in pods, sugarcane is being gathered, *dalua* rice seeds are still being sown on the lower lands and on the lands higher up the plants are shooting forth in some places and in others are being transplanted, rice is selling cheaper on account of supply of new rice, public health is good *General Remarks*—There has been no rain in the province during the week, except some insignificant showers in Lohardugga and in the Dinhâta sub division of Cooch Behar, the *amun* harvest is still going on, and the outturn is not as yet generally ascertained, in most districts, however it is said to be fair, in Furreedpore it is somewhat less than an average and in some parts of the Patna division it is very short, the *rabi* crops are looking well, but rain is wanted almost throughout Behar and Chota Nagpore, specially in Lohardugga, where the prospects are not good, in some districts the gathering of *rabi* and the cutting of sugarcane have commenced, fever and cholera are still prevalent, but seem to be decreasing in many places
N W P and Oudh—		
Benares (Dec 25th)		No change
Jhansi („ 26th)	2 on 19th instant	Prospects good.
Agra („ „)		*Rabi* sowings look well after last week's rain
Bareilly („ „)	Rain throughout district from 5 to 15	Prospects good
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects good
Sitapur („ „)		
Partabgarh („ 24th)		
Lucknow („ 26th)		Weather seasonable, prospects good
Fyzabad („ „)	*Nil*	No change
		General Remarks—There has been [illegible] has done good
Punjab—(Dec 26th)		
Delhi	*Nil*	Prospects good, small-pox decreasing
Hissar	*Nil*	Weather cold and cloudy, the late rain has improved agricultural prospects, prices of grain falling, sowings in progress, health good generally, but small pox still in Hissar and Rohtak Districts, cattle still suffering from scarcity of fodder
Umballa	8	Agricultural prospects and health good
Jullundur	*Nil*	Crops and health good
Amritsar	1 4	*Rabi* prospects fair, small pox prevailing in city
Lahore	*Nil*	Agricultural prospects and health good
Râwalpindi	1 0	Crops have not benefited by this further fall of rain, public health good
Mooltan	*Nil*	Prospects of *rabi* very favourable, health good
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Crops progressing and health good
Peshawar	2	
		General Remarks—Agricultural prospects generally good
Central Provinces—		
Upper Godâvari (Dec 22nd)		Cloudy and close, *rabi* doing well, health good, prices stationary
Sambalpur		Rice harvest completed, prices stationary.
Bilâspur		*Rabi* doing well, fever continues, prices steady
Raipur		Threshing rice progressing, *rabi* promising, fever continues, prices stationary
Bâlaghât		Cloudy, *rabi* favourable, cattle disease prevalent in Behar tahsil, prices stationary
Chhindwâra		*Kharif* harvest continues, prices stationary
Chânda (Dec 23rd)		Clear and cool, crops injured by previous week's rain, fever and cattle disease continue, prices stationary
Betûl		Cloudy and close, prospects favourable, fever and cattle disease prevalent, prices stationary
Bhandâra („ 24th)		Clear, *kharif* harvest continues, *rabi* fair, health good, prices stationary
Nâgpur („ 26th)		Clear, recent rain has damaged *jowar* and *mung*, *rabi* promising, health good, prices stationary
Wardha		*Kharif* harvest and cotton picking continue, *rabi* promising; small-pox in places
Nimâr		Clear, prospects of *rabi* good, small-pox continues
Hoshangabad		Cloudy occasionally, cotton picking continues, *rabi* promising
Narsinghpur		Cloudy at times, *rabi* doing well, health good; prices stationary.
Jubbulpore		Cloudy and warm, *rabi* promising, health good, prices stationary
Saugor		Prospects of *rabi* favourable; prices declining.

Presidency or Province and District	Rainfall for week preceding	State of agricultural prospects
Central Provinces— *continued*		
Seoni		Clear, *kharif* harvest continues, wheat crops thriving, slight small-pox
		General Remarks—From Nagpur and Chanda it is reported that the late rains have damaged the crops, apprehensions of blight are also entertained, the weather continues cloudy and close for the season of the year
British Burma— (Dec. 27th)		
Arrakan Division	..	Public health good, crops being reaped, slight cattle disease in 2 townships of Akyab district.
Pegu Division		
Rangoon	.	Slight cholera in Syriam township, slight cattle disease in Pegu and Angyee townships, reaping progressing, prices steady, but showing an inclination to fall.
Thonkwa		Health and crops good
Bassein		Health good, reaping going on
Henzada		Health good; crops excellent, reaping progressing
Prome		Two deaths from cholera in Prome, otherwise healthy, harvest nearly completed
Thayetmyo		Public health and harvest good, reaping nearly over
Tenasserim Division		Health and agricultural prospects good
Assam—		
Gauhâti (Dec 26th)	*Nil*	Weather cool and settled, mornings raw and foggy, reaping of *sali* and *bao dhan* nearly finished
Sylhet („ „)	*Nil*	Reaping of rice crops nearly finished, harvest good, *bora* rice is being transplanted, prospects favourable, tea manufacture closed, some sickness still reported
Mysore and Coorg— (Dec. 26th)	*Nil*, except 5 at Hassan	Weather clear and cool; fever prevails all over the province, the crops are generally in good condition; ordinary rice sells in Bangalore at 15¼ to 16½ lbs, and *raggi* 21 to 22 lbs per rupee, for week ending 15th on Civil Relief works 13 303, on Professional Department works 45,163, and charitably relieved 15 493
Hyderabad Assigned Districts—		
Amrâoti (Dec 26th)		*Rabi* prospects good
Central India—		
Indore	Nil	Weather unseasonably hot.
Gwalior		
Neemuch		
Sutna		
Rajputana—		
Abu (Dec 18th)	About 1 50	
Sirohi („ 16th)		Tanks, wells, health and prospects good
Marwar („ 22nd)		Water in wells subsiding, fever still prevails, crops doing well, cotton crops damaged by recent rain.
Jhallawar („ 14th)	1 59	Prospects unproved.
Ajmere („ 26th)		*Rabi* prospects continue favourable, health good
Bhurtpore („ 26th)		Weather cloudy, prices steady, health good
Harowtee („ 22nd)		Health good, prospects favourable
	28 at Deoli; Kotah, Shahpura, and Tonk, report not received	
	Previous week Deoli 89; Tonk 80; Shahpura 80	

ERRATA.—On page 2232 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 8th instant, opposite Bellary, for "on works 16,295," read "16,296."

On page 2953 of the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 15th instant, opposite North Arcot, for "crops and houses 11,224," read "13,224"; and opposite Tanjore, for "crops not thriving, read "crops wet thriving."

On page 2957 of the Supplement to the same *Gazette*, in the rain-fall column, opposite Bareilly for "16 to 23 throughout the district, &c," read "1·6 to 2·3."

G. H. M. BATTEN,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of In

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